SIX WEEKS FOR A DOLLAR
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BATH WATCHES THE FUN.

SCENES OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Great Hall a Striking Scene—A Female Suffragist Treated Contemptuously—Gen. Sheridan Gets the Convention's Good Wishes—How the Various Orators Appeared and Spoke—Some Remarkable Figures—The Nomination—Other Features of the Day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The galleries of the Democratic National Convention hall were gay soon after 9 o'clock. There were ladies by the multitude, all using fans, for the St. Louis swooning heat had been raining on the town for twenty hours. The band played "Star-Spangled Banner," and dropped "Dixie," of which there was too much yesterday.

Rumors of a bitter dispute in the Resolutions Committee began to spread, and delegates anxiously inquired if the convention would last over another day. "It would be better to have a night session," said many. Some told how Gorman had said that Mr. Morrison, who sat in the committee-room in conference with his friends there, was the person who was making all the trouble.

At 10 o'clock the process of tying bandana handkerchiefs to the red rods of the delegations commenced anew, this child's play delighting the galleries. A curious result of an extensive public life is thus the celebration of an old gentleman's infirmity only; but the calico and silk-print makers will take the matter in good feeling.

As the hall filled up it was a scene to teach the magnitude of these popular conventions; the long, high, narrow hall being like a



ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

trough filled with carp or a bed of flowers, all moving, yet sedentary. Some day, perhaps, these great conventions will be as obsolete as the tournaments of the feudal day. The little chandeliers all through the hall with electric-light balls were in the form of clustered trumpets. The chivalry and the pioneers in the galleries began to strip off their coats and soon they looked like the private boxes of an American theatre in Mrs. Trollope's day. The ventilation was abominable, but could not have been good with several thousand people breathing the air of one another's lungs. The little bust of Cleveland back of the Chairman had a cocky kind of look, swerved backward from its velvet pedestal, solid, preoccupied—the genius of making the most of toil.

Another swarthy heat-burned preacher, Mr. Green of Missouri, came out to pray. He put his hands behind his back, shut his eyes, and talked with deep earnestness in the face of chaos. The occasion began to look like the death of Stafford. Some people stood up, some sat down during the prayer, but all fanned as if hell was to be fanned out.

The silver man from Colorado got in another silver speech by obtaining thanks for the silver gavel of yesterday. This is speech No. 3 and sits down terribly on Manton Marble, who wrote Manning's silver harangue. It is said that Watterson turned up as a silver man last night, and so Patterson had voted for him as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Tim Campbell, the Irish Police-Justice of New York who laid out Sunset Cox in his Congressional district, was up with a Monroe-doctrine resolution. Tim has black hair, a white cravat, and looks like a prison chaplain. They referred Timothy to the Platform Committee to become dried. Ray Mallory of Florida got in before the Resolutions Committee and a great yell and scream arose, some of the delegates rising and waving their hats, others frowning and sitting still.

Chairman White now called for the report on permanent organization. A strong-voiced reading clerk went through this routine about credentials quite effectively. Three gray and two black hats were worn on the delegate poles now and fifteen Thurman bandanas. Boys were going to and fro with ice water; everybody was trying to mop his head out, but nobody used his political bandana for that end. Delegates, in spite of the polite protests of the doorkeepers, kept passing in their friends to delegate chairs. Roswell P. Flower, plain and baggy, with an alpaca coat, went along with delegations hobnobbing.

The Chairman, White, called on the Sergeant-at-Arms, the benevolent and handsome Richard Bright—thrice handsome since he has seen Gray defeated—to put the delegates in their seats. It grew so hot that the convention got tired of hearing the names read and stopped it. Here and there as some name was read a cracking kind of Confederate yell, all alone, like the cracking of wooden joists, would be heard celebrating a solitary friend. The official clerk pronouncing steen-ographer made a little humor.

Big bouquets went on the platform, and Barnum, Hey, and Roswell. Flower brought



PAT COLLINS.

Pat Collins forward. He looked boyish, got a big cheer, seemed a moment nervous, and had a piece to read. His voice was musical and like that of a man accustomed to debate in a literary society. He has a fine forehead, smooth brown hair, and face clear except of a small mustache. He gestured with one hand and the forefinger, but finally took up his manuscript in both hands. He looked to be hardly 40 years of age, but had to draw his glasses out soon. Compared with the large and bulky Mr. White he was a light being of nervous temperament. Nothing of the statesman was observed in him, either in manner or appearance. He wore a loose black coat and thin gold chain. Thus both the presiding officers had demonstrated the dependence of the age upon manuscript rhetoric. The two Canda brothers, French fiscal men, sat before Mr. Collins as he spoke and upon a lower part of the platform with Secretary Dickinson of the old Tilden literary bureau between them. For most of the time the speech was closely listened to as it reviewed the history of the parties, but the first cheer was at the name of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Collins had not the bad habit of straining his voice; his tones were distinct because natural. His arraignment of the Republican party, while energetic in language was mild and polite in delivery as an essay. So many telegraph boys were drawn up in the main aisle to run for messages that they looked like the Upham wards of the Republic. A little of the look of an ecclesiastic was about Chairman Collins. He was closely listened to when he said there would be a memorable and nearly equal campaign. His conclusion at 11:15 was received with clapping of hands and approval and some few queer kinds of prolonged bawls like men howling in the woods for self-company.

The band played something from the light operas while the Vice-Presidents went upon the stage. Quite a long recess took place. At the news of a night session to receive the platform long countenances were seen. A crank resolution of an historical character pronouncing all imports duties usurpations partly puzzled the convention, and some thought it might reveal the author of the anonymous anti-Cleveland pamphlet. Nevertheless the galleries cheered it some. Appropriately the female suffragists came in with a request to be heard. The little Assistant Secretary read this request from a campstool, his small body thrown forward into the air. He referred the women to the Platform Committee in no time.

Everybody now began to object to everything. "We want nothing from you but silence, and very little of that," was the public desire. Mr. Campbell got in a resolution of regard for Phil Sheridan in spite of many objections. Applause followed. The convention rose in favor and no opportunity was given to objections.

TIM CAMPBELL.

Mrs. Merriweather of St. Louis now came forward in a dress of gray and black stripes, long black mittens, and a black hat with a feather. She could not be heard any more than Marie Antoinette in the mob at Versailles. She was fat, fair, pretty, and good-faced, but all that could be observed was graceful motions. She put on eye-glasses after a while. Dumb motion and a kind of woodeny articulation, without being heard further than the creak of buggy-wheels, illustrated the fact that there is not the least common sense in these overgrown conventions. The band impolitely struck up, and the female suffragist was done.

Much opposition was made to adjourning till late at night. Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania read his own resolution to vote for President and Vice-President, having a good plucky voice. The spectators who wanted to stop their board bills wildly cheered. The delegates were in a quandary. Ex-Gov. Brown of Tennessee wanted an adjournment. Everybody else

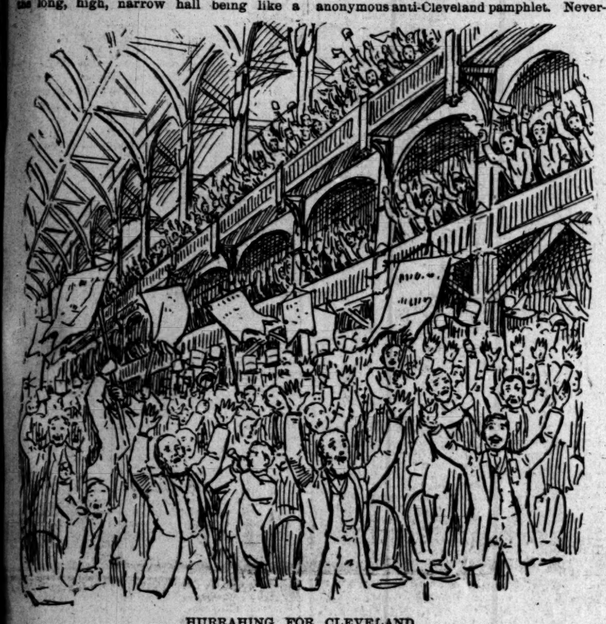


DANIEL DOUGHERTY.

but the delegates voted against adjourning, so the nominations were actually to be made. The outlying constituency of St. Louis had made up its mind to have some great speaking.

Alabama surrendered to New York, and Dan Dougherty came forward with great sweetness and dignity, like a wedding guest. He had a well-cut naval-officer profile, white side-whiskers, gray ringleted hair, and put his hand in his coat lapel. He would not start out till silence had been made despotic. Then he gave a speech delivered in the vein of the old department rhetoricians. His voice was a little thin but clear. He soon threw his head back, made space to walk in, and flourished his released arm like a fine actor. At the name of Cleveland the first great applause broke out and was continued for two minutes. He wore the dark red badge of Tammany Hall, pinched his lips at the close of sentences, stood on his tip-toes at times, swinging his body around so as to face all the points of the compass, and sometimes brought down his clinched fists. This gentleman is the executor of Edwin Forrest's estate, and his sentences and manner betray an education at the theatre, with nervous movements, a gesture often made beginning at the throat, a return to the Webster-like method of cupboarding the whole land in his Prince Albert heart, the hands often held aloft and stretched far, the hand sweeping through a large compass, the tones measured and a little stiff—this was the manner of a speech a little amateurish and collegian-like, but, on the whole, well received and with some effective periods. The ladies especially liked this elegantly dressed old gal-

[Continued on fifth page.]



HURRAHING FOR CLEVELAND.

STRADDLE ON THE TARIFF

A COMPROMISE IN THE COMMITTEE ON PLATFORM.

The Plank of 1884 Reaffirmed, the Last Annual Message of the President Indorsed and Declared a Correct Interpretation of That Plank, and the Democratic Representatives in Congress Asked to Uphold the Mills Measure—A Hot Fight Between Gorman and Watterson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The struggle of the two factions of Democracy represented on the Committee on Platform came to an end at 9 o'clock tonight with the adoption by viva voce vote of a compromise document in which both sides claim the victory. The platform was thus described by Chairman Watterson:

"We renew our fidelity to the principles of the Democratic party, reaffirm the tariff plank of the platform of 1884, indorse the last annual message of the President, and declare it a correct interpretation of that plank. We approve and applaud the



DEAR TO THE DEMOCRATS.
(The collar and the bandana.)

efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to reduce and reform the tariff. At the end of the platform we add a resolution commending the Mills Tariff bill and asking the Democratic Representatives in Congress to uphold and if possible pass it. We could not embody this resolution with the platform because it is pending legislation and we have no assurance of what it will contain when enacted, if it shall be enacted."

Mr. Watterson was asked if the platform as adopted by the committee was in accordance with his original idea. He replied: "My original idea did not embrace a recurrence to the platform of 1884, and when that suggestion was made I opposed it because the platform of 1884 has been variously interpreted. But when the reaffirmation of the platform of 1884 was coupled with the declaration that the tariff plank was correctly interpreted in the President's message, the proposition met my hearty approval."

"Was there anything else, Mr. Watterson? What about silver?"

"O, d—n silver," shouted Mr. Watterson, unable to submit longer, and, bursting away from his pursuer, he was gone.

The precise wording of the clause in the committee's report referring to the platform of 1884, and the President's interpretation thereof, is as follows:

The views of the President as expressed in his last annual message on the subject of tariff reduction are a true and correct interpretation of the platform.

The compromised platform will be presented to the convention tomorrow by Chairman Watterson, and brief speeches thereon will be made by Mr. Watterson, Gov. Abbett, Senator Gorman, and Senator Turpie. There will be no contest so far as the committee is concerned, and probably none at all.

When Mr. Morrison was asked for his opinion upon the results of the committee's work he said that he was not yet prepared to talk, but would have something to say at the proper time.

The following is the full wording of the tariff plank of the Democratic platform adopted in Chicago in 1884:

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather protect their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for a successful continuance, and that any change of the law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved. The process of reform must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice—all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuse of the present tariff, and sub-



THEY CELEBRATED IN THE USUAL WAY.

ject to the preceding limitations we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—The platform as agreed upon by the committee tonight is a compromise between the two factions. The compact between Congressman Scott and Senator Gorman to secure for the President an indorsement that would be satisfactory to him and yet not weaken the party at the polls in the doubtful States was strong enough to force some concessions from the extreme tariff reformers. At the same time the latter had votes enough to compel the opposition to consent to an indorsement of the President's message as a correct interpretation of the tariff plank of 1884, and to secure an indorsement of the Mills bill by a resolution added to the tariff plank.

Thus, with the exception of yielding a little stronger declaration on the tariff than he at first proposed, Congressman Scott, the direct representative of the Administration, is likely to secure all that he set out to secure—Cleveland, Thurman, and a moderate tariff declaration.

The Committee on Resolutions agreed to report favorably the resolution of the Hon. William Dickson of the District of Columbia favoring the principle of home rule, as applied to the appointment of Federal office-holders, and also Mr. Dickson's resolution in favor of the admission to the Union of the Territories of Montana, Washington, Dakota, and New Mexico as soon as qualified by population.

The following resolution was not adopted in committee, but will be considered by the convention tomorrow:

Resolved, That we express our sympathy with the struggling people of all nations in their efforts to secure for themselves the inestimable blessings of self-government and civil and religious liberty, and that we expressly declare our sympathy with the efforts of those noble patriots who, led by Gladstone and Parnell, are conducting so grand and peaceful a contest for home rule in Ireland.

The platform will highly commend the principles of civil-service reform as administered by Cleveland.

A HOT TIME IN COMMITTEE.

The Members Swelter and Wilt in a Stifling Atmosphere.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The Committee on Resolutions has had a hot time of it in more senses than one. It began its labors at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and after a short recess for supper sat until 3 o'clock this morning. When the committee adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning it was far from an agreement. The sub-committee of eleven had made a report, but the whole committee had been unable to agree even upon the preamble, let alone the body of the platform. At 10 o'clock this morning the committee met again in the grand parlors of the Southern Hotel. These parlors are large and airy when the windows and doors are open, but as the committee was compelled to shut the doors against the crowds in the corridors and close the windows in order to keep out the noise from the street its members sweltered and wilted in a stifling atmosphere. Whenever Henry Watterson ran out—as he did occasionally during the early morning—to confer with his friend Morrison, the doughty Chairman had the appearance of a man who had been in a Turkish bath with his winter suit on. He looked worried and was more nervous and excitable than ever, while the faithful Morrison, who had remained off the committee thinking there was not going to be much of a storm, was decidedly dejected. After the adjournment of the convention this afternoon Morrison was on hand again, and he and Watterson held occasional solemn conferences. The men of the opposition were more chipper. Congressman Scott was around once in a while having brief talks with several members of the committee whom he called out of the room. Once he and Gorman walked up and down the corridor for fifteen minutes in close and apparently harmonious conversation, much to the surprise of most persons, who have believed Scott and Gorman at dagger's point. Senator Ransom also had some advice to give Gorman, and several other statesmen called around during the day to see what they could do toward helping Democracy over this same old rock on which it has so often met disaster.



CONGRESSMAN SCOTT.

In the committee rooms the members took off their coats and some of them their collars and waistcoats. The debate was earnest, but not acrimonious, so far as can be learned. Watterson and Gorman were the leaders. On the Louisville champion of tariff reform fell the burden of the battle, though he was ably assisted by Lehmann of Iowa, Yaple of Michigan, and other mem-



ONE A. M. AND STILL ENTHUSIASTIC.

bers. Watterson made one speech an hour long, and Gorman made one nearly as long. Each made many short speeches, and one or the other of these leaders was on his feet nearly all the time. Tonight the fiery, impetuous Watterson is nearly exhausted by the heat and the arduousness of his labors, while the self-contained Gorman is as calm and cool as a duck in the morning. His feathers are unruffled, and ex-Mayor Cooper, his coadjutor, smiles contidently. It was evident all day that the tariff-reformers were getting the worst of it.

THE GORMAN-SCOTT AGREEMENT.

Maryland's Senator Waxes Eloquent in Favor of the Plank of 1884.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—At this morning's session the sub-committee reported an inability to agree, the point at issue being the question of reaffirming the tariff plank in the platform of 1884. The sub-committee had listened to earnest appeals last night in favor of and opposed to the question, but could not agree. Senator Gorman presented the platform which he and Scott had agreed upon. It contained a reindorsement and reiteration of the platform of 1884 and some additional matter. The Senator spoke for an hour in support of the platform, advocating it largely upon the ground of expediency. He said that with a positive declaration in favor of free trade or anything which could be construed to mean free trade the party would find great difficulty in carrying New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, or Indiana. He said the Democrats are in a bad way in Indiana and appealed to Senator Turpie to say if that was not true. Turpie neither admitted nor denied the truth of the statement. In order to win it was necessary that the party should be united, Senator Gorman said, and a careless statement of the party's position on the tariff question would drive away a large portion of the party which advocated protection, or, at best, an adjustment of the tariff so closely along the lines of protection that the manufacturers of the East would not have their fears aroused. Senator Gorman spoke of the last campaign, and reminded the members of the committee that the Democratic party carried the country on the tariff platform which was substantially comprised in the resolutions which he had offered. He also reminded the committee that even with such a moderate tariff-reform plank as the platform of 1884 the cry of free trade had been used against the party with fearful effect in New York, and intimated that inasmuch as the next election was, in his opinion, largely to depend



SENATOR GORMAN.

[Continued on third page.]

SETTLED WITH A BULLET.

TROUBLE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE ENDED BY SUICIDE.

Walter A. Spicer, the Well-Known Painter and Decorator, Sends a Pistol-Ball Through His Own Brain—The Deed Witnessed by His Sister-in-Law—Driven to Desperation by a Conversation with His Wife—The Woman Who Caused the Difficulty.

Owing to trouble between his wife and himself, Walter A. Spicer, a master painter, shot himself in the temple about 8:50 last night at the corner of Thirteenth street and Wabash avenue. He had been arrested on a charge of infidelity preferred by his wife, and the case had been called in the Harrison Street Police Court yesterday morning, when it was continued to the 16th and Spicer released on $700 bonds. He had been living at the National Hotel and his wife stopping with her married sister, Mrs. George Kohler, at No. 1307 Wabash avenue.

About 8 o'clock last night he called at the house and was conducted up-stairs to his wife's apartments. Mrs. Spicer's sister and her brother-in-law were in the room, but retired at once to an apartment across a narrow hall. Mr. Spicer appeared much agitated.

"Is it true that you have commenced suit for a divorce?" he asked.

The wife had already become infected with the emotion which her husband could not control, and she began to cry.

"Yes, it is true," she answered; "but I will drop it if you will only leave that other woman. Won't you?"

"My God, Minnie, you don't know what trouble I am in! I can't leave the other woman." Mr. Spicer dropped into a chair and buried his face in his hands.

"Why not?" demanded his wife.

"Because I've married her."

"Married her!"

"Now do you understand? If you push this thing I shall be prosecuted for bigamy."

Mrs. Spicer was unprepared for any such revelation as this, and it was several minutes before she was able to articulate.

"You must leave that woman!" she again insisted. "I can do nothing nor promise to do anything until you leave her."

The husband pleaded in vain a moment longer, then got up to go, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket as he stood in the hall, threatened to shoot himself. He was leaving and his wife was about to follow him when her sister pulled her back and followed Spicer herself. He hurried to the corner and she after him crying: "O, Walter, don't! don't!" When within a few feet of the corner he again drew the revolver—a heavy 32-calibre weapon—and, placing it to the right temple, fired. The ball passed through his skull, making an opening from which the brain oozed. Mrs. Kohler fell on the prostrate form and cried:

"O, Walter, what have you done! What have you done!"

Her husband, on hearing the shot, hurried out and took her away, and some bystanders called the patrol-wagon, which conveyed Spicer to the County Hospital. There the doctors said he would not live more than three hours. He died at 1:35 this morning.

At 10 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Spicer was still in a condition bordering on hysteria. Her face was drawn and white and she looked the picture of despair. She was constantly attended by her sister.

"You will certainly excuse me from saying anything now," she said. "You will know all soon enough, probably."

The other members of the family were extremely reticent regarding the episode upon which the application for divorce was based. They declared that the woman in the case—Belle Carter—was not in Chicago.

"If she was ye would have had her arrested before this," they said.

Mrs. Jennie L. Spicer was married to Walter five years ago. He was a master signpainter, a partner in the firm of Dunham & Spicer, at No. 111 Madison street, and had quite an income. The couple lived at the National Hotel till about six months ago, when Mrs. Spicer began to suspect her husband of infidelity. She made some investigations and discovered, it is said, that her husband had fallen in love with Belle Carter, a pretty girl who was working as a servant for a South Side family, but soon quit that and went into the dressmaking business, her husband, Mrs. Spicer claims, furnishing the money. She informed her husband of her discoveries and threatened him with arrest. He at once left for Kansas City, taking Belle with him. Mrs. Spicer followed the pair and had her husband arrested. The case was compromised, he promising to leave Belle and return to his wife. His wife believed him and went off on a visit to St. Louis, where she heard from Chicago friends that her husband had returned from Kansas City, bringing with him Belle Carter. She hurried here and swore out a warrant before Justice Kersten. Spicer was brought before Justice R. H. White yesterday morning and denied the charges, claiming that Belle Carter was not his wife. Mrs. Spicer insisted that the couple were about to leave for San Francisco. Tickets for that destination were found in Spicer's pocket. The case had been continued.

A REMINDER OF SHILOH.

Gen. Henderson Confined to His Room from an Old Wound.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Representative David Henderson of Iowa is just now undergoing a painful reminder of the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Henderson lost a foot in that memorable battle. During the fight a ball tore through his left foot, and the leg had to be amputated midway the foot and knee. A cork ankle and foot partly hid the loss from the public, but every time Gen. Henderson has been compelled to unusually exert himself the end of his amputated leg has become painfully sore. Some days ago his leg became so troublesome that the General had to confine himself to his room, where he has been ever since.



DAVID HENDERSON.

GONE DOWN WITH ALL ON BOARD.

A Canadian Schooner and Crew Believed to Be Lost.

COLBERNE, Ont., June 6.—[Special.]—The schooner Blanche of this place, which left Oswego Monday, May 28, loaded with coal for Brighton, is nine days overdue and has no doubt sunk with all hands. She left Oswego in the early afternoon and was seen by the schooner Fleetwing about eight miles from Long Point on the Canadian shore Monday afternoon. The supposition is that she was caught in the heavy squall occurring that evening and was capsized. All the crew, with the exception of one, are from this place and much regret is felt at their untimely end. The following are the names of the crew:

JOHN HENDERSON, Captain.
WILLIAM SEETH, mate.
WILLIAM HINES.
JAMES HOUGHDEN.
ANNIE SMITH, cook.

In Financial Difficulty.

MONTREAL, Que., June 6.—William Little, dealer in lumber at Montreal and Three Rivers, is in financial difficulty. A demand for an assignment has been taken out against him. Liabilities $100,000; assets not known.

WANTS $100,000 DAMAGES.

The Suit of Mary Against Josephine Waldron—Quarrel of Divorced Women.

Mary Waldron of Lafayette, Ind., began suit yesterday in the Federal Court against Josephine P. Waldron of Chicago for damages in the sum of $100,000. The papers were suppressed for service. Charles H. Aldrich, the attorney who began the suit, is out of the city. The case is a peculiar one, and the action is perhaps the first of its kind brought in this city. In fact, but few are known in the records, although two or three similar actions have been brought during the last year in different parts of the country. Mary Waldron is the divorced wife of Edward H. Waldron, a well-known resident of Lafayette, who is perhaps equally well known in Chicago, especially in railroad circles. Josephine P. Waldron is his present wife, and before her marriage to Waldron was the widow of Elijah S. Alexander, well known as the "Three Ace" paint manufacturer, who died in February, 1886, and left his widow a large fortune, said to have been $800,000. The ex-wife sues her successor for alienating her husband's affections.

Edward H. Waldron, so the story goes, was a telegraph operator at Lafayette, Ind., when he married his first wife Mary. They lived together for twenty-two years, and prospered until Waldron was quite well off and occupied a high official position in a railroad company whose line enters Chicago. His duties brought him frequently to Chicago and here he met wife No. 2, though whether he made her acquaintance before the death of her husband or afterwards does not appear. At any rate, it was not long after her husband's death before Waldron's attentions to her became quite marked and their intimacy a matter of comment. Waldron about this time grew dissipated and lost his means, as well as his official position, for which, it is said, he blamed, unjustly, his wife. About two years ago Mrs. Waldron No. 1 could stand his neglect no longer and obtained a divorce from him in June, 1887, at Lafayette, the ground being his bad habits and his connection with the widow. His marriage with Mrs. Waldon No. 2 took place shortly afterwards, and is said to have been performed in Columbus, O. They are now said to be living in great style in Chicago, the paint manufacturer's money still holding out in plenty.

The first wife is said to be in delicate health, the result of her troubles, and dependent upon the earnings of a son, who is engaged in business in this city. He owes his position, it is said, to his father's influence, but his sympathies are all with his mother. Wife No. 2 is said to be a younger woman than her predecessor, and of great physical charms, to say nothing of her wealth.

A reporter called at the Waldron residence last evening, but was informed that the present Mrs. Waldron had no knowledge of any Mary Waldron, nor could she imagine any cause for a suit being brought against her by such a person. Her attorney, who was present, tried to make out that, inasmuch as it was an action for trespass on the case, it must have reference to some real-estate matters, as Mrs. Josephine Waldron had considerable property in real estate.

"When did the former Mrs. Waldron obtain her divorce?" asked the reporter.

"O, that was a long time ago, in some Eastern city, but this has nothing to do with any such affair, I assure you," replied the attorney.

Mrs. Mary Waldron's Statement.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Waldron of this city, who has brought suit against Mrs. Josephine Waldron of Chicago, charging her with alienating the affections of her husband, Edward H. Waldron, was seen this morning. She declined to make any statement as to particulars, other than that about one year ago she was, almost by compulsion, required to apply for and was granted a divorce from Waldron, and that certain agreements made at the time had not been fulfilled. It was then agreed that certain debts against the Waldron property here should be cleared off and the property turned over to her. This has not been done; she has no means to clear the property, and intends pushing a suit against the present Mrs. Waldron for alienating Mr. Waldron's affections. The reporter asked Mrs. Waldron if the name of the defendant in this case, formerly Josephine Alexander, was mentioned in the complaint for divorce, and she replied, "Yes, quite prominently." She declined to make any statement of details. The divorce decree was granted about one year ago. The papers were withdrawn as soon as filed and the contents never made public. Waldron was for several years General Manager of the Lake Erie & Western Railway.

FOAH—'LEVEN—FAWTY-FOAH.

It Came Out at Policy Yesterday and Is Considered a Good Omen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—There is considerable comment over the fact that 4—11—44 came out in policy here today. It is considered an omen of good luck to Cleveland, and will gain him many votes among the negroes.

"Four-eleven-forty-four" came out at policy yesterday, but as only 15 cents had been placed upon the combination in Chicago the winnings were only about $30. Had the numbers materialized Tuesday, however, over $1,000 would have been raked in by Chicago players.

Wisconsin Odd-Fellows.

WAUSAU, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd-Fellows in convention here today elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, F. K. Dunn of Elroy; Grand Warden, Martin Rich of Horicon; Deputy Grand Warden, S. J. Schaefer of Colby; Secretary, Richard Hoe of Jefferson; Treasurer, David Aaler of Milwaukee; Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, George B. Kidder of Star Prairie. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Milwaukee during the first week in June, 1889.

Died While Alone in the House.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., June 6.—Mrs. John C. Southwick of this city was found dead in her bed this morning. Mrs. Southwick was in the house alone superintending repairs. She was about 60 years of age, and wife of John C. Southwick of Arlington, D. T. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from heart-disease.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., will hold annual commencement June 17-21.

Lanark, Ont., was badly damaged by a rain, hail, and wind storm at noon yesterday.

Fifteen colored men have been voted in as policemen by the New Orleans City Council.

The $24,680,000 issue of the new Reading Railroad bonds has been taken and the issue closed.

The Washington *Post*, *Republican*, and *Evening Critic* have agreed to consolidate about July 1.

The floor of a hotel being built at West Superior, Wis., fell in yesterday, seriously injuring one man.

John Saylor, formerly of Danville, Ill., is in jail in Terre Haute, Ind., on a charge of passing counterfeit money.

George W. Keyes, charged with the murder, June 5, 1887, of George Purdy, was acquitted yesterday in La Crosse, Wis.

Black tongue is raging among horses in Hancock County, O. People are badly worked up, as the disease is contagious.

The grand jury in Galesburg, Ill., is considering the case of Albert W. Hedberg, charged with the murder of Herbert B. Newell.

Peteryan was sentenced to the penitentiary for life in South Bend, Ind., yesterday for the murder of Mike English Sunday, April 22.

M. L. Lichtenstein, late Secretary and Treasurer of a Building & Loan Association in Wilmington, Del., is found $33,000 short in his accounts.

A sawmill boiler in Dennison, Ill., exploded yesterday killing two men named Epperson and Tombley and fatally wounding another named Tries.

The Ohio River Railroad's telegraph office, paint shops, and master mechanic's office in Parkersburg, W. Va., were fired by lightning last evening and burned with the contents.

GROVER HELD THE REINS.

HE IS NAMED WITHOUT DISSENT TO LEAD THE DEMOCRACY.

Daniel Dougherty Presents the President's Name—A Horse Orator Seconds the Nomination—Features of the Speeches—Gen. Collins Makes a Long Address—A Female Delegate Treated to Rowdyism—A One-Hour Session Will End the Work.

[Sketches of Cleveland and Thurman are printed on the ninth page.]

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—The Democratic National Convention broke the record for the greatest display of enthusiasm ever witnessed in a similar body. For over twenty consecutive minutes 12,000 people filled the air of the great convention hall with a volume of undiminishing applause, comparable with nothing on earth, perhaps, save the roar of the falls of Niagara. It was at the utterance of these words: "I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York."



GROVER CLEVELAND.

The speaker was Daniel Dougherty of Tammany Hall. With head proudly erect, every fibre of his fine features quivering, every nerve of his noble figure tense, the magnificent voiced orator was alternately thrilling the vast audience and holding them spellbound, when at the climax of his eloquence named the man who was uppermost in the thoughts of all. It was needless to utter another word. Mr. Dougherty paused for a moment to gaze over the hundreds of frantic, cheering delegates and at the even more frantic thousands of spectators beyond. High above the forest of heads was waving innumerable red bandanas. Hats and canes were being pitched into the air, while the cheering was becoming so terrific that no single enthusiast could hear his screech in the one overpowering general yell.



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN WHITE.

At this moment in the mammoth picture of the Capitol at Washington, covering the wall far above the platform, and in plain view of the whole convention, the doors were seen to swing back, and the smiling face of President Cleveland beemed out on his admirers. Everybody in the hall seemed fairly beside himself with the excitement. The stone bust of the President near the speakers' stand was crowned with a wreath of green snatched by almost frenzied hands from among the decorations of the platform. Long-poled State banners among the delegates were being whirled wildly in the air, when suddenly the convention, with a mighty shout, discovered Daniel Dougherty climbing on a chair in the middle of the New-Yorkers on the floor. He was waving aloft an American flag. As if moved by a common impulse, the standard bearers of the different States all passed toward New York, each seeking to reach Dougherty's emblem with their tall staffs and toss it to the roof. At this moment the hundred American eagles ornamenting



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

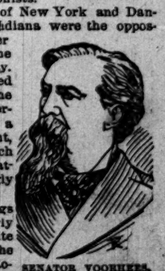
the railing of the gallery were being taken off, and their outstretched mimic wings—six feet from tip to tip—were flapping, with the assistance of the nearest spectators, men and women alike.

In sheer mercy to the people Chairman Collins at length interposed, and after repeated efforts directed their attention to a tall Kentuckian who stood beside him. This gentleman—Delegate McKenzie—was to second the nomination of Cleveland, and aroused the convention to a renewed outburst almost at the first word by declaring there was but one Democrat in the country more popular than Mr. Cleveland, the queenly woman he had made his wife. Again the convention was in an uproar when the speaker gave a brand-new title to the leader of the Republicans—the "Florentine Mosaic from Maine."

Mr. McKenzie moved now to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Cleveland unanimous, but everybody wished to join in seconding Cleveland, and everybody was given a chance. Then the thing was done with one extraordinary hurrah.

The other many features of the day in the convention were the four-cornered struggles between the Thurman men, the Gray men, the tariff-reformers, and the protective tariff element. The Thurman delegates were eager to have the nomination for Vice-President made at once, while the enthusiasm was at fever-heat. They were reinforced by the tariff-reformers, who were incensed at the delay of the Committee on Platform and eager to administer a rebuke. The Gray men were using Fabian tactics and had able allies in the protectionists.

Roswell P. Flower of New York and Daniel W. Voorhees of Indiana were the opposing leaders, the latter being regarded as the spokesman of Gray. Though outnumbered many times over, the phalanx under Voorhees was making a most determined fight, contesting every inch in a way that threatened to develope ugly feelings.



SENATOR VOORHEES.

Just when things had a particularly squally aspect White of California, in the interest of the old Roman, poured oil on the troubled waters. The postponement asked for by Voorhees was advocated by White on

broad grounds in a manner as magnanimous as it was expected.

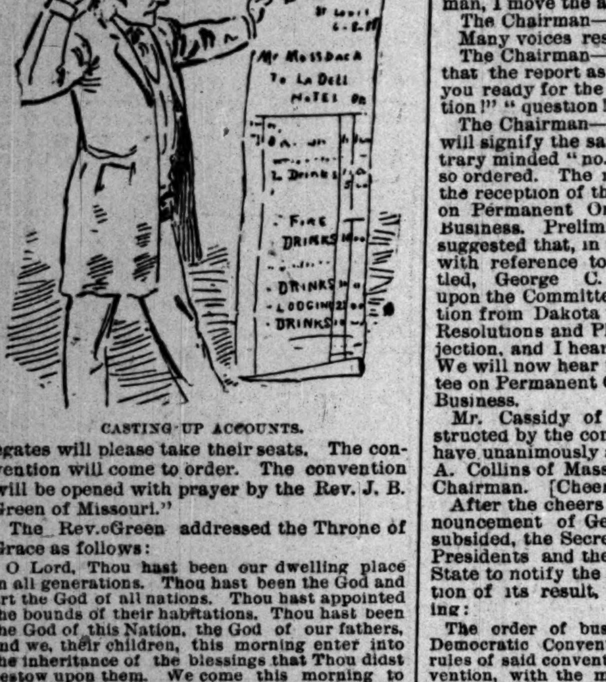
The adjournment was in peace. Many left the hall with dark forebodings regarding what might take place in the Platform Committee before the convention reassembled, but the great majority of the delegates fell to discussing on the way out from the hall the exciting details of their own proceedings, which are presented verbatim below.

INVOCATION AND ALASKA.

The Rather Diverse Features of the Convention's Opening.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—At precisely 10:22 a. m. Chairman White stepped up to the desk, and after looking for a moment over the mass of human beings packed in the hall banged the desk with the solid silver gavel which was presented to the convention yesterday, and said: "The convention will come to order. Take your seats as rapidly as possible."

After waiting a few moments and the convention not being quite in that order which is necessary for the transaction of business he thumped the desk again and said: "Delegates will please take their seats. The convention will come to order. The convention will be opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Green of Missouri."



CASTING-UP ACCOUNTS.

The Rev. Green addressed the Throne of Grace as follows:

O Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou hast been the God and art the God of all nations. Thou hast appointed the bounds of their habitations. Thou hast been the God of this Nation, the God of our fathers, and we, their children, this morning enter into the inheritance of the blessings that Thou didst bestow upon them. We come this morning to ask Thy blessing upon this assembly; upon these men who have come up from these sister States, from all over this great Republic, who have come on this important occasion, sent by their people.

O God, do Thou bless them in this assembly this morning, and, as Thou hast ruled over this Nation in all the years past and Thou hast brought good out of all our evil, do Thou this day rule over this convention for the good of this Nation and for the glory of Thy great name. We pray that Thy blessings may be upon the President of the United States, and upon the Governors of all States of this country, and upon the humblest officer of the people of our Nation, and upon the humblest citizen of this great Republic. We pray Thee, O God, that Thou wilt guide us in our destiny. Help us as a people to fear God and to keep His commandments, and direct us in all our ways that we may be the Lord's people, not simply in the profession of our lips, but in a godly, and holy, and just life. Now we commend ourselves to Thee for the guidance of Thy spirit, and as Thou must overrule the mistakes of men for the good of Thy name, and as Thou must guide us in all things that are great and good, do Thou this day bless these men and lead them in Thy way according to Thy purpose; and let them remember this day as they sit in this convention that they are not only making history for this country, but they are also to determine that which will be good for it or bad for it; and may their policy and may their works redound to the good of all citizens of all this country and for the glory of Thy name in all the earth. Let Thy blessing rest upon us now and evermore. We ask it in Jesus' name. Amen.

Frederick O. Prince of Massachusetts then offered the following resolution, which was sent to the desk and read:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be presented to the delegation of Colorado for its gift of the silver gavel, and that the same be placed in charge of the National Committee for use at further Democratic conventions. [Applause.]

The Chair—The question is upon the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Are you ready for the question?

The question being called for, it was carried unanimously.

The Chair—There have been handed to the Chair credentials from Alaska. They are hereby referred to the Committee on Credentials. Will the Chairman of the committee please send for the credentials from Alaska? They are in the possession of the Secretary. [Applause.]

TIM AND THE SENORITAS.

Campbell of New York Wants the Sister Republics Protected.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—Congressman Timothy Campbell of New York obtained the floor and said: "I desire at this time to offer a petition which I will send up. I hope it will be read for the information of the convention."

The Chair—The Secretary will read the petition.

The Secretary then read as follows:

Whereas, We believe that the safety and continuity of republican institutions on this continent imperatively demand the recognition and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth; that territorial acquisition or aggrandizement in this quarter of the world by foreign and monarchical powers should not only be discountenanced, but should be discouraged and prohibited by every means in our power; that it is our duty as well as our interest to establish and maintain the most friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with our sister Republics, with Mexico, Central and South America, to extend to them such moral support and sympathy as they may need to protect themselves from unrighteous encroachments of European powers upon their territory or officious interference in their internal governmental affairs; and, further, if necessary, to maintain the supremacy of the Monroe doctrine on this continent, we should be prepared to make and enforce our demands against whatever power may undertake to evade or disregard it; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted as here presented to the National Democratic Convention which is to assemble at St. Louis the 5th day of June, 1888, for such recognition thereof and such action thereon as the said convention may see fit to take concerning the same.

The petition was signed by a committee and a large number of citizens.

The Chairman—If there is no objecction this resolution will be referred to the Committee on Platform.

There being no objection the resolution was so referred.

ESTABLISHING THE CONVENTION.

A Tariff Resolution and Various Reports Are Presented.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—There was a general appeal for recognition. The Chair recognized Mallory of Florida, who said: "Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I desire to send to the Secretary to be read."

The resolution being sent to the Secretary was read as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approves of and hereby indorses the principles of the tariff reform initiated by President Cleveland [loud and uproarious applause] in his first message to the present Congress; and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of government we give our unqualified and universal support. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman—Under the rules this resolution will be referred to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. There being no objection, the resolution is so referred. I will now call for the report of the Committee on Credentials, that being the next thing in order.

John C. Webb of Alabama, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials—Mr. Chairman, I have the honor, on behalf of the Committee on Credentials, to make the following report, which I will send to the Secretary to be read.

Mr. Webb thereupon sent to the Secretary's desk the whole report.

The Chairman—Unless some one calls for the reading of the names of the delegation to which he may belong the Secretary will omit the names.

The Secretary then read as follows:

To the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, Mo.: Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to present the following report: We find the following list of delegates from the different States and Territories entitled to seats in this convention as follows: The Territory of Dakota, the Church faction, consisting of W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire. This committee further reports that there were no contests in any of the above States and Territories except Dakota, where a contest was brought before your committee by the Church faction against the Day faction. The delegates selected by the Church faction to this convention are W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire; the delegates selected by the Day faction are A. W. Bangs and T. W. Wallace. After a thorough investigation into the merits of this contest this committee decided to recommend that W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire be allowed seats in this convention as legally-elected delegates to represent the Territory of Dakota. Your committee understand the Territory of Alaska has a regularly-elected delegate to this convention, but the committee have no official information on the subject. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. WEBB, Chairman.
O. J. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

The Chairman—The question is on the adoption of the report.

Mr. Webb of Alabama—There is an addition of Alaska there.

The Chairman—Will you please add it to the report?

Mr. Webb—It is already added, sir.

The Secretary—I find at the end of the list of delegates the names for Alaska of Arthur H. Delaney and A. H. Garney.

The Chairman—I will suggest that you strike out from our report that portion in which you state you have no information regarding Alaska.

Mr. Webb—I will do that.

The Chairman—The question is upon the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials as amended.

Mr. Hutchings of Minnesota—Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report.

The Chairman—Is there a second?

Many voices responded in the affirmative.

The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the report as amended be adopted. Are you ready for the question? [Cries of "question!" "question!"]

The Chairman—All in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying "aye," contrary minded "no." The ayes have it. It is so ordered. The next order of business is the reception of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business. Preliminary to that it has been suggested that, in view of the contest made with reference to Dakota having been settled, George C. Maguire be appointed upon the Committee on Permanent Organization from Dakota and William R. Steele on Resolutions and Platform. If there is no objection, and I hear none, it is so ordered. We will now hear the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization and Order of Business.

Mr. Cassidy of Pennsylvania—I am instructed by the committee to report that they have unanimously agreed upon Gen. Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts for Permanent Chairman. [Cheers.]

After the cheers which came with the announcement of Gen. Collins' selection had subsided, the Secretary read the list of Vice-Presidents and the representatives of each State to notify the nominees of the convention of its result, and as to rules the following:

The order of business of the last National Democratic Convention shall obtain, and the rules of said convention shall govern this convention, with the modification—viz.: That no State shall change its vote for President or Vice-President until the call of the States has been complete. Your committee further recommend that the Recording Secretaries, Reading Clerks, official stenographers, and Sergeant-at-Arms at the temporary organization hold their respective offices under the permanent organization.

LEWIS H. CASSIDY,
Chairman of the Committee.
JOHN B. CASTLEMAN,
Secretary of Committee on Permanent Organization.

The report was unanimously adopted.

GEN. COLLINS INSTALLED.

The Boston Orator, Introduced as Chairman, Makes a Long Speech.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The convention was now ready to be merged from a temporary into an organization.

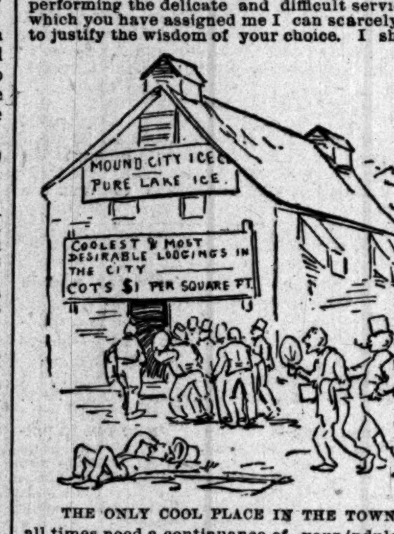
The Chairman—The Chair will appoint W. H. Barnum of Connecticut, Roswell P. Flower of New York, and John O'Day of Missouri as a committee to escort Patrick A. Collins to the Chair.

This announcement produced uproarious applause throughout the convention, which was continued, especially by the Massachusetts delegation, whose members arose and stood upon their chairs and gave three cheers for their favorite. The gentlemen appointed to escort Mr. Collins to the chair proceeded to his seat and brought him forward. When Mr. Collins had mounted the platform he was greeted by a shake of the hand by Mr. White, the Temporary Chairman, after which the retiring Chairman said:

Gentlemen of the Convention—Thanking you for the favor which you have accorded me, and for the great consideration which has been extended to me during the time I have presided over your deliberations as temporary presiding officer, I take pleasure in introducing to you your permanent presiding officer, Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts.

This moment was the occasion of another outburst of applause, which lasted so long that cries of "Sit down! sit down!" were heard from different parts of the hall. When order had been measurably restored Mr. Collins began his remarks, which are reported in full, as follows:

To stand by your favor in this place, so often filled by the foremost men in our great party, is a distinction of the highest character, and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful. In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have assigned me I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at



THE ONLY COOL PLACE IN THE TOWN.

all times need a continuance of your indulgence and courtesy, as well as your full coöperation, to promote order, decorum, and good will, until these proceedings are brought to a happy close.

We represent in this convention more than 30,000,000 of the American people; we bear the commission to act for them, and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us, to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them.

In a time when the world was King-ridden and pauperized by the privileged few, when men scarcely dared to breathe the word "liberty," even if they understood its meaning, the people scattered along our Eastern coast, with a sublime heroism never equaled, broke from all traditions, rejected all known systems, and established, to the amazement of the world, the political wonder of the ages—the American Republic, the child of revolution nursed by philosophy.

The hand that framed the immortal Declaration of Independence is the hand that guided the emancipated country to progress and glory. It is the hand that guides us still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our Government can securely rest, upon which the peace, prosperity, and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the apostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson.

THE JEFFERSONIAN BEQUEST.

Our young men under 30 have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the echoes of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, impulse, and emotional politics, so that we need not wonder that now and then we hear the question asked and scarcely answered: "What difference is there between the two parties?" Every Democrat knows the difference. The Democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section or a class of the people, but for all time. These principles conserved and expanded the Republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end, so the Democracy of today, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in:

"1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.

"2. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

"3. Support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies.

"4. The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety abroad.

"5. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are topped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.

"6. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of depotism.

"7. A well-disciplined militia our best reliance in peace and for the first moments in war.

"8. The supremacy of the civil order above the military authority.

"9. Economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened.

"10. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.

"11. Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid.

"12. The diffusion of information and Arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason.

"13. Freedom of religion.

"14. Freedom of the press.

"15. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

"16. Trial by juries impartially selected."

Add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people, in any way, than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of the Government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto—to sin against which in the future will be political suicide.

THE DEMOCRACY WON FOREIGN WARS.

True to these principles, the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity, and happiness to all our people.

False to these principles, the great Federal, Whig, and Know-Nothing parties went down, never to rise, and we are here today representatives of the party that has survived all others, the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy, prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe in November.

Our standard must be the rallying point now and in the future for all good citizens who love and cherish republican institutions, who love liberty regulated by the Constitution and law, who believe in a government not for a class or for a few, but a government of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people. This has been the asylum for all good men from over the earth, who flee from want and oppression and mean to become Americans, but we invite and welcome only friends to this ground and liegemen to the Republic. Our institutions cannot change to meet the hostile wishes, nor be so much as sensibly modified save by the peaceful and deliberate action of the mass of our people in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the land. Whatever problems the present has, or the future may present, so far as political action can affect them, will be dealt with by the American people within the law. And in the future, as in the past, the people will find security for their liberty and property, encouragement and protection for their industries, peace and prosperity in following the party of the American masses, which will ever shield them against the aggressions of power and monopoly on the one side, and on the other the surgings of chaos.

While almost all the rest of the civilized world is darkened by armies, crushed by Kings, or nightmared by conspiracies, we alone enjoy a healthy peace, a rational liberty, a progressive prosperity. We owe it to our political institu-


THEY BLEW HORNS FOR JOY.

tions, to democratic teachings, at least as much as to the exuberant soil. The man is not a good American who, knowing what we are, by act or word, experiment or thought, in any way, will attempt to weaken the foundation of this splendid political structure—the Republic of the United States.

WE PICNIC AT THE CRIB.

We meet today under conditions new to the Democrat of this generation. How often we stood in conventions of the past, when to others it seemed as if the shadows of death had closed about us—when the day of victory seemed almost as far away as the day of general judgment. It could not then be said that we met for spoils or personal advantage. We met to keep the fires of Democracy alive till the dawn of a better day. If we were a party of misfortune it must also be agreed that we were a party of undaunted courage and inflexible principles. Twenty-eight years ago the Democratic party, rent into fragments, heated by feuds that only time could allay or punishment destroy, met, as it looks now, merely to settle in angry mood the terms upon which they should become exiles from power. By their mad dissensions they elected to go to defeat rather than wait for the sobering influence of time to close the breach. To the younger men of that day the act seemed suicide, mitigated by insanity. Their madness transferred to a minority of the American people the political government of all. That party, whatever the honesty and respectability of its members, however patriotic its motives, was not broad or National at its base. It had at most but one central idea, and when that idea was set in the Constitution and crystallized into law, it ran a career of riot that appalled all men. The history of that period of political debauchery is too sad and familiar to Americans to be recited anew. The Republican party, sometimes peacefully and sometimes by force, sometimes fairly and sometimes by fraud, succeeded in holding power twenty-four years; till at last the American people, no longer condoning its faults or forgiving its sins, hurled it from power and again committed to the historic party of the Constitution and the whole Union the administration of our political affairs.

GROVER'S INAUGURAL WEATHER.

We won the well-earned confidence of the country in the rectitude of our purpose by the aid of chivalrous and conscientious men who could no longer brook the corruptions of the Republican party. It was a great, deserved, necessary victory. The day on which Grover Cleveland, the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen chosen at the election, took the oath of office in the presence of the multitude—a day so lovely and so perfect that all nature seemed exuberantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory—that day marked the close of an old era and the beginning of a new era. It closed the era of usurpation of power by the Federal authority, of illegal force, of general contempt for constitutional limitations and plain law, of glaring scandals, profligate waste, and unspeakable corruption of narrow sectionalism, and the reign of a party whose good work had long been done. It began the era of perfect peace and perfect union. The States fused all their sovereignty into a Federal Republic with limited but ample powers; of a public service conducted with absolute integrity and strict economy; of reforms pushed to the extreme limit; of comprehensive, sound, and safe financial policy, giving security and confidence to all enterprises and endeavor—a Democratic Administration, faithful to its mighty trust, loyal to its pledges, true to the Constitution, safely guarding the interests and liberties of the people.

And now we stand on the edge of another era, perhaps a greater contest with relation to the electors than we have had for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of Government. We are no longer auditors, but accountants; no longer critics, but the criticised. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken all the power necessary to make that responsibility good the fault is ours, not that of the people.

THE ENEMY IS ON DECK.

We are confronted by a wily, unscrupulous, and desperate foe. There will be no speck on the record that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstances that they will not torture and misrepresent, no disappointment that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no class or creed that they will not seek to inflame, no passion that they will not attempt to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetrate. They fancy, indeed, that there is no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity, no crime that will not be condoned. But we stand at guard, full-armed at every point to meet them. Our appeal is not to passion, nor to prejudice, to class or faction, to race or creed, but to the sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence, and patriotism of the American people.

The Administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence, and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb.

What the people see is the Government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty, and impartial enforcement of law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met, so far as Government can meet them, by legislative enactments for their encouragement and protection. They see the veterans of the Civil War granted pensions long due, to the amount of more than twice in number and nearly three times in value of those granted under any previous Administration. They see more than $2,000,000 acres of lands recklessly and illegally held by the grantees of the corrupt Republican régime restored to the public domain for the benefit of honest settlers. They see the negro, whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagogs four years ago, not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before. They see a financial policy under which reckless speculation has practically ceased and capital freed from distrust. They see for the first time an honest observance of the law governing the civil establishment, and the employé of the people rid at last of the political highwaymen with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other.

THE GENERAL BECOMES IRONICAL.

They see useless offices abolished and expenses of administration reduced, while improved methods have lifted the public service to high efficiency. They see tranquillity, order, security, and equal justice restored in the land, a watchful, steady, safe, and patriotic administration—the solemn promises made by the Democracy faithfully kept. It is "an honest government by honest men." If this record seem prosaic, if it lack the blood-thrilling element, if it is not lit with livid fires, if it cannot be illustrated by a pyrotechnic display, if it be merely the plain record of a constitutional party in a time of peace, engaged in administrative reforms, it is because the people of the country four years ago elected not to trust to sensation or experiment, however brilliant and alluring, but preferred to place the helm in a steady hand, with a fearless, trustworthy, patriotic man behind it. Upon that record and upon our earnest efforts, as yet incomplete, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, we enter the canvas and go to the polls confident that the free and intelligent people of this great country will say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

To the patriotic, independent citizens who four years ago forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, and who since that time have nobly sustained the Administration, the


THE BANDANA ON THE BUST.

Democratic party owes a deep debt of gratitude. That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and influence, but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the machine—the political juggernaut—is exacted from every man who will take even standing-room in that party. The Democratic temple is open to all, and if in council we cannot agree in all things our motto is: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

To all good men we say: "Come in. Good-will ne'er halted at the doorstone." As four years ago you voted with us to reform the administration, to conserve our institutions, for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished, to complete what remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is a "fatal error to weaken the hands of a political organization by which great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries."

THE PRESIDENT IS BEHELD.

Four years ago you trusted tentatively the Democratic party, and supported with zeal and vigor its candidate for President. You thought him strong in all the sturdy qualities requisit for the great task of reform. Behold your splendid justification.

No President in time of peace had so difficult and laborious a duty to perform. His party had been out of power for twenty-four years. Every member of it had been almost venomously excluded from the smallest post where administration could be studied. Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and belittle the new Administration, but the master-hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning.

We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, with a thorough grasp of principles and situations, with marvelous and conscientious industry, the very incarnation of firmness, he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read the names of men who have been supremely useful to the Republic.

Fellow-Democrats, this is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly even forces. Let no man—here or elsewhere—belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition. But great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscious strength and perfect union, faces the issues fearlessly.

WOMEN AND SHERIDAN.

Two Extraneous Features to Democracy Create Tumult.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—Upon invitation of the Chairman all delegates named as Vice-Presidents took seats upon the platform.

The Chairman—Gentlemen of the convention, I have been advised by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions that it will not be possible for them to report to this convention until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Showalter of Missouri—Mr. Chairman, I desire on behalf of the Missouri delegation, as expressing their views, to offer a resolution.

It was read. It demanded that the war taxes levied on all kinds of articles for the private gains of a few, thereby creating an aristocracy maintained by despotisms, should cease.

The Chairman—Let it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. The Secretary will now read a communication addressed to the convention.

The Secretary read the same, which was as follow:

To the Chairman of the Democratic Convention—Dear Sir: The women's great convention held at Washington last winter appointed two delegates to make a short talk to your convention in behalf of the women of America. [Great applause.] If you will kindly grant one of these a hearing we pledge ourselves not to speak longer than ten minutes. [Applause.]

VIRGINIA S. MINNEY,
E. A. MERRIWEATHER.

Mr. O'Donohue of New York—I move that the request be granted.

Mr. Wells of Wisconsin—I move to amend by suggesting that they present this in the form of a resolution to that effect.

The Chairman—The gentleman from New York moves that the request of the ladies be granted, and they be given fifteen minutes to address this convention. All in favor of the motion will say aye.

The ayes were unanimous, followed by cheers.

Mr. Boyle of Pennsylvania—I offer a resolution, which I have sent forward, relating to the order of business of the convention.

The Chairman—The Secretary will read it.

The Secretary read the following:

Resolved, That all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to the Committee on Platform without reading or debate. [Applause.]

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Campbell of New York—Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I wish to present to the convention and ask unanimous consent that that resolution be read. It does not relate to the platform.

The Chairman—Mr. Timothy J. Campbell of New York sends a resolution to the Chair which, under the rules just adopted, goes to the committee without reading or debate.

Mr. Campbell—I hope the resolution will be read.

The Chairman—The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that it may be read. [Cries of "Object."]

Mr. Campbell—I hope that this resolution will be read. If the gentlemen hear the resolution I am satisfied that no gentleman to this convention will object. It is about Gen. Sheridan. [Cries of "Object!" "Object!"]

The Chairman—Unless the objections are withdrawn the resolution presented by the gentleman from New York cannot be read. Is there objection? [Cries of "Object!"]

The Chairman—Objection is made.

Mr. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, I ask a moment to make a statement. The resolution is in relation to the condition of Gen. Sheridan.

The Chairman—It is consented that the gentleman from New York may make a statement. [Cries of "I object."] The gentleman from New York cannot proceed as objection is made.

Mr. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, the objection to the reading of the resolution has been withdrawn by the gentleman from New York.

The Chairman—But the objection is renewed from several quarters of the hall.

Mr. Campbell—Mr. Chairman, it does not relate to the platform in any sense or in any manner, and I ask that the resolution be read. [Cries of "Object."]

Mr. Bird of Wisconsin—Mr. Chairman, if the resolution sent up by the gentleman from New York relates to the platform I renew my objections that it shall not be read.

Mr. Campbell—It does not.

Mr. Bird—But, Mr. Chairman, if it does not relate to the platform but to another subject, and I am informed that it does not affect the platform, then I withdraw my objection.

The Chairman—According to the nature of the resolution the Chair believes it does not come within the scope of the rule just adopted, and it ought to be read. The Secretary will read. [Applause.]

The Secretary read the resolution as follows:

A resolution offered by Timothy J. Campbell of New York.

Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of Gen. Phil H. Sheridan—[applause]—and to him whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery, and that the Divine Providence may spare him in this nation for many years to come.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States. [Cheers.]

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now engaged in his most desperate campaign.

Mrs. E. Merriweather of St. Louis, one of the talented ladies who are engaged in the elevation of womanhood, appeared on the platform and was received with cheers by both delegates and the audience. Mrs. Merriweather was introduced to the convention by Chairman Collins, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention: Time and again the women of this country have appeared before your legislative bodies, as well as your grand political conventions, asking that the practices of this Government be made to conform with its principles, the basic principle, the fundamental principle, and the foundation-stone on which rests this Government of equal rights. [At this point there was some disorder in the back part of the hall.]

The Chairman—The Chair will insist that order be maintained, especially when a lady has the floor.

Mrs. Merriweather then resumed:

Yet throughout this broad land nowhere yet do equal rights prevail. On the one side we see a privileged and governing class. On the other we see a subjected and governed class. One-half of the people of this great and so-called Republic yet live in precisely the same political solitude their foremothers lived in under the Kings of England before the Colonies rebelled and seceded from the British Empire. Our forefathers thought their condition was slavery. If it be slavery for them, how is it not slavery for us?

I am deputed to appear before you and ask you to right these great wrongs and consider this great question of equal rights. A declaration coming from this great body of people, so noble, so grand, will send a thrill through humanity's great heart and carry the memory of this convention down to the ages, down to the end of time itself. But if, gentlemen, you refuse this plain principle of right and justice then I suggest to you that you add to your platform of principles the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, All history proves that education unfits human beings for the condition of subjection and awakens in the human soul aspirations for larger liberties and higher life. [Considerable confusion here occurred.]

The Chairman—Gentlemen, keep quiet.

Mrs. Merriweather again resumed:

Gentlemen, you are not troubled with women often, and you ought to hear one once. They do not trouble you political men often.

"And, Whereas, During the last fifty years we, the rulers of this land, have committed the great mistake of permitting a subjected class to enter schools of learning, thereby expanding their brains and quickening their thoughts, and breathing their affection against our time-honored rule—these women going to and fro over the land, knocking at legislative doors, demanding to know why the glorious doctrines of Democracy should not apply to women as to men; and

"Whereas, All history proves that the greater and denser the ignorance in which a class is held—" [Considerable confusion.]

Mrs. Merriweather made several efforts to be heard, but after a while, when she found the convention was unwilling to listen to her further, she desisted. The resolution which the convention refused to hear is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democratic men of America in convention assembled, advise and urge the Legislatures of every State in this broad Union to enact such laws as will forever put a stop to the education of the women of this land, and thereby put a stop to the clamor of equal rights, as will forever close the doors of every school, public and private, to the female children of this country; we advise and urge that it be made a penal offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment, to teach any girl child the letters of the alfabet, and that any woman convicted of reading a newspaper or book, or of entering the lecture halls, whether as listener or speaker, be severely punished by law.

AN ADJOURNMENT BEATEN.

Only the Delayed Report on Platform Prolongs the Session.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The convention was visibly pleased when Mrs. Merriweather retired and was ready to proceed with business.

Mr. Pickett—I move, Mr. Chairman, that when this convention adjourns it adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow. [Cries of "No, no."]

The Chair announced the motion of Mr. Pickett.

Gov. Brown of Tennessee—I move to amend that motion by striking out 10 o'clock tomorrow and inserting 8 o'clock this evening. [Cries of "No, no."]

Mr. Waterbury of New York—On that resolution I demand a vote by States.

The Chair—Does the gentleman alone or or the State call for it? I understand Gov. Brown of Tennessee moved to amend that when we adjourn it is to meet at 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Pickett—I offered the resolution because I was informed by the Chairman of the National Committee that it would be utterly useless to meet here tonight; that we could not accomplish anything, and we would have to stay here until tomorrow anyway. We personally desire to go home, but we are informed by the National Committee that the work has not been done, and at this request I introduced the resolution.

Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania—I offer as a substitute to the motion that has been made the following:

Resolved, That the roll of States and Territories be now called in alphabetical order and the names of the candidates for President and Vice-President be placed in nomination. [Cheers.] No ballots to be taken by this convention until the report of the Committee on Resolutions and Platform has been presented and disposed of. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!" and applause, most of the delegates being on their feet.]

The Chairman—The delegates will take their seats. The convention must come to order; the resolution just sent to the Secretary's desk will be read.

Gov. John C. Brown of Tennessee—I rise to a point of order. The resolution which has just been read cannot be considered pending a motion to adjourn.

Gov. Brown—Mr. Chairman, I certainly made the motion that when this convention adjourn it adjourn to 8 o'clock tonight. [Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" A voice—"Take a vote on the motion and vote it down."]

The Chairman—The motion is on the substitute offered by Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania that the roll of States be called, but that no ballot be taken until after the Committee on Resolutions has reported.

Gov. Brown—I insist upon my point of order. My point of order is that no action of this convention can be taken pending a motion to adjourn.

The Chairman—The Chair does not understand that the motion of Mr. Brown is in order; the gentleman from Connecticut moved that the roll of States be called and we then take a recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. We will proceed with the business of the convention in regular order.

Gov. Brown—Then I will make a motion that this convention now adjourn to 8 o'clock p. m.

By a delegate—Move that we now adjourn.

The Chairman—The motion is in order that we now adjourn, but the Chair calls the attention of the delegate to the fact that a motion to adjourn is a motion to adjourn sine die. Those in favor of the motion that the convention do now adjourn will say "aye".

Not a voice was heard in the hall.

The Chairman—Those opposed will say "no."

A tremendous shout of "noes" arose, and the Chair announced that the convention refused to adjourn.

The Chairman—The question is now upon the substitute of Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania. Those in favor of that motion will say "aye," and those opposed will say "no."

The vote was declared in the affirmative, and the substitute was adopted.

DOUGHERTY NAMES CLEVELAND.

Alabama Surrenders Her Place and the President Is Presented.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The convention's refusal to adjourn brought it up to the nominations, and there was intense but suppressed excitement.

The Chairman—The clerk will proceed to call the roll by States.

The clerk then proceeded to call the roll of States, commencing with Alabama.

Edward W. Pettus of Alabama—Mr. Chairman, the delegates from Alabama have instructed me to tender its first place on the call and first right to speak to the State of New York. [Great applause.]

The Chairman—The delegates from the State of Alabama desire to surrender their right to a nomination to the delegates from the State of New York. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Dougherty) has the floor.

Amid the greatest enthusiasm and applause Mr. Dougherty ascended the platform to the right of the Chairman, and addressed the convention as follows:

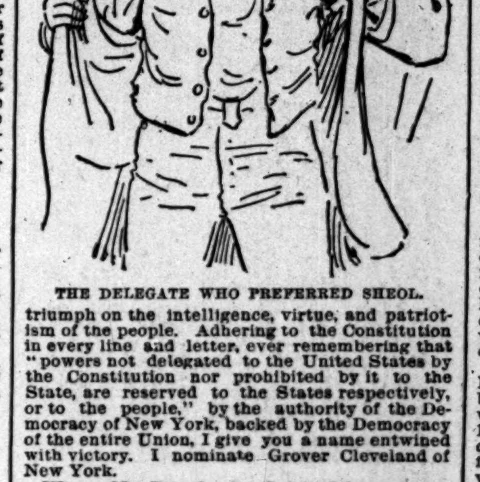
I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard! In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every State and Territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bound, continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty with the simplest ceremonials. You, as representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of a written Constitution.

Thus impressed, I ascend the rostrum to name the next President of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her Electoral vote. Delegations from the thirty-eight States and all the Territories are assembled, without caucus or consultation, ready, simultaneously, to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here not, indeed, to choose a candidate, but to name the one the people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world, discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal.

Today determines that, not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the Presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. His promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope. He is a realization. Scorning subterfuge, disdaining reëlection by concealing convictions, mindful of his oath of office to defend the Constitution, he courageously declares to Congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of National taxation; that the Treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquillity, and breeds extravagance, centralization, and corruption; that high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace; that the millions that pour into the Treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people; that in violation of equality of rights the present tariff has created a privileged class, who, shaping legislation for their personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessaries of life from every man, woman, and child in the land, and that to lower the tariff is not free trade. It is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and allow consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all.

This Administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and cormorant corporations faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no pilfering, there are no jobs under this Administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the President has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the Republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry revealed a want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife as never before is at an end and 60,000,000 of freemen in the ties of brotherhood are prosperous and happy.

These are the achievements of this Administration. Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate, and stake our


THE DELEGATE WHO PREFERRED SHEOL.

triumph on the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the Constitution in every line and letter, ever remembering that "powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people," by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland of New York.

When Mr. Dougherty finished his speech at 12:06 the delegates and the audience set up a yell. After simply yelling for half a minute they began to get enthused, and some of the more ardent peeled their coats and commenced waving them. About this time the door of the Capitol at the rear of the platform was swung aside and in the panel appeared a portrait of Cleveland, occupying the centre of the facade of the Capitol. Then the delegates and the audience simply went wild, and with furious energy worked their voices and their bodies in their efforts to testify their approval of the nomination. A band somewhere in one of the galleries started up "Marching Through Georgia," and the air or the sentiment, nobody knew which, elicited a tremendous outburst of cheers. At this time about a third of the delegates and perhaps one-fourth of the audience produced bandana handkerchiefs and waved them frantically, and in response to this fresh incentive there was an additional swell in the terrific outburst of noise. One lunatic in the gallery took his new plug hat and sent it sailing across the space over the heads of the delegates, and it was caught by a party in the opposit gallery with the expertness of a professional baseball player. After eight minutes of bedlam, Chairman Collins thought the thing had gone far enough and thumped and pounded for order, but with every thump of the gavel arose a new section of yells from the assemblage, and Chairman Collins relinquished the job in despair.

At this juncture Daniel Dougherty mounted a chair in the centre of the New York delegation and waved a flag. From all parts of the hall delegates gathered in about Dougherty bearing the standards of their respective States and formed in a circle about him, holding in a sort of canopy over his head the placards bearing the names of the States.

In marked distinction to the scarlet bandanas, the standards of Indiana and Kansas were decorated with a gray hat and strips of black silk, indicating the adherence of the parties who bore them to the causes of Gov. Gray and the present Commissioner of Pensions.

Under the canopy formed by the standards a couple of United States flags were introduced and the tableau as thus completed was greeted with pandemoniac cheering and howls and yells. A young fellow in the upper gallery broke in on the uproar with the mellifluous strains of a "hellodeon," giving still more infernal tone to the turmoil. Among the audience in the rear of the delegates a number of people produced a flock of big yellow eagles, which, by some arrangement, were made to flap their wings, and, so far as any one knew in the terrific uproar, they may have also screamed for the Democratic nominee.

When the demonstration at last subsided comparatively John B. Castleman and A. G. De Jarnette of Kentucky carried the Kentucky standard on the platform and planted it beside the Chairman's desk to emphasize the second which Kentucky proposed on Grover Cleveland. Eighteen minutes of unadulterated bedlam seemed to be enough to suit the delegates, and they sunk back into their seats, but the audience was not satisfied with this allotment of time, and continued the uproar two minutes longer, when they were finally brought to order.

SECONDING THE NOMINATION.

Delegate McKenzie Makes a Horse Speech and the Crowd Laughs.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky then took the platform and addressed the convention as follows:

Gentlemen of the National Convention: I bear the commission of the State of Kentucky to this National Convention, and in the name of the Commonwealth that has given to the Nation a Clay and a Crittenden I desire to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland for the office of the Presidency of the United States. [Great applause and wild cheering.] Within the broad limits of this great land there is but one more popular Democrat than he, and that is the queenly woman he has made his wife. [Great applause.]

It must be, Mr. Chairman, a matter of felicitation to every good citizen within the limits of our land that the historic White House, around which cluster so many memories that are dear to every patriotic heart, is presided over by a man who has the courage to enforce the obedience to bad laws until they be repealed and recommend the enactment of good ones until they shall be enacted. [Applause.] At the same time its social destinies are guided by the fair hand of the uncrowned queen of our American womanhood. I never intend to let Mrs. Cleveland out of this canvass. [Laughter and applause.] In hoc signo vinces.

It was said, gentlemen of the jury [laughter], in our last National Convention that Grover Cleveland was loved for the enemies he had made; still later it had been said that he was loved for the rascals he had turned out [applause]; still later it has been said that he was loved for the message he had written. [Applause.] Kentucky loves him for the fight that there is in him [laughter and applause] and for his splendid racing qualities. [Laughter.] He is as game as Lexington and as speedy as Ten Broeck. In his earlier form he won the Buffalo Mayoralty Stake hands down and he won the New York Handicap. He was then entered against the Florentine Mosaic from Maine [great applause and cheering] and won the National Derby by a neck.

It does not matter, gentlemen of the Democratic jury, it does not matter how this National sweepstakes shall be made up, whether it be filled out by hyperborean icicles, Florentine Mosaics, or dark horses, when the race is run through, the bulletin-boards will show Cleveland first, the balance not placed. [Laughter and applause.]

The State of Kentucky likes Mr. Cleveland for the reason that he has had the courage to attack the entrenchments of subsidy and monopoly by recommending such judicious revision of the tariff system as will secure equality in the distribution of the public burdens and lighten the exactions of labor. [Applause.] He has had the courage to inaugurate such a war on that horrible misnomer called "trusts" as that before this National campaign shall close it will cease to be a popular name for a dog. [Applause and laughter.] He has had the courage and patriotism to regard the Presidency of the United States not as a personal perquisit acquired by purchase or discovery of diplomacy or escheat—[Mr. McKenzie had turned around to face the people seated on the platform when the audience in front set up a cry for Mr. McKenzie to turn around and face the audience]. Let me talk to these learned Thebans awhile. [Laughter.] But he has regarded the Presidency as a great public office conferred by the unbought suffrage of the people to be administered wisely, fairly, judiciously, impartially, honestly, in the interests of everybody. [Cheers.] Well, the fact of the business is, he has got so much courage that it is unnecessary to enumerate. But there is one thing that I want to call special attention to. While others have wavered and others have presented doubtful messages he has written a message to the present American Congress that has about it the directness and force of a Kentucky rifle and the executive ability of a dynamite cartridge. [Applause and laughter.] In lawyer parlance, it had about it the energy of a capias pro fine and the force and effect of a replevin bond. Now, gentlemen, this is the one instance in the history of American politics where we had a man who furnished in his own person a first-class candidate and a thorough Democratic platform. [Applause.] He has done his duty. Let us do ours. [Applause.] I want every Democrat, male and female [laughter], within the body of this most magnificent deliberative hall in the world [applause], consecrated to the holiest purpose outside of the Christian religion [applause]—I want every one to go home after we shall close these exercises [laughter] with the Democratic benediction, and if it shall please God to provide that in addition to Grover Cleveland one of the guidons along the clear line of the Democracy in its march to victory shall be a red bandana. [Applause.]

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I move to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President of the United States absolutely unanimous. [Applause.]

PROLONGING THE FUN.

Judge Twiggs of Georgia Talks of Loyalty and Emancipation.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The convention was in exceeding good nature when Judge H. D. D. Twiggs of Georgia rose and on behalf of his State seconded the nomination:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: The great State of Georgia, which I have the honor in part to represent on this occasion, is proud to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland, a State which has been conspicuous in its fidelity to the great principles of Democracy and economical government which are under our National system, and which have found their highest expression in his splendid and magnificent Administration. [Applause.] Monopoly has said to the people of the South: "You are poor, build up your factories, diversify your industries. Protection has made us opulent; it will make you so likewise. The State of Georgia, already vocal with the music of a million spindles, has given back her reply, lifting aloft her proud and untarnished shield, on which is inscribed her motto, "Wisdom, justice, and moderation." She has said to this artful bribe: "We may be so, but we are unwilling to grow rich by the levying of tribute upon the people." [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the convention, the twenty-four delegates from Georgia have come to this convention bearing with them but a single commission, and that commission is to cast the vote of the State for that matchless leader whom our late convention in its platform of principles characterized as uniting the wisdom of Jefferson with the firmness of Jackson and the patriotism of Washington. [Cheers.]

What is true of Georgia is true of every other Democratic State here represented, and it may be truthfully stated, gentlemen, that this vast and grand assemblage of patriots and Democrats may be called but a formal convocation assembled together to ratify the action of the sovereignties which have already spoken. [Cheers.] The great Democratic masses of the country, with elbows touching, have marched in solid and unbroken phalanx to this great city by the Father of Waters. Upon each flowing banner is inscribed but a solitary name, and that name has been their pillar of cloud by day and their pillar of fire by night; that name has been Grover Cleveland. [Cheers.]

With a mighty shout, yes, I say, with a mighty shout, he will be proclaimed our next standard-bearer in the coming conflict. [Cheers.] The people at home are becoming rapidly educated and we cannot be much longer kept in ignorance of the truths and principles of which he is the splendid exponent. They will ratify that nomination at the polls, for as sure as the ides of November come the Republican party of the United States will have received its death-wound and final overthrow. [Applause.]

Gentlemen of the convention, in 1884 the public career of Grover Cleveland was confined to the limits of the great State which proudly claimed him as her son. Today, in 1888, his name, and fame, and career is only bounded by the horizon of every civilized country upon the face of God's earth [loud applause]; he was pledged to the people of the United States in 1884 by those who knew his courage, his ability, and his patriotism; and he has redeemed that pledge. Thank God no further pledge is necessary to insure the continuance of that heroic devotion to duty which has been exemplified by a matchless, unsullied, and splendid Administration. [Applause.] He has not only won the applause of his countrymen, but the plaudits of the civilized world of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Fellow-Democrats, hear me for a moment longer. Whence comes the fact that from every State, from Maine to California and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is among the people composing this convention of over 800 delegates but one name upon their lips and but one name enshrined in their hearts? I will tell you why. Hear me a moment. It is because he has pursued honest methods; it is because he is the stern enemy of robbery, of jobbery, and monopoly [cheers]—a Horatio at the bridge. He is a lion in the path of corruption. He has laid the foundation of good government, of honesty and reform so wide and deep that the principles underlying the Government of our country, and the permanency of our institutions, and the spread of the true principles underlying our Federal system have found their highest, and grandest, and best exponent under his matchless leadership.

And last, but not least, hear me a moment longer; it is because of his old and his fearless opposition to the abuses of the existing tariff. [Cheers.] When he found—and now I am nearly through—when he found that the people of the United States were being mercilessly robbed and plundered by the rapacity of monopolies under the specious guise of protection, and when he found that the great agricultural industry of the country, which is the source of all true wealth, was bound hand and foot like Prometheus upon the rock, when the air was dark with vultures and kites which had settled in devouring flocks upon its bosom, tearing with their merciless beaks the vitals of this prostrate giant, it was then Grover Cleveland, matchless man that he is, when he assumed the robes of power, turned his back upon the blandishment and expedients of office with a whoop like a royal eagle. He came to the rescue of the suffering people. [Applause.]

I say, gentlemen, rescued, because though the bill now pending, known as the Mills bill, may be mutilated and emasculated, though it may suffer the fate of all great reforms in the beginning—because you know it is said that even the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind awfully fine—[cheers]—Grover Cleveland has planted seed which has taken deep root, and as sure as God defends the right the country will be redeemed and the people sooner or later disenthralled. [Cheers.]

Mr. President and gentlemen, in behalf of the great State of Georgia, I repeat I am glad to be able to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. [Great applause and cries of "Voorhees!"]

THE VOTE WAS UNANIMOUS.

Tedious Call of the States with No Name but Cleveland.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—The call of the States was interrupted by confusion.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, we are proceeding under the order of the convention itself. The Sergeant-at-Arms will keep order in the galleries and anybody making a noise in the gallery will be excluded if it is continued. The convention itself is in order. The Secretary will call the next State.

Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky—Mr. Chairman, I venture to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the motion that I submitted was certainly in order, for the reason that I moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Grover Cleveland unanimous.

The Chairman—The Chair rules that the motion of the gentleman is entirely in order, but it does not necessarily prevent somebody else from making a motion. [Laughter.]

The Secretary then resumed the call of the roll of States, as follows:

The State of California—No response.

The State of Colorado—Six votes for Grover Cleveland.

The State of Delaware—Six votes for Grover Cleveland.

The Chairman—This is calling the roll for the purpose of ascertaining if any State desires formally as New York and Kentucky

have done to place the gentleman in

The State of Florida was called, b no response.

When the State of Illinois was ca Harrison said: "Illinois seconds t nation of Grover Cleveland."

When the State of Indiana w there were cheering and cries of ay."

There was no response to the call State of Iowa.

When the State of Kansas was c following communication was rea Clerk:

The Kansas Democracy seconds the tion of the illustrious son of New York, ing in him the Moses of Democracy a lican institutions, and greets his ren with the plaudit, "Well done thou g faithful servant; enter thou upon yo term." [Great applause].

The States of Maine and Massa were called but no one responded.

When the State of Michigan w Mr. Stout came upon the platform a as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of tional Convention: I am happy to here today in behalf of the noble Michigan to second in her behalf the Grover Cleveland for candidate for [Applause.]

I recognize the fact that March 4 next the first century of this Republic under stitution. March 4 next—what more fi ginning of the new century than the tion of Grover Cleveland? [Applause. here today the representatives of th States. We point with pride t Massachusetts, of which a grea once said: "There she stands. She encomium from me." I remember he And we come to the gallant State of N who has made here in behalf of its d the nomination of Grover Cleveland. the representatives of the State of Penn. We see here the representative gallant old mother of States, Virginia. reason why I love old Virginia is that son, in that she gave to us the terri makes the five great States of Illinoi Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. [App love her that she is today the mother and of Presidents. I pass along down here the representatives of the gallant of North Carolina, the gallant represen the State of South Carolina, whose so with Adams in maintaining the Decla Independence and established that Co which enables us to be here today. I the representatives of the gallant Georgia, and in one of her princely citi avenue two miles long and 200 feet wide reared a monument to the memory of he of the Declaration of Independence.

I have not time to detain you in enu all the States of this Republic, but if one which I preëminently love it is t Star State which was acquired under P ministration in 1847.

There are two great inscriptions on t ments of our country that will go down all coming time—the one is inscribed u rock to the memory of the noble m country. The State of Texas remem sons who perished at San Jacinto. She bers her sons who perished at La Bahia. now reared a noble monument to her perished at the Alamo. Thermopylæ has to chronicle her glory. La Bahia has it any wonder, then, my friends, the gre of commercial progress which we witne The reason is, the Puritan and the Cava joined hands in the work today and they on to victory.

The States of Minnesota and Mi were called by the Secretary wit sponse from the delegates. When was called a frantic outcry arose fo Vest," but Vest failed to material Fellows sat in the gallery behind form among the guests, and in resp the popular voice he rose and bo acknowledgment. A number of m friends urged him to come down the convention a talk. Mr. Fellow ever, was obdurate in his determin to expend any eloquence on this and remained in his seat.

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The State of Tennessee was called one responding, the State of Te called. Mr. Lightfoot was called spond. He said:

On behalf of the Democratic party of State of Texas, which has rolled up t est Democratic majority of any Sta Union, we claim the right to second th tion of Grover Cleveland. [Applause Texas love the gallant chieftain who i remarkable campaign known to histor firmness to ring out as the keynote o paign the motto, "Tell the tru plause.] We admire, Mr. Chairm noble statesman who had the to ascribe on his banner the motto: " office is a public trust." [Applause.] mire the Jacksonian firmness which message to Congress throwing the ent of the Administration upon the side tical tariff for revenue only. [Appl 1884 the State of Texas rolled up the jority for the National ticket of 1 plause]; and, sir, with a united and party it hopes to roll up in Novemb National ticket 100,000 majority. [App

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The Territory of Arizona—No resp

The Territory of Dakota—No resp

The District of Columbia—No resp

The Territory of Idaho—No respo

The Territory of Montana—Loud Mr. Maginnis, creating much laugh the celebrated delegate refused to r response.

The Territory of New Mexico sponse.

The Territory of Utah—No respo

The Territory of Washington sponse.

The Territory of Wyoming—No

At this point the yells for Mr. Da renewed, but he refused to make sponse.

The Chair—The question is upon tion made by the gentleman from Mr. McKenzie, that the rules be s which requires the calling of the vote upon a candidate for Presid United States, and that Grover Cle New York be nominated by acclam

Mr. Waterbury of New York—I point of order.

Mr. Roswell Flower of New been standing at the head of his d and when Mr. Waterbury announc had a point of order Mr. Flower gl to Waterbury's immediate vicinity bly pulled him and his point of or into a seat. Mr. Flower explained vigor to the unfortunate Waterbu was interrupting the proceeding must insist that he keep quiet, Waterbury proceeded to do.

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THE WRANGLE OVER ADJOU

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The Chair—The motion of Mr. F be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary—The resolution by Roswell P. Flower of New York

Resolved, That when this conventi it be until 10 a. m. tomorrow. [Cheer of "No! No! No!"]

The Chairman—The Chair desir nounce that in the event of the passing the Committee on Order of will meet at their parlor in the Hotel at 8 o'clock tonight. Those in favor of the resolution offere Flower, which has just been read, aye.

The vote was put and the ne lowed, and the resolution was dec by the Chairman.

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D. W. Voorhees of Indiana—Mr

have done to place the gentleman in nomination.

The State of Florida was called, but there was no response.

When the State of Illinois was called Mr. Harrison said: "Illinois seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland."

When the State of Indiana was called there were cheering and cries of "Gray, Gray."

There was no response to the call for the State of Iowa.

When the State of Kansas was called the following communication was read by the Clerk:

The Kansas Democracy seconds the nomination of the illustrious son of New York, recognizing in him the Moses of Democracy and republican institutions, and greets his renomination with the plaudit, "Well done thou good and faithful servant; enter thou upon your second term." [Great applause].

The States of Maine and Massachusetts were called but no one responded.

When the State of Michigan was called Mr. Stout came upon the platform and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION: I am happy to meet you here today in behalf of the noble State of Michigan to second in her behalf the name of Grover Cleveland for candidate for President. [Applause.]

I recognize the fact that March 4 next will end the first century of this Republic under the Constitution. March 4 next—what more fitting beginning of the new century than the inauguration of Grover Cleveland? [Applause.] I greet here today the representatives of thirty-eight States. We point with pride to noble Massachusetts, of which a great orator once said: "There she stands. She needs no encomium from me." I remember her Otises. And we come to the gallant State of New York, who has made here in behalf of its delegation the nomination of Grover Cleveland. I see here the representatives of the State of William Penn. We see here the representatives of that gallant old mother of States, Virginia. And the reason why I love old Virginia is that I am her son, in that she gave to us the territory which makes the five great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin. [Applause.] I love her that she is today the mother of States and of Presidents. I pass along down and I see here the representatives of the gallant old State of North Carolina, the gallant representatives of the State of South Carolina, whose sons stood with Adams in maintaining the Declaration of Independence and established that Constitution which enables us to be here today. I see here the representatives of the gallant State of Georgia, and in one of her princely cities in an avenue two miles long and 200 feet wide she has reared a monument to the memory of her signers of the Declaration of Independence.

I have not time to detain you in enumerating all the States of this Republic, but if there be one which I preëminently love it is that Lone Star State which was acquired under Polk's Administration in 1847.

There are two great inscriptions on the monuments of our country that will go down through all coming time—the one is inscribed upon that rock to the memory of the noble men of the country. The State of Texas remembers her sons who perished at San Jacinto. She remembers her sons who perished at La Bahia. She has now reared a noble monument to her sons who perished at the Alamo. Thermopylæ has survivors to chronicle her glory. La Bahia has none. Is it any wonder, then, my friends, the great march of commercial progress which we witness today? The reason is, the Puritan and the Cavalier have joined hands in the work today and they will go on to victory.

The States of Minnesota and Mississippi were called by the Secretary with no response from the delegates. When Missouri was called a frantic outcry arose for "Vest, Vest," but Vest failed to materialize. Mr. Fellows sat in the gallery behind the platform among the guests, and in response to the popular voice he rose and bowed his acknowledgment. A number of misguided friends urged him to come down and give the convention a talk. Mr. Fellows, however, was obdurate in his determination not to expend any eloquence on this occasion and remained in his seat.

North Carolina had no favorit son to propose and therefore remained silent. The Secretary then called the States of Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. [Loud cries for "Hunt."] Mr. Hunt not responding, the Secretary continued and called the States of Rhode Island and South Carolina. Mr. Dawson was called for and responded: "The State of South Carolina seconds the nomination of Grover Cleveland and seconds the letter and the message." [Cheers.]

The State of Tennessee was called, and, no one responding, the State of Texas was called. Mr. Lightfoot was called for to respond. He said:

On behalf of the Democratic party of the great State of Texas, which has rolled up the grandest Democratic majority of any State in this Union, we claim the right to second the nomination of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.] We of Texas love the gallant chieftain who in the most remarkable campaign known to history had the firmness to ring out as the keynote of his campaign the motto, "Tell the truth." [Applause.] We admire, Mr. Chairman, the noble statesman who had the firmness to inscribe on his banner the motto: "A public office is a public trust." [Applause.] We admire the Jacksonian firmness which penned a message to Congress throwing the entire weight of the Administration upon the side of a practical tariff for revenue only. [Applause.] In 1884 the State of Texas rolled up the grand majority for the National ticket of 134,000 [applause]; and, sir, with a united and invincible party it hopes to roll up in November for the National ticket 100,000 majority. [Applause.]

The State of Vermont was then called, and no response being made the State of Virginia was called, upon which there were continued calls for Mr. Daniel. He not responding, the States of West Virginia and Wisconsin were called, the cries for Daniel being continued.

The Territory of Arizona—No response.

The Territory of Dakota—No response.

The District of Columbia—No response.

The Territory of Idaho—No response.

The Territory of Montana—Loud calls for Mr. Maginnis, creating much laughter, but the celebrated delegate refused to make any response.

The Territory of New Mexico—No response.

The Territory of Utah—No response.

The Territory of Washington—No response.

The Territory of Wyoming—No response.

At this point the yells for Mr. Daniel were renewed, but he refused to make any response.

The Chair—The question is upon the motion made by the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. McKenzie, that the rules be suspended, which requires the calling of the States to vote upon a candidate for President of the United States, and that Grover Cleveland of New York be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Waterbury of New York—I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Roswell Flower of New York had been standing at the head of his delegation, and when Mr. Waterbury announced that he had a point of order Mr. Flower glided over to Waterbury's immediate vicinity and forcibly pulled him and his point of order down into a seat. Mr. Flower explained with great vigor to the unfortunate Waterbury that he was interrupting the proceedings, and he must insist that he keep quiet, which Mr. Waterbury proceeded to do.

While this little episode was on the convention was shouting loud, and with a single exception assent to the question put by the Chair, and in the midst of the noise and confusion Mr. Collins said: "The Chair declares that Grover Cleveland of New York, having received the unanimous vote, is the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President of the United States."

THE WRANGLE OVER ADJOURNMENT.

After a Long Fight the Convention Adjourns Until 10 A. M. Today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Mr. Flower—I have a motion which I will send up.

The Chair—The motion of Mr. Flower will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary—The resolution presented by Roswell P. Flower of New York:

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn it be until 10 a. m. tomorrow. [Cheers and cries of "No! No! No!"]

The Chairman—The Chair desires to announce that in the event of the resolution passing the Committee on Order of Business will meet at their parlor in the Southern Hotel at 8 o'clock tonight. Those gentlemen in favor of the resolution offered by Mr. Flower, which has just been read, will say aye.

The vote was put and the negative followed, and the resolution was declared lost by the Chairman.

Mr. Flower—That was not the resolution I offered. It is written on the other side of the paper.

The Chairman—Mr. Flower offers another resolution. It is that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock this evening. The resolution of Mr. Flower is a double-header—as written on each side. It seems that the Secretary read the wrong one.

Mr. Hensler of Pennsylvania—I call for the regular order fixed by this convention, which is that we proceed with the nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Chairman—The Chair is of opinion that when the house is in regular session it is in order and within the power of the house to adjourn.

Mr. Hensler of Pennsylvania—I then move that the resolution be postponed until after the order of business has been disposed of, so that we can more correctly determine the proper hour to which to adjourn.

D. W. Voorhees of Indiana—Mr. Chairman, I hope this convention will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. President, I do not recognize a vote en masse in this way. I therefore call for the roll of the States on the question of adjournment until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. In support of that motion I desire to say what is well known to every Democrat here—that the Committee on Resolutions will not report this afternoon. We will have to be here tomorrow morning anyhow, and the time between now and then may be profitably used for the harmony and success of the Democratic party and will result in forwarding our business and in closing the proceedings of this convention by adopting this motion. If it were practical for us to get through this afternoon and go home I would not make this motion; but it has already been announced that we are to stay here and agree upon a platform of principles, and therefore I ask that the balance of the business of the convention be deferred until tomorrow morning also. ["Good, good! Right!"]

Col. R. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland—Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentlemen before they vote upon this matter to consider the fact whether it would be acting courteously to the delegates who are now in session, lifting a platform on which the nominees of this convention may stand, to proceed with the nominations now without their presence. Would it be courteous to them to proceed further with the deliberations of this body? They are now engaged in framing a platform upon which our candidates are to stand. I therefore say in reply to our well-known friend from Pennsylvania that it would be well for us to postpone for the present these other nominations, but let it go forth that we have nominated Grover Cleveland as our next President, and that we then adjourn until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania—Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Resolutions is a delegated committee from this party, and it is perfectly competent and entirely right that this party should give its directions to that subordinate body. I propose to move in connection with this matter that the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to report to this body at a given time. They have already given twenty-four hours in the consideration of this platform, and if this committee is not competent in this time or within six hours longer to agree they will never agree. [Cheers and cries of "Good!"] If they are not prepared to bring one record here, let them bring two, and this convention will decide it. [Cheers.] I am entirely willing, and the gentlemen who agree with me are entirely willing, that if this business of nominating speeches be proceeded with and finished at this time that this convention will take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening and instruct the Committee on Resolutions to report at that time.

The Chairman—The motion to adjourn is not debatable, and the discussion thus far has proceeded only by tolerance from the convention. The question is upon the motion made by Senator Voorhees that the convention adjourn to meet here at 10 o'clock tomorrow as a substitute for the resolution offered by Mr. Flower of New York, that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at 8 o'clock tonight. Mr. Voorhees, I understand, desires the call of the roll of States upon his motion. [Cries of "Call the roll! Call the roll!"]

Mr. Voorhees—I withdraw my motion for a call of the roll.

The Chairman—Those in favor of adjourning until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning will say aye.

The motion of the Chair was put amidst great confusion and cries of "Call the roll!"

The Chair—Those in favor of adjourning until 10 o'clock tomorrow will rise and remain standing. [Cries of "No! no!"]

Upon a standing vote the Chair declared the motion lost.

The Chairman—Now, those in favor of Mr. Flower's resolution to adjourn until 8 o'clock will say aye.

Mr. Flower—I call for the reading of that resolution again. It is that when we adjourn we adjourn until that hour.

The Chairman—O, yes. The clerk will read the resolution again.

The resolution was read the second time.

The Chairman—The gentlemen in favor of that motion will say aye. [Cries of "Aye!"]

The Chairman—Those opposed will say no. [Equally loud cries of "No!"]

The Chairman—The Chair is in doubt. [Cries of "Regular order!" and "Call the roll!"]

The Chairman—The call of the roll is demanded.

Mr. Hensel of Pennsylvania—Let it be understood that the agreement is between the gentlemen from New York and those who desire to proceed with the regular order of business, that if this motion should now prevail it will not interfere with the regular order of business.

The Chairman—The Chair so understands it. Those in favor of taking a recess until 8 o'clock tonight when we do adjourn will say aye. The ayes appear to have it.

[Cries of "Call the roll," etc.]

The Chairman—The call of the States is demanded. The Clerk will call the roll of States.

Mr. Patterson of Delaware—I do not desire to enter into any debate, but to make a simple statement for the benefit of the convention on this question.

Senator Voorhees—I desire to ask what the question is.

Mr. Patterson—The question is upon the resolution offered by Mr. Flower that when we take a recess we adjourn until 8 o'clock this evening. I desire to make a statement for the information of the convention. I just left the room of the Committee on Resolutions. It was there reported that information had been given to the convention that the committee could not report until 8 o'clock; therefore the committee will not be ready to report until 8 o'clock, and it is but right that we adjourn until that hour.

The Chairman—The Clerk will call the roll.

The vote resulted as follows:

	Aye.	No.		Aye.	No.
Alabama	5	15	North Carolina	..	22
Arkansas	14	..	Ohio	..	46
California	..	16	Oregon	6	..
Colorado	6	..	Nevada	..	6
Connecticut	..	12	Pennsylvania	59	1
Delaware	..	6	Rhode Island	8	..
Florida	8	..	South Carolina	3	15
Georgia	24	..	Tennessee	24	..
Illinois	2	42	Texas	24	..
Indiana	..	30	Vermont	8	..
Iowa	15	11	Virginia	10	14
Kansas	18	..	West Virginia	3	9
Kentucky	10	16	Wisconsin	13	9
Louisiana	16	..	Arizona	2	..
Maine	..	12	Dakota	2	..
Massachusetts	22	..	Dist. of Columbia	2	..
Michigan	13	13	Idaho	..	2
Minnesota	..	14	Montana	..	2
Mississippi	..	18	New Mexico	..	2
Missouri	..	32	Utah	..	2
New Hampshire	8	..	Wyoming	..	2
New Jersey	18	..	Washington	..	..
New York	72	..	Alaska	..	..

A delegate (La.)—Mr. Chairman, I would like to know how the vote of Louisiana is recorded.

The Secretary—Louisiana is recorded as 16 votes aye.

The delegate—Louisiana wishes to vote 16 no.

Mr. Taylor of Arkansas—Arkansas wishes to change to 14 no.

The changes asked for were made by the Secretary, and after the clerks had footed up the result of the roll-call the Chair started in to announce it.

"Whole number of votes cast 817," shouted Chairman Collins rather hoarsely.

"Louder, louder," yelled the delegates.

"If the gentlemen will speak smaller I will speak louder," retorted Chairman Collins, upon which there was an outbreak of laughter.

The Chairman then stentoriously announced the result of the vote as follows:

Ayes, 387; noes, 430.

Upon the announcement showing that the resolution had failed to pass its opponents came in with the usual accompaniment of yells for their success.

Mr. Voorhees of Indiana—I move that the convention do now adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. [Cries of "No!"] We have done all that we can do with propriety until a platform is adopted. There was no dispute or discussion in regard to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and that has been done. From this time on the opinions of men will vary. Therefore, in the interest of a just and fair conclusion concerning the platform and the balance of the ticket I ask that the roll of the States shall be called upon my motion to adjourn till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. [Cries of "Right!" and of "No!"]

Mr. S. M. White of California—MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I have seconded the motion of Senator Voorhees and I have done it for this reason and this reason only, not to prevent the nomination of any candidate but because we should have a platform calmly, carefully, and deliberately adopted. I know that there are many men here in whose bosoms the same sentiments that now animate my own are swelling and I know that they are anxious to contribute their voices to the popular sentiment in favor of the men whom I favor. [Applause.] But this is not a question of individuals—whether they are candidates or whether they may be. When you nominate your Vice-President you cannot hold this convention. If you adopt your platform, then you may proceed and close it. We have violated the ordinary rules of procedure in the interest of the sentiment of the entire convention, but let us go no further. Do not let us meet here, a few of us, to pass upon resolutions which must go forth to the people of this country as the maxims of Democracy [applause]; and with the same sentiment entertained by the gentlemen who have heretofore opposed adjournment I say to them as one of their colleagues in the interest of their party, and in the interest of the noblest Roman of them all [applause], and in the interest of the nominees of this convention and of the party, let us adjourn until tomorrow and settle the platform calmly, deliberately, quietly, and in accordance with the views of Grover Cleveland. [Applause.]

Gov. Throckmorton of Texas—I arise to a point of order. It is clearly out of order to permit argument on a motion to adjourn, but I have this to say: If Grover Cleveland could be nominated without a platform, Allen G. Thurman can be nominated without a platform, since he——

The Chair—We will take the call upon the motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Clerk proceeded with the roll-call, with the following result:

	Ayes.	Noes.		Ayes.	Noes.
Alabama	19	1	Connecticut	12	..
Arkansas	14	..	Delaware	6	..
California	16	..	Florida	8	..
Colorado	16	..			

At this point the confusion became so great the Chair was compelled to make the following announcement: "Gentlemen of the convention, the Chair appeals to the delegates at least to preserve order until this matter is determined. The roll-call will be suspended until the gentlemen take their seats. No debate is in order, and the Chair will hear nobody until this business is done."

Mr. English of California—I believe if a motion is put it will be carried unanimously, and I therefore move that we dispense with the roll-call.

Mr. Wilson of Missouri—Mr. Chairman, I move that we dispense with the roll-call. I think that a motion to adjourn would now be unanimously carried.

The Chair—The chair will carry out the will of the convention in an orderly way, and will not now entertain your motion. [A voice—"That is right."]

The roll-call having proceeded for some time longer and the Chair being utterly unable to preserve order in the hall by reason of the large numbers of delegates who were leaving it, Mr. Tarpey of California renewed the motion of Mr. Wilson of Missouri in the following form:

Mr. Tarpey—In the interest of all gentlemen here present I move you now, sir, as the temper of the convention has been made apparent, that the further call of the roll be dispensed with and that the Chair declare this body adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The Chair put the motion, which was only heard by half a hundred delegates who voted aye, and he declared the convention adjourned.

A REVIEW OF THE DAY.

Futile Effort of the Gray Men to Make Capital Out of the Adjournment.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—Tomorrow's session of the convention will probably be a short one. Thurman will be nominated either on the first ballot or by acclamation, and the compromise tariff platform is to be adopted without any contest on the floor. Everybody welcomes the prospect of a speedy escape from St. Louis. The weather is hot, and there is so little interest in the proceedings that many of the visitors left for home on tonight's trains. There is much dissatisfaction at the failure to hold an evening session and get through tonight. It is now seen that the Committee on Platform could easily have made its report to the convention at 8 o'clock this evening. The committee has spent hours in needless discussion, merely to help the National Committee carry out its compact with the local committee to have three days of it. St. Louis complained bitterly at the prospect of a short convention, and the National Committee has so manipulated things as to make a session necessary tomorrow. When the convention met today its members were determined to stay in their seats till all the work was done. The majority resisted all efforts to take a recess and passed on with the business. But the National Committee had a strong card to play in the alleged inability of the Platform Committee to make its report, and an adjournment over night was finally secured. When it became apparent that a recess was imperative, in order to avoid having two-thirds of the delegates go home before the platform was adopted the Gray men made one final effort to secure a tactical victory. It is well understood that if the Vice-Presidential nomination had been forced this afternoon Gray would have been withdrawn. Senator Voorhees was put forward to move the recess till tomorrow, in hopes that this adjournment would be generally regarded as having been taken in the interest of the Gray candidacy. But Gov. White of California spiked that gun by seconding the motion in a speech which plainly showed the convention that the recess was not in the interest of Gray, and that the old Roman's forces were standing solidly for him. Nevertheless the Gray people persisted in keeping up the fight. They visited the headquarters of other delegations and labored with as many delegates as they could get to listen. Senator Voorhees visited the Michigan headquarters, and other Indiana men performed similar missionary work in other directions. Their marching men made the rounds again, trying to stir up a little Gray enthusiasm, and meeting with the same chilly reception as the night before. One of the rumors started during the evening was that Ohio was about to reconsider her action and desert the old Roman. For a time the Thurman men were a little worried at this, as these Ohio delegates have all along acted queerly about Thurman. Probably a majority of them are opposed to his nomination. They say he is too old, that he bolted the State ticket two years ago, and charge it up against him that in 1880 he refused to withdraw in Payne's behalf at Cincinnati, when it was apparent Payne could have been nominated. Another queer thing about this Ohio delegation is that it is controlled by the Scott-Whitney-Payne-Brice combination, and that Whitney and the Paynes have held Ohio in line for Thurman by sheer force of bossism. Ohio held a meeting tonight, but took no action on the Thurman matter, and will vote for him when called tomorrow. It is probably true that if Speaker Carlisle's name had been brought into the contest Ohio could have been induced to leave Thurman and go for him, and that would have bursted the Thurman boom. But Carlisle, knowing that Thurman was on the Administration program, refused to allow his name to be used.

Another rumor started during the evening was that New York was about to desert Thurman. This came from the loud talk of some of the country delegates from the interior of New York, who are dissatisfied with the prominence Tammany is getting in this deal and who do not believe in the wisdom of the Thurman business. Scott and ex-Mayor Cooper are laboring with these recalcitrants and New York will be in line under the unit rule.

There is no break in the Thurman ranks. The Indianians are much praised for the valiant manner in which they have supported Gray, fighting courageously in the face of great odds, and taking advantage of every opportunity. Gray was induced to let Matson run for Governor on the supposition that Indiana was to have the Presidency, and it must be said for Matson and his friends, Marshal Hawkins, Senator Turpie, and Gils Hanklin, that they have done all in their power. The only important delegations that have not joined the Thurman ranks are those from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, Georgia, and a part of the delegates from Kentucky, and a few scattering. Thurman has the necessary two-thirds, and nothing but an accident can stop his nomination. In all probability Gov. Gray's name will not be presented to the convention.

SHE MAY LIVE, BUT HE IS DEAD.

A Wisconsin Manufacturer Tries Wife-Murder and Then Kills Himself.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—About 1 o'clock this afternoon George C. Herkimer of this city, a knit-goods manufacturer, shot his wife through the lungs at Fairchild Village, thirty miles south of Eau Claire, and immediately shot himself in the right temple. Herkimer died instantly; his wife is still alive. About a week ago Mrs. Herkimer, claiming her husband did not support her properly, left her home with her baby and went to the home of her sister, Mrs. Thompson, at Fairchild. Herkimer went down to Fairchild this afternoon, went to the Thompson residence, and demanded to see his wife. She stepped into the kitchen with him. The other people in the house heard shots in the kitchen, and rushed to the room. Mrs. Herkimer was lying on the floor. Herkimer had fallen dead across a chair. Mrs. Herkimer may recover.

Herkimer had been despondent for some time, and frequently said his domestic trouble would drive him to suicide. He was about 40; his wife is 30 years of age.

Considering style and quality of furniture, Colby's, 217 and 219 State st., defy competition.

GRAY GATHERS THEM IN.

HE BECOMES THE CHOICE OF THE FIELD AGAINST THURMAN.

A Combination to Force the Ohio Man's Withdrawal—The Two Chicago Cupids, Whelan and Corcoran, and the Cook County Short-Hairs Generally Having a High Time in St. Louis—Their Squabble with the Iroquois—Cleveland Highly Pleased with the Result.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—There has been a marked change in the Thurman sentiment since noon today. Gray's advocates have been working most industriously and have made overtures for the formation of a coalition between themselves and the friends of the other candidates for the Vice-Presidency, hoping to defeat the nomination of Thurman on the first ballott and thereby inducing him to withdraw as a candidate, which they assert he would promptly do at the manifestation of any considerable opposition in the convention.

The representatives of the New York delegation held a lengthy conference on the subject tonight with Mayor Cooper of New York and Senator Gorman of Maryland. About three-fourths of the New York delegation appear still to be for Thurman, and Mr. O'Donohue of the Tammany Society predicted that the unit rule would not be broken and that the old Roman would be nominated on the first ballot.

A meeting of the Ohio delegation at a late hour tonight, however, indicates that the Thurman men are fully cognizant of the newly developed opposition to their candidate, and attach to it sufficient importance to require immediate considerations of measures to offset it.

While it was generally rumored tonight that Gov. Gray's name would not be presented as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, the Indiana delegation met at their headquarters and unanimously agreed to support him for the second place, and his name will doubtless be placed in nomination tomorrow by Senator Voorhees.

Conversations with members of the different delegations disclose a disposition upon the part of the adherents of other candidates for the office to unite upon Gov. Gray, in order to defeat the nomination of Judge Thurman by acclamation. To this plan the Iowa, Colorado, Kansas, and a portion of the Illinois delegation are said to be favorable. Should the nomination of Thurman fail upon the first ballot, there is a strong probability that a break of the unit rule would occur in the New York and Maryland delegations, and that the Texas and Kentucky delegations would join with them.

The New England delegation, as well as those of the Pacific coast, will vote nearly solidly, and, while their first choice is Judge Thurman, leading members of those delegations express a perfect willingness to unite upon another candidate in case Judge Thurman's nomination should not be practically unanimous.

The friends of Stevenson are in accord with this plan, believing that in the event of Thurman's defeat either he or Gov. Gray would be selected by the convention.

The Ohio delegation held a meeting late tonight at their headquarters with closed doors. The meeting was called for the purpose of exchanging views regarding Thurman's candidacy. Brief speeches were made by Gov. Bishop, Gen. Brice, Gen. Tom Powell, Messrs. Baker, Neal, and Seney. The speakers expressed belief that Judge Thurman was certain to be nominated, and discussion was directed to the question whether Ohio should deviate from her position of passive acquiescence in Thurman's candidacy and nomination as outlined by the resolution adopted Monday. A brief interchange of views soon demonstrated the fact that the members were unanimous that the time had come when Ohio should assume an aggressive interest in behalf of the old Roman.

THE TWO CHICAGO CUPIDS.

Billy Whelan and Mike Corcoran Sweep Everything Before Them.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The parade gave rise to several little quarrels. The Iroquois and County Democracy of Cook had a squabble as to precedence. According to program the Iroquois had the right of the line, but the short-hairs got there before their tardy fellow-Democrats. Capt. Farrell's men were in position, band and all, when the Iroquois, headed by Ald. Mike Ryan and little Jimmy Taylor, came in sight. An appeal was made to Chief-Marshal Martin, the Iroquois wanting the head of the procession. Mr. Martin spoke to the short-hairs about it. Ald. William Patrick Whelan answered for the "Democracy." "We are all Democrats, Mr. Martin. We've got the line, and we will hold it unless the Iroquois have the men to put us out." And then the County Democracy showed its collective and individual teeth, and Mr. Martin rode away. The Iroquois knew better than to tackle the Democracy with force and arms. The



"BILLY" WHELAN.

procession started, with Nevans' band and Farrell's brigade in the lead. The Democracy is well provided with Thurman bandanas. Not one of their number will buy a handkerchief for the next year to come. They have laid in a supply, and the proprietor of the stock was not around the store when they got them, either. A little old fellow stood in the rotunda of the Lindell last night dealing out Thurman wipes. He was giving them away one by one. Wallie Hoffman invited him to take a drink. The invitation was instantly accepted and Dick Topping left temporarily in charge of a bale of handkerchiefs. The bale went with the marching club.

Mike Corcoran is in charge of one of the galleries at the convention hall. He was asked last night if he could smuggle a few brethren into the hall. Corcoran said he might squeeze in some of the party. This morning the whole club, band of thirty pieces and all, walked through Corcoran's door into the gallery. There wasn't a ticket in the entire party of possibly a hundred men. They don't need tickets, or rooms, or headquarters, or anything else. They go where they please, playing catch-as-catch can with sleep. An armchair on the curb is all the average Cook County Democrat needs in the way of a couch. They are in no fear of pickpockets or other lawless men, and a policeman is treated with undisguised contempt. The short-hairs have an easy time of it in St. Louis, and certainly present an imposing appearance when on parade. The brace of Cupids—Corcoran and Billy Whelan—lead the column, and everybody makes room for Chicago. Two or three street-cars last night impeded the progress of the march. Capt. Farrell called attention to the fact, and strong arms removed the cars from the track, setting them in the curb. The short-hairs are making records for themselves in St. Louis. They will be remembered here for some years to come. Up to this time they have as these occasions go behaved well, indeed. None of the men have participated in brawls or fights, but the possibilities are the club will return to Chicago without the loss of a single battle.

Col. Morrison and Corcoran are great friends now. Mr. Corcoran professes undying love for the Waterloo man, and declares he will do anything to promote the political and personal welfare of the Inter-State Commerce Commissioner. In fact, he voices his admiration in the intensity of his love for the Colonel by the expression that he would not only lick a policeman but remove one of his ears if Col. Morrison so desires.

The delegation from Illinois this afternoon was entertained by the local committee. F. A. Wann, the Assistant General Freight Agent of the Alton Road, was in charge of the party. A trip was made over the big bridge, Shaw's Garden was visited, and the breweries, too. There were at least twenty carriages in the line, and the entertainment was concluded with an elegant lunch of the wet variety. Col. R. P. Tansey secured subscriptions aggregating $35,000 for the entertainment of delegates, and Mr. Wann was specially deputized to look after Illinois.

The members of the Cook County Marching Club presented Capt. Farrell with a handsome silver tea-service and water-pitcher tonight. The presentation was made at the Lindell.

The Illinois delegation is being entertained at Uprig's Cave.

The Iroquois Club left for home early in the evening, and the County Democracy will follow tomorrow night.

THE NEW-YORKERS ALSO WRANGLING

Tammany and the County Democracy at Swords' Points.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—Tammany and the County Democracy are again at outs. To all appearances the factions have for the last five or six months gotten along nicely together. Recently, however, rumblings of internal dissension were heard, and last night the open rupture came. It was precipitated by a trivial matter—simply the question as to precedence in the line of the procession. Tammany claimed the right, as did also the County Democracy. Tammany won, and then came the quarrel. Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany, and John Tracy of the County Democracy had a lively little spat, and the ill-feeling of the leaders has widened the breach between the clubs. Tracy is the clerk of one of the New York police courts and a political writer on a morning paper. He gave substantial aid to Edward Cooper, who was elected Mayor of New York largely through Tracy's influence. The Cooper election was the first time the County Democracy ever triumphed over Tammany in local matters. The row of last night is the beginning of another quarrel and will undoubtedly put two Democratic tickets in the local field this fall for the Mayoralty of New York. Tammany will nominate Hugh J. Grant, while the County Democracy contemplates the selection of Police-Commissioner John R. Vooris. Senator M. C. Murphy, the leader of the Murphy Legion, an offshoot of the County Democracy, is greatly exercised about the matter.

NON-COMMITTAL MAYOR HEWITT.

He Refuses to Talk About Cleveland or the Tariff.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Mayor Hewitt was asked today what he thought of the renomination of President Cleveland.



MAYOR HEWITT.

"I expected it," he replied. "The party could do nothing else."

"Do you consider the nomination a good one?"

"I will not express an opinion."

When asked what he thought the tariff plank in the platform should be he also declined to express an opinion, and added that until his term as Mayor expired he intended to take no part in politics.

The tidings of the nomination of President Cleveland for a second term by the Democratic delegates at St. Louis produced only a ripple of excitement in the down-town precincts that are sacred to mammon. The event had been too long discounted, and the effect on either legitimate business or artificial speculation was too slight to be appreciable.

The old Stock Exchange received the news with dignity, somewhat inconsistent with its past record of high jinks, but its individual members showed in many ways their deep interest. The Cotton Exchange was equally phlegmatic in its behavior.

There was a good deal of anger displayed today when it was learned that Mayor Hewitt had refused to issue a permit for the firing of a salute of 100 guns in the City-Hall Park to celebrate the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. This fashion of firing salutes before the city-hall in honor of the Presidential candidates of both parties is an old one.

Four years ago Mayor Edson granted a permit for a 100-gun salute when Mr. Cleveland was just nominated for President. In the face of this fact men were astonished to learn that Mr. Hewitt had withheld his permit. It is well known that the Mayor is not rapturously fond of Mr. Cleveland personally, and Mr. Hewitt's enemies were only too glad to find some new cause for abuse. The salute of honor which the Mayor's action or non-action prevented was to have been fired in behalf of the County Democracy. Tuesday Ald. James Mooney called at the Mayor's office with James W. Godfrey, of No. 72 Catherine street. Mr. Godfrey is the man who fired the salutes in the City-Hall Park for years. No Mayor, so far as is known, has ever questioned the propriety of issuing a permit as soon as it was applied for. Clerk Berry informed both Ald. Mooney and Mr. Godfrey that no salute could be fired until the Park Department had given its consent. This consent could not be obtained, for the simple reason it is against the regulations of the Park Department for any firearms to be discharged in a public park.

"I know I shall be dreadfully misrepresented in this matter, although I have simply done my duty in accordance with the law," said Mr. Hewitt. "It will be said that I did it because I don't like Cleveland. The law is plain. I will either have to do my duty or run away from it, and that I have never done yet. I cannot expect others to obey the law if I set the example of breaking it. However, I suppose that I shall see columns of denunciation printed."

No authority to permit the discharge of firearms in parks exists.

CLEVELAND IS HIGHLY PLEASED.

In Fact, He Forgot It Was Reception-Day—Washington Views.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The President forgot this was one of his days for noon receptions. He was in his office receiving news by private wire from St. Louis, while a crowd of 100 or more was waiting to go through the form of handshaking. Under the circumstances Mr. Cleveland ought to be excused, because a man can only be nominated for President once in four years and is never sure of coming out all right until the nomination is made. Col. Lamont was kept busy all morning carrying bulletins to the President. There were no callers and Mr. Cleveland was free to make any remarks he chose to his faithful private secretary. It was half-past 1 when he received the news of his nomination. Col. Lamont was in the telegraph-room when the bulletin came, and hurried with it to the President. The two men clasped hands and smiled gleefully. It was another triumph of civil-service reform. Soon after the news was received a messenger came up-stairs and told Col. Lamont the crowd had been waiting a long time for the reception. "I had forgotten all about it," the President said to an usher as he hurried down-stairs. Most of the people waiting were strangers, who were bent on seeing a President the day he was renominated for a second term. Mr. Cleveland seemed to have suppressed his exultation as he came down-stairs, for when he appeared there was nothing on his face to show that he had just received what must have been pleasant news. Some of those present congratulated him. He smiled his thanks and said he was probably the best pleased person in the party. During the afternoon he got many congratulatory telegrams and members of the Cabinet went to the White House to carry their congratulations in person.

The Democrats in the House cheered lustily when the announcement of Cleveland's renomination was read. They were answered with derisive laughter and shouts of defiance by the Republicans. Fully half the Democratic members wore the Cleveland red rose in their coat-lapels today, and most of them also carried red bandana handkerchiefs.

In the Senate the news of the nomination was received with a subdued smile by the few Democratic members of that body present, Senatorial dignity prohibiting any demonstration.

There is a good deal of kicking among the managers of the Mills bill on account of the row in the Committee on Platform.

Gen. Black positively refuses to talk about the Vice-Presidential outlook at St. Louis. With Gray out of the way, the Black managers think he would stand a good show, because Morrison's opposition is so well understood to be that of a dog in the manger that it would have little influence on the convention.

Col. Lamont said today that the President received no communication regarding the platform from any one. The platform was in the hands of the Democratic managers and the President was probably the last person Senator Gorman saw before he left for St. Louis.

STRADDLE ON THE TARIFF

[Continued from first page.]

upon the amount of money which each party could use in the city of New York, it would be simply suicide for the Democracy to go so far in indorsement of tariff-reform doctrines as to drive away the side manufacturers who might otherwise be in sympathy with them. Senator Gorman argued that the Democracy could go on with the work of tariff reform without fully declaring its purposes in its National platform. He said principles were good things, but he had great admiration for the practical politics which put a party in shape to carry out its principles, and said the real place to effect tariff reform was in Congress and not in National conventions.

WATTERSON IN A WHITE HEAT.

He Uses Vigorous English in Expressing His Opinion of Straddlers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—When Henry Watterson rose to reply he was at a white heat, and it apparently was not easy, members of the committee say, for him to refrain from denouncing the cowardly straddlers in the good round terms which he so well knows how to use. He opposed any allusion to the platform of 1884, which he deemed equivocal and indirect. The effort which he found necessary to make in order to keep his speech within bounds was shown by his careful, deliberate manner, quite unlike his usually rapid delivery. He spoke in a loud voice, and a slight trembling in his tone told of the earnestness which burned within. He stood at the south end of the long table and gesticulated but little. His manner of speaking was that of a man who was writing and uttering the words as he placed them upon the paper. He said he could not subscribe to Senator Gorman's platform. He was willing to make concessions for the good of the party, but he did not want the party to go before the country with an equivocal declaration upon the great subject of the hour. He would sacrifice doctrine to expediency, but he would not sacrifice principle. The President's message had committed the party to a sweeping reform of the tariff, and any declaration that was not in accord with the message would discredit the party. It would place the party in the position of having withdrawn from a stand once taken. He would accept the platform that the Senator had proposed, with some modifications, and those would be in the direction of an earnest and positive indorsement of the message. He wanted the tariff plank in the platform so simple that a child would understand it. He asserted that an equivocal declaration would not have the effect of uniting the party. It would exaggerate the dissensions now existing. The platform of 1884 was proposed and carried as a matter of expediency. It was said then that the Democrats wanted to get into power. Let them get into power and then they would declare for reform unequivocally and emphatically. They were in power, and now the opportunity had come. The issue of the election of 1884, said Mr. Watterson, did not prove the system of an equivocal policy. It was not a policy pleasing to our peculiar American manhood. It came to be stigmatized as a straddle, and there was an odium attached to it from which it could not be freed. The campaign, fortunately for the Democratic party, by the nomination of Mr. Blaine, had become one of personalities, and Mr. Cleveland had been elected. The result did not prove the strength of the 1884 platform and did not justify the faith of the advocates of a straddling policy. In his judgment there was no statesmanship in duplicity. It would, he thought, be wise to take an aggressive stand, as the Democratic party had now been irrevocably committed to the policy of horizontal reduction by Cleveland's last message and by the utterances of the majority of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. "From this position," said Mr. Watterson, earnestly, "there can be no retreat. Our position is clearly announced; it is known to our opponents and to the people." He believed, moreover, that the bold, manly tone of Mr. Cleveland's message had had a happy effect.



HENRY WATTERSON.

BY A VOTE OF 25 TO 29.

The Committee Finally Agrees to Reaffirm the Tariff Plank of 1884.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—[Special.]—The utmost candor of expression characterized the remarks of both Mr. Watterson and Senator Gorman and perfect good feeling was maintained throughout. But it was soon evident that their relative positions on the point at issue would be maintained; and it became quite as clear that the majority of the committee had been impressed with Mr. Gorman's candid statement of the political expediency involved in the question. Throughout the discussion the members of the committee listened with eager attention, and, though the heat of the committee rooms was almost insufferable, not a chair was vacated during the long session. The doors were kept carefully locked, and throngs of prominent gentlemen, among whom was Col. Morrison of Illinois, waited impatiently in the corridor for any information that could be gleaned as to the proceedings from any member of the committee who might appear in the corridor for a momentary breath of fresh air.



COL. MORRISON.

At noon general debate was begun upon the question of reaffirming the platform of 1884, ten minutes to be allowed each State and a vote to be had at 1:30. The debate, however, was prolonged until after 3 o'clock, when by a vote of 25 to 29 the committee agreed to Senator Gorman's proposition to indorse and reiterate the tariff platform of 1884. It is understood there will be no serious division upon the other planks in the platform.

Congressman Scott was in the committee for a little while, holding the proxy of Mr. Mutchler, the member from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott counseled a compromise between the two factions which would satisfy both and do justice to the President without endangering his chances for reëlection.

On the call of the roll of States among the younger men of the committee responding with brief speeches were F. W. Lehmann of Iowa and George L. Yaple of Michigan. Both demanded that the Democratic party in their States be not stultified and humiliated by lack of courage in the representations of the party in National convention. They spoke of the gains Democracy had made in those two States, and attributed it to tariff reform. Mr. Yaple declared that with Cleveland, Thurman, and tariff reform Michigan would be a doubtful State. Ex-Mayor Cooper of New York also made a long speech in the vein pursued by Gorman and Scott. He advocated compromise and favored the following substitute for Senator Gorman's platform, which had been introduced by John O'Day of Missouri:

Taxes, including import duties, should be laid for the purpose of raising the revenue necessary to meet the needs of the National Government administered economically. The building up of one industry by taxes or at the expense of another is foreign to the true aims of a free government in which all the people as to their legal and industrial rights stand on an absolutely equal footing.

We demand that war taxes levied in times of peace for the private gain of the few, thereby creating an aristocracy maintained by taxation, shall cease; that our revenue laws be amended so as to raise only the necessary moneys for defraying the expenses of the Government administered with strict fidelity and economy; and that sugar and other prime necessaries of life be placed upon the free list, and that the moneys raised to meet the needs of the Government be levied on the luxuries of life.

We heartily indorse the views of President Cleveland on the tariff as expressed in his message to the present Congress, and declare the same to be the true sentiment of the Democratic party.

ADMINISTRATION VICTORY CLAIMED.

What the St. Louis "Republic" Has to Say of the Tariff Plank.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Republic*, which has authoritative information, will say tomorrow:

The Democratic party of the country at large are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Committee on Platform and Resolutions has reached an agreement which is satisfactory to both of the elements or factions represented in the committee, and that a report will be presented by Mr. Watterson this morning that is likely to be adopted by the convention without a dissenting vote. Senator Gorman and his friends have carried their point in having the platform of 1884 reaffirmed, and the tariff reformers have obtained all they wanted in securing the authoritative assertion that that platform is no longer to be regarded as a straddle, but is correctly interpreted by President Cleveland's message, pronouncing squarely and unequivocally in favor of a reduction of taxation through a reduction of the tariff duties. It is understood that both sides are contented with the concessions made, though it looks much as if the tariff reformers had carried the day.

Of course none of them entertained any desire to discredit the platform of 1884, or felt any real reluctance to reaffirm its statement of the Democratic doctrine. The only dissatisfaction that they have at any time felt with it was that it was susceptible of being interpreted in a protectionist sense, and, as a matter of fact, was claimed by the protectionist Democrats as a protectionist document. To reaffirm it in the sense placed upon it by President Cleveland's message is equivalent to repudiating all that portion of it that could be looked upon as a straddle, and is tantamount to accepting President Cleveland's message as the platform of the Democratic party.

And this is as it should be. It is the logical sequence of the unanimous nomination of Mr. Cleveland yesterday. The eternal fitness of things demanded that if President Cleveland was again to be the nominee of his party he should be placed fairly and squarely upon the declaration of principles upon which more than six months ago he staked the issues of his renomination and reëlection.

Again we say to the committee, the party and the country are to be congratulated. The first time in upwards of forty years the issue of a tariff for revenue against a tariff for protection is plainly presented without any verbiage that can properly be regarded as a straddle or a dodge. It is fortunate that this consummation—most devoutly to be wished—has been reached without an unseemly wrangle in the convention. The opponents of reform deserve the thanks of the people for yielding gracefully to the people's will.

Views of Other Newspapers.

Philadelphia *Press:* It is too late for any subterfuge to succeed. In taking Cleveland for its candidate the Democracy takes for its platform his free-trade message and its incarnate form, the Mills bill.

Philadelphia *Times:* The President has made his own platform, and whatever the convention may resolve, it is upon his own record that he must stand or fall.

Philadelphia *Record:* If the convention shall show the white feather and seek to hide its convictions behind dishonest platitudes, then President Cleveland should consult his own dignity and refuse to make the race.

New York *Herald:* The Democrats, under Cleveland's initiative, have hold of the right end of the question. Their policy is drawn from the fact that whatever benefits the people as a whole should be the basis of legislation.

New York *Press:* The squabble over the platform and the attempt on the part of astute politicians to introduce some modifications indicate that the Democracy dare not face the 900,000 wage-earners of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, whose wages are jeopardized by the Mills bill.

New York *Times:* The resolution adopted by the committee defines the issue as clearly as any one could wish, and it was impossible that rational men could have asked more. The course of the convention is clearly defined. It would have been absurd to go further, it would have been fatally weak and cowardly not to go so far.

SENATOR TURPIE IN HOT WATER.

He Is Brought Up Roundly for Deserting Watterson for Gorman.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—When Judge Turpie was appointed to represent Indiana on the Committee on Resolutions it was with the distinct understanding he would support Watterson for Chairman and lend his aid to the adoption of resolutions taking advanced views on the question of tariff reform. No instruction was made, but Judge Turpie was informed as to the views of the delegation. He voted for Watterson, and then went over to Gorman. Late this afternoon a number of prominent men, Col. Morrison among the number, informed the Indiana delegation of Turpie's action, and Indiana was given to understand unless Turpie came into line at once Gray should not have a single vote from Illinois. The Indiana people met and appointed a committee of five to interview Mr. Turpie and bring him to time. Three of the delegation committee are editors of Democratic papers. Turpie was called out of the committee-room, and taken to the headquarters of Indiana. He was accused of bad faith, and attempted to defend himself. Senator Voorhees made a speech in Turpie's favor, and a warm debate ensued. Finally Voorhees, finding himself in hot water, said, "Well, Judge, I guess I would accede to the wishes of the delegates." And the Judge ever afterward supported Watterson.

Mr. Watterson received the following telegrams today:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The failure to indorse the Mills bill may defeat it.
WILLIAM C. P. BRECKINRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—I don't like the dispatches this morning. We can't afford to temporize or straddle. A strong anti-tariff plank in the platform or an appeal to the convention.
A. J. GROSS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—A failure to indorse the Mills bill in the platform or a separate resolution may defeat it. We charged bayonets here, and have the enemy if the convention does its duty.
BENTON MCMILLIN.

BARNUM OPPOSES THURMAN.

The Big Boss Says He Is Against Putting a Corpse on the Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—Chairman W. H. Barnum was in a benign and talkative mood yesterday. It was said he was none too well pleased with some of the proceedings of the convention, but he took matters with good-natured philosophy and made the best of the situation.

"My choice is and always has been Don M. Dickinson of Michigan for Vice-President. He is by far the brightest man in the Cabinet and has a wonderful fund of good sound horse sense. He is equal to any emergency. His politics is good and he is right on every important question before the public. His methods are thoroughly good and he is a safe, reliable man, just conservative enough to avoid compromising errors and ill-considered movements. He possesses every quality of greatness, and is wholly deserving of the confidence and respect of the public. It is probably too late to do anything towards nominating him, but I wish it might be done, both for the good of the American people and the benefit of the Democratic party. In my opinion it is neither good politics, good policy, nor for the best interests of our party and country that either Mr. Thurman or Mr. Gray should be nominated—the former because of his great age, and the latter because of his inability to fill the position satisfactorily. I served in the Senate with Allen G. Thurman for years, and I firmly believe, laying all partisan feeling aside, that the greatest loss this country has experienced in twenty years was in his retirement from the Senate. I respect no man living more highly than Allen G. Thurman, but I do not believe his nomination will be wise. As he himself so often used to say: 'It won't do, Senators; it won't do.' We might just as well nominate a corpse—and I am not particularly favorable to corpses on the National ticket."

The Hot Springs Treatment.

A reporter has been informed by several medical men that comparatively few patients are going to the Hot Springs from Chicago, owing to the fact that the city possesses facilities for the successful treatment of skin and blood diseases and rheumatism fully equal to the Hot Springs. Dr. Edwin F. Rush, an eminent physician of high professional standing, for many years a professor in a well-known Chicago medical college, and late resident physician of the Hot Springs, where he made a special scientific study of the curative properties of the waters, has established permanent offices in Chicago at No. 108 State street. Dr. Rush's improved treatment equals that of the Hot Springs, with the additional factor of economy in both time and money.

Cox's Gelatine for desserts. Sardines, "Jockey Club" boneless, for luncheon.

The Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

Six Weeks for $1; and a Gresham Portrait Thrown In.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can be had six weeks by mail for one dollar. A subscription for six weeks to the best and liveliest newspaper in the United States in the midst of an exciting campaign is well worth the money.

Each subscriber under these conditions will receive THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's splendid lithograph likeness of Judge Gresham, carefully packed and forwarded by mail.

THE first edition of THE TRIBUNE's beautiful lithograph likeness of Judge Gresham, struck off as samples for gratuitous circulation, is exhausted. It went off like hot cakes. Another edition is being struck that will be disposed of at bare cost—viz.: Three cents a copy in sheets over the counter and six cents by mail, it costing exactly two cents for postage and one cent for the cardboard tube wrapper. The picture is the most perfect one of Judge Gresham that has yet been executed by any artist and is a beautiful one for framing.

THE money market was steady under a fair demand. Sterling exchange was lower. The trade in investment securities was on a good scale, and the tendency of prices was upward. Stocks were dull and weak.—The Chicago produce markets were less active. Wheat was strengthened by further advices of poor crop outlook in Missouri and the Northwest, and provisions sold higher because of a small supply of hogs, but fell back. As compared with Tuesday pork and lard closed 2½ cents lower, ribs 7½ cents higher, wheat ¾ cent higher, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent higher, rye ½ cent lower, barley firm, and flaxseeds nominally weak in the absence of demand.

THE latest dispatches from Oregon indicate that the Republican majority in Monday's election in that State is about 7,000, and that the Republican majority in the Legislature will be larger than the whole Democratic vote in that body. This splendid victory in the month of the National Conventions, and just in time to respond to Cleveland's nomination, is significant. While it will give cheer and hope to the Republicans it cannot but have a chilly, depressing effect on Cleveland supporters. His appointees made a determined effort to elect a Democratic Governor and a Democratic Congressman in that State Monday. They spared neither patronage nor promises, but all in vain. In the face of this decisive victory the predictions of some of the Democratic enthusiasts at St. Louis that Cleveland can carry the Pacific slope seem exceedingly wild. Oregon may be set down for the future as a sure Republican State. She will give 8,000 majority if her preferred candidate, Judge Gresham, is the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

JOHN SWINTON, despite some rather peculiar opinions which he entertains on industrial questions, is acknowledged to be a single-minded, unselfish, honest man entirely devoted to what he believes the best interests of the workingmen, to espouse whose cause he has made many and great sacrifices. There is nothing of the professional agitator about him. The honest and intelligent workingmen believe in him and he probably expresses their sentiments more correctly than any other man can. It is interesting to note, therefore, his strong indorsement of Judge Gresham. In the course of an interview with a New York *Press* reporter some days ago he said: "Judge Gresham is, "I think, the strongest man the Republicans "can name. He is a good representative of "the great body of the people who desire "equity between men and corporations. "Then the sentiments of the West are with "him, and the West is now dominant in our "politics. His Western boom will, I believe, "come upon us like a Dakota blizzard." It may be said in reference to Mr. Swinton's allusions to the "dominance of the West" that the West does not wish to dominate. But as the section of the Nation which contributes and will continue to contribute to a greater extent than at present to the Republican majority it ought to have correspondingly strong influence in the nominating convention of the Republican party.

CLEVELAND RENOMINATED.

As has long been anticipated, Grover Cleveland will be the standard-bearer of the Democracy in the National campaign of 1888. The National Convention of his party assembled at St. Louis renominated him by acclamation and amid the usual party enthusiasm yesterday. That the affair might not be an empty form Daniel Dougherty was persuaded to lend his eloquence to the occasion. He eulogized Cleveland and the convention ratified the eulogy. But, despite the eloquence and the enthusiasm, this portion of the proceedings had all the characteristic marks of a perfunctory affair. The Dougherty speech may be taken as Cleveland's personal platform, and was doubtless intended to make up for any shortcomings in that presented by the Committee on Resolutions to the convention.

Ever since Cleveland's election, as the result of a bigot's blunder and a personal accident in New York State, it has been evident that, despite his repudiation of a second term in his letter of acceptance, he would be the candidate of his party at the expiration of the first term. He was the only candidate the Democrats could have won with in 1884. They readily came to the conclusion that he would be their safest candidate in 1888. He was willing to forego his preëlection pledges, and it is no injustice to him to say that he has been a candidate for a second term since 1885. His public policy has been directed in aid of that ambition. His principal appointments have been made in furtherance of it. His partisans have skillfully cultivated the idea. His success is necessary to their supremacy in the party councils and their retention of office. Their plans have been promoted by the lack of capable and available men in the party. The managers of the organization had to go to the brink of the grave for their candidate for Vice-President. It is noteworthy that two of the men spoken of most favorably in connection with the Democratic nomination four years ago—Vilas and Bayard—have been politically wrecked through service in Cleveland's Cabinet, while a third promising candidate of that time, McDonald of Indiana, has been ignored by the Administration and, in fact, driven from participation in the party councils by the manipulation of Cleveland's henchmen. The Democrats at St. Louis were under the circumstances compelled to nominate Cleveland. They could not help themselves. They had no other available candidate. It was a matter of necessity with them.

But a nomination does not mean reëlection for Cleveland, as Mr. Dougherty and the other Democratic orators so confidently predict. Mr. Cleveland stands before the people now in a different position from that in which he stood four years ago. He was then the fortunate politician who had been elected Governor of the great pivotal State by an overwhelming majority, and who had proved himself a conservative and moderate State Executive. He made abundant pledges of civil-service reform. No man was to be turned out except for just cause. He profited by the personal jealousies and dissensions within the Republican party. But he will have to make his campaign this year on his bad record against what promises to be a united and harmonious opposition party chastened and disciplined by four years' exclusion from power. His broken performances will be compared with his florid professions. They will not stand the public scrutiny even in mugwump eyes.

DOUGHERTY'S DESPERATION.

The rash statements made in Mr. Dougherty's nominating speech of Cleveland will at once suggest many of Cleveland's broken pledges and faithless promises. His candidacy for a second term is in direct opposition to the principles and political doctrines set forth in his letter of acceptance. His professions of civil-service reform have been so flagrantly violated that an organization officered by his most influential supporters of four years ago, including George William Curtis, its President, charges that the Administration's disregard of the notorious and flagrant defiance of the executive circular of July 14, 1886, warning certain officers of the Government against pernicious activity in politics, and the President's letter of Nov. 2, 1887, advocating the choice of a particular candidate [Fellows] in a municipal election, have seriously discredited the cause of reform and have merited the public condemnation which they had received; that the severe judgment of the public in these matters was a hopeful sign of reform; that the enlistment of officeholders for the benefit of a faction was a perversion of the purposes of parties; and that *the Presidential term of four years was prolific of intrigue*. The President, despite his professions and pledges, has so notoriously surrendered to the spoils faction of his party that the Civil-Service law has become a mock and a byword among the spoilsmen themselves. The law has been prostituted to party ends, and tens of thousands of independent voters who supported Cleveland four years ago on the strength of his pledges will now feel it their duty to vote against him for his treacherous betrayal. So flagrant have those violations been that even the party organs have denounced them as "calculated to injure the Democratic party."

Nor is it in these matters alone that the President has failed to fulfill his pledges or the promises made for him by the spokesmen of the party. Several branches of the public service have been demoralized by the character of his appointments. The Postal Department, the most efficient branch of the Government service four years ago, is now deplorably inefficient. The Department of the Interior seems to have been officered in the interest of monopoly, and despite Mr. Dougherty's boast that "this Administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and cormorant corporations," the facts remain that the faithful officer who tried to effect this reform was removed on account of his aggressive honesty in defense of the public rights, and the Secretary who removed him was given a seat on the Supreme Bench, where he may have the opportunity to confirm the plunder claims of the barons and the cormorants. And the appointment was made notwithstanding, though the appointee was not a member of the bar of the Supreme Court, had not been in active service for years and had no standing as a lawyer, and was one of the most efficient lieutenants of Jeff Davis in his attempt to destroy the Nation. Cleveland's record in this matter will not be justified by referring to the fact that alleged Republican Senators connected with the "cormorant corporation" voted to confirm the appointment.

Mr. Dougherty's challenge will be met in every detail throughout the campaign. Mr. Cleveland will be fought on his record, on account of the violation of his pledges, his prostitution of the public service for political purposes, his weak and pusillanimous foreign policy, his improper foreign appointments, his demoralizing influence on the domestic departments. There will be no necessity of discussing his personal record, and it is to be hoped that no such attempt will be made. His public record will afford ample scope for discussion. He will be sustained or condemned on that. We believe he will be condemned and defeated. He certainly ought to be.

ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION.

French women are beginning to walk. That is, they are beginning to cease to drive and to try to walk. This is the newest revolution, and it has stirred the surface of society throughout the Continent. Hitherto the etiquet of not walking has been rigorous. Neither in the Bois nor on the boulevards, neither to mass Sunday morning nor to the theatres Monday evening, has woman in France been permitted either to walk or to drive unattended. She has been assumed to be as incapable of walking as the women of China; and the men of the country have been esteemed so phenomenally untrustworthy that it has been equivalent to impropriety for a woman to encounter one of them in the thoroughfares unless adequately protected against what is in Italy the terror of banditti and what used to be in America the danger of an Indian frontier raid.

The new French revolution takes it for granted that the men have become civilized, at least to a considerable degree; and that the women who desire to walk can do so without shocking decorum or incurring peril. But the latter assumption has proven only half true. The men accept the new régime gallantly and enjoy its greater freedom. But the women cannot walk. The foe that has enjoyed centuries of possession of their inert pedal muscles is loath to surrender. It is the French bootmaker, his narrow sole, and his high heel. Woman in France, fortunately for the sex, is as resolute as woman everywhere else. She has made up her mind to walk and walk she will; and if she cannot walk in the narrow-soled and high-heeled bottine she will have another sort of bottine. Result: A decree that the reign of narrow soles and high heels is at an end. Broad soles and low heels have already been introduced upon the Bois and are pattering gracefully down the beautiful broad avenues.

One of the errors arising out of a tendency to excess in revolutions is that boots for adults to walk in should have no heels. For flat feet heels are an anatomical absurdity. The true and uncramped action of the feet requires that the impulse of the body shall fall squarely upon the broad, strong middle of the foot. A flat foot will do this without a heel. But an arched foot requires a heel; and the sandals of some of the oldest statues will be found slightly heeled, for the antique sculptor knew physiology better than the Parisian bootmaker or the eccentric dress-reformer. It is one of the few errors that Mrs. H. Jenness Miller commits; she opposes any heels at all. The French bootmaker has done irreparable harm to generations of women in the past by tilting them up on high heels. The later dress-reformers should not be permitted to supplement his evil-doing with more by going to an opposit extreme.

Since the narrow sole and high heel go out with the new French revolution in France, it may reasonably be expected that they will also disappear from the kingdom of woman in the United States. We owe much to the first French Revolution. We shall increase our debt if the fashionable American woman will imitate the latest example of the women of France, and with low heels and broad soles proceed to walk. Her health and her heart will both be better for it.

LABOR COST OF COTTON PRINT CLOTH.

The State Department has just printed an elaborate report by United States Consul Schoenhof, who has attempted to determine the actual difference in the labor cost of producing print cloth in this country and in England. Comparing the wages per product at Lowell with like expenses in Lancashire, Mr. Schoenhof reaches this conclusion as to spinning:

> Under all conditions, taking the most profitably worked mill in England as a basis for comparison with our mills in America, it will be seen that in the spinning of medium numbers our cost is almost on a par, and that we pay no more for our labor than is paid in cotton-spinning in England, and considerably less than is paid on the Continent, if we take the wages by the pound of product and not by the day wages earned by the spinner in the different countries. In fact, the latter is an illusory measure of cost and the former the only true one.

A comparison between the rate of wages in the English and American mills proves nothing unless the productiveness of the labor is taken into consideration. In England one girl attends 576 spindles, while the average in the Lowell mill is 960 spindles. Obviously, then, unless the American operative receives proportionately higher wages, his or her labor is actually cheaper to the manufacturer than the labor of the English operative, although the latter may be paid less for a week's work. It is not a question of weekly earnings, but of *the amount paid per product*. Consul Schoenhof's method of investigation is the only one that will disclose the actual difference of labor cost in the two countries.

As to the expense in weaving, Mr. Schoenhof says:

> Weaving is paid per cut at the rate of 20 cents for fifty yards in Lowell. The rate at which weaving is paid, for this particular print cloth, in Lancashire at the present time is 12¾d., or 25½ cents, per cut of fifty yards, being 25 per cent higher than the rate paid in Lowell; or, to put it in another form, 40 cents in Lowell and 51 cents in Lancashire per 100 yards. The direct cost of the same length—seven yards to the pound—in America is, therefore, for weaving 2.80 cents and in Lancashire 3.57 cents.

So that the amount paid for weaving in the production of print cloth is much greater in England than in the United States. Mr. Schoenhof's report agrees fully with the statement made by Mr. Blaine in an official communication made by him as Secretary of State, in which he said that "the inequalities "in the wages of English and American oper-"atives are more than equalized by the great-"er efficiency of the latter and their longer "hours of labor." It cannot be pretended that all of the present tariff on print cloth is necessary to offset advantages enjoyed by the British manufacturers because of a lower rate of wages in England. When the quality and efficiency of the labor are considered the British manufacturer actually pays more on a given quantity of production than the American, and the great mill owners at Lowell and Fall River are the ones who have the advantage of the cheaper labor. As Mr. Schoenhof clearly shows, nominal wages have nothing to do with the difference in the cost of production in England and in the United States, and the disadvantage to which American manufacturers are subject is owing to the fact that they use coarser yarn and consequently more cotton than their British rivals in producing a given amount of cloth. In every 125 yards of cloth the British manufacturer, by using finer yarn, saves 4 pounds of cotton consumed by his American competitor, and this circumstance alone explains why the fine yarn goods of England are cheaper than American goods, although the labor cost of production is actually more than in this country.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The last two or three years have been unusually prolific in gifts to found new universities in the United States, or to financially strengthen institutions of that kind which are already in existence. Prominent in the first class are the donations of $1,000,000 by Tulare to establish a university in Louisiana, of $2,000,000 by Clark for one in Massachusetts, of several millions by Stanford for California, $300,000 by Miss Caldwell for Washington, and the understood promise of $1,000,000 by Furber for one in Chicago. The list of donors of the second class is so long that a publication of the names might be deemed wearisome, a large number of institutions of more or less moderate scope in proportion to their pretensions having been assisted by generous friends.

The lower kind of instruction which is furnished in the public schools may be trusted to take care of itself; or, rather, it is provided for by the several States, most of which recognize it as a duty to themselves to thus insure against gross ignorance in those destined to become citizens. The higher kind, that which is given in the university, is not possible on a plan comprehensive enough to embrace all those to whom it would prove of the greatest value, except by assistance from the wealthy. And it is pleasant to find that rich men and women are becoming convinced they can work to immense advantage for the good of society in the future by enabling many of its members to obtain instruction to the extent of their capacity. Yet it cannot be denied that this expansion of educational facilities occurs just at the time when the world is rising into comparative independence of the higher forms of personal instruction, provided it have a sufficiency of the lower. Time was when all the knowledge obtainable outside the limits of personal experience had to be gathered from the parent, or preacher, or other professional teacher. Books were few, and so expensive as not to be within the reach of the masses, while the average man could not read and understand them even if they had been placed in his hands. Hence, the absolute necessity for a course of oral instruction, complete from the ground up to the top of the tree of knowledge, or so far as it was desired the student should climb. But it is not so now. Books are abundant, and so cheap as to be at command by the humblest, while the newspaper of today forms in itself a storehouse of information which places its "constant reader" on a far higher plane of intellectual development than was attainable by the close student of a few centuries ago. The treasures that used to lie hidden in the Greek and Latin classics have been placed at the service of all who can read either one of several modern languages. The Bible can be studied today far better without a knowledge of Hebrew or Greek than was possible to the learned men who translated it out of those tongues at the command of King James. The mathematics, natural and mental philosophy, the other sciences, exact and inexact, with the languages, ancient and modern, can all be mastered by the aid of a book, or with a small amount of assistance from the oral teacher to help over the hard places. If the boys and girls of today be taught to read well, being made familiar with the printed appearance and meanings of a few thousand words in their mother tongue, they have within their reach, if not in actual grasp, the whole of the present sum of human knowledge. It rests largely with themselves, after that point is reached, to say how far they shall proceed in acquaintance with what has been discovered and said and written by the wise men and women of the past and present.

All that is now really needed in the shape of higher tuition is in the nature of experiment, and in training the hand, eye, or ear. The ordinary person has but an inadequate conception of chemical analysis unless he sees it performed by an expert, and will not easily learn to recognize the characteristics of the different rocks unless their peculiarities of appearance are pointed out by the teacher. He needs training in order to acquire a correct manipulation of the keys of a musical instrument or the brush of the painter, and the pronunciation of a foreign language can scarcely be mastered without oral assistance, no matter how explicit may be the directions given in the text-book. Hence there is plenty of opportunity for the work of the intelligent instructor, both in general and special. The teacher is absolutely needed in the class-rooms of the primary and grammar schools, and his services in manual training are destined to be in far greater demand than at present. There is still work for him, and her, to do in the university, but a large part of what is taught in that institution now could be well dispensed with. The whole range of class recitation could be swept out of the course with positive advantage, and probably will not be much longer retained, in spite of the admiration expressed for it by some of the old fogies who occupy the professorial chair.

Perhaps the best feature in the university of the near future will be its recognized position as a judge of acquirements made outside its walls. When this point is gained attendance in the class-room will be insisted on only for the acquirement of technical skill and not for mere book knowledge. The latter will be gained at home, after the ability to read well has been obtained in the common school. The former must still be sought at the hands of the professional instructor, who will in the future become to the student what the drill-master is to the incipient soldier. This will entail less of suppression of individuality on the part of the scholar, so far as thinking is concerned, while securing uniformity of action in performing work.

Onahan and the City Collectorship.

The persistent officeholder lets go with reluctance. For twenty years William J. Onahan, having no well-founded claims upon any party, and being particularly obnoxious to a large portion of the class whom he has vainly affected to "represent," has never been out of office with his own consent. Owing to the appeal made for him on purely personal grounds, chiefly that he was without other means of livelihood, he was appointed City Collector after the present Republican Administration came in. Having been dismissed in part for disloyalty to his official chief, in part for the gross insult which he voluntarily inflicted by a scurrilous bigot's letter upon the mass of his own fellow-countrymen, he has caused to be republished a letter written by him prior to the last city election for the purpose of showing that the Republican party has been ungrateful to him. This requires a statement of the facts surrounding the letter.

It will be remembered that Carter Harrison was then in fact, while not by his own avowal, a Democratic candidate for Mayor. Onahan, always ready to take any office, was a candidate for City Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. Judge Prendergast was believed to be able to make a combination with the Anarchists to elect the Democratic ticket with a compromise as to the nominees on it. But Judge Prendergast wanted himself to be the compromise nominee for something. Onahan would not give way to him for City Treasurer, and Prendergast and Onahan fought each other secretly with great bitterness as rivals for the Irish Catholic vote. Meanwhile time was passing, and the projected alliance with the Socialists was not brought about. Harrison finally threw up the game in disgust and made it impossible for any Democrat to run for Mayor. No man of common sense then believed that the Socialist nominee had a chance of election. It was the Republican nominee alone who *could* be elected. Then, and *not* until then, Onahan, with his eye on his office, wrote a letter in which he said: "There is no longer, I am informed, any prospect that an independent ticket can be made up which would command support;" and again: "If I must choose *between* the Republican ticket and the ticket put forward by the Socialists I shall vote the Republican ticket." And this is the man to whom the Republican party of Chicago is said to be under obligation.

Immediately after election the real object of the letter was frankly disclosed. It was to furnish the writer of it with a pretext for appointment by the Republican Mayor. Appeals of a nature it would be rather indelicate to discuss were successfully made. One of the arguments employed was that Onahan represented the Irish Catholics. That argument is exploded. The meeting called to emphasize the right of Catholics to be free in their political conduct he denounced gratuitously. It was the most successful meeting of the kind held here since Parnell's visit. Thus two pretexts are ended—that the Republican party of Chicago is under obligation to this sham and that he represents the Irish Catholics of Chicago of any party. It is understood that he has secured the signatures of Catholic prelates to President Cleveland asking his appointment as Postmaster in this city, now that he is out of municipal office.

Gen. Sheridan.

The grade of General of the Army of the United States has been conferred upon three military men previous to Gen. Sheridan. George Washington was the first General. By act of Congress the grade was revived, in order that it might be conferred upon Ulysses S. Grant. After Gen. Grant's retirement and death the rank was bestowed upon William Tecumseh Sherman. Gen. Sherman's retirement from the army, Hancock having died, left but one living man whose military exploits fairly entitle him to the distinguished honor of succeeding to the rank of the three illustrious chieftains named, and so far as the present generation is concerned the grade of General will probably die with Philip H. Sheridan. Of his services meriting the title there can be no question, and the universal recognition of this fact, no less than the prompt and united action of Congress in passing Senator Farwell's bill promoting him to the highest military rank in the Nation next to that of the Chief Executive, must have touched the heart of the veteran soldier as he lay on his bed of suffering battling heroically with the common enemy of mankind. The scene when his commission as General was brought to the dying hero of a hundred battles was pathetic in the highest degree and can hardly be thought of without a thrill of mingled emotions. In the simple, unaffected manner characteristic of him he turned his face to the wall, tears came to his eyes, and in a broken voice he expressed his gratitude at this last mark of confidence and affection on the part of his sympathizing countrymen. Who shall say that it did not nerve him anew in his contest with death and give him a premonition, a hope, if not an assurance, that he should live to enjoy the honor so willingly conferred upon him by a grateful and admiring people? Certain it is that he soon began to rally wonderfully. At this writing it is, of course, impossible to say what will be the issue, but the heart of a Nation goes out to the hero of Winchester and Five Forks, and its joy at the recovery and restoration to health of the General of the Army of the United States, if such event be within the providence of God, will be made manifest to Phil Sheridan with a heartiness and sincerity that will more than recompense him for his sufferings when he walked in the valley of the shadow of death.

How Gresham Gave Railroad Laborers the Preference Over Bondholders.

In 1883 the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company (a narrow-gage line between Toledo and St. Louis) had run largely behind in the payment of wages. The road was losing at the rate of $1,000 a day, and the men when they were paid received receiver's checks, which the men could only dispose of at a discount of from 25 to 50 per cent on the dollar. The matter was brought to the attention of Judge Gresham, then United States Judge at Indianapolis, and he directed the bondholders to pay their men promptly in cash or shut up the road. Judge Gresham thought he could run the road and earn enough to pay operating expenses. To this the bondholders replied that they would like to have the court do that, and Judge Gresham replied that was just what he meant to do. He rejected at once all the names proposed for receiver by the bondholders, removed the old receiver, and appointed Gen. John McNulta (now receiver of the Wabash) to run the road directly under the orders of the court. The appointment of McNulta gave great offense to the bondholders, who filed a protest against the appointment and gave notice of their abandonment of their property as being worthless. Gen. McNulta, however, took charge and soon changed the condition of the road. While it had lost $1,000 a day before, it now made about $350 a day. After a while he had a large surplus on hand and proposed to pay back labor debts, to which the bondholders' committee objected and applied to Judge Gresham to restrain the receiver from paying out the money for back wages. Judge Gresham was indignant and peremptorily refused to grant their request, and at once issued an order directing the receiver to pay all labor claims in preference to all other claims.

SOME of the John C. New crowd are still cackling over that thirty-year-old Harrison County certificate alleging that Judge Gresham used scurrilous language towards the Germans of his county, whose votes he was seeking at the time to elect him County Clerk. An old citizen of Corydon writes as follows about it:

> As a matter of justice to Judge W. Q. Gresham it should be stated that the certificate signed by a number of citizens of this county attributing to him violent language concerning the Germans is absolutely without any foundation in fact, and has long since been fully exploded. The idea that Judge Gresham would use such language about the Germans when he was a candidate and was soliciting their votes is preposterous. Mr. Mathes *did not sign the certificate*, and is now a warm friend of Judge Gresham, although an uncompromising Democrat. As Mr. Mathes engaged in the debate in the Louden school-house he would have known whether or not Judge Gresham used the language attributed to him, and he has said *that he did not*. Further than this, some of the men whose names are signed to the certificate say *they know nothing whatever about the matter*. They say they do not remember how the certificate came into existence, but that, anyway, it was nothing more than some cheap campaign material.

Gen. Harrison's friends have not done him any good in digging up and peddling round this ancient, blackguard, partisan lie on the most eminent citizen in their State. They had better drop it.

WE regard as a base slander the charge that the St. Louis hotelkeepers have secured the continuance of the Democratic Convention a day longer by bribery.

THURMAN can make a speech without the use of a cyclopedia, anyhow.

DEMOCRATS are shouting themselves hoarse over the nomination of Cleveland and ——.

WITH kindest regards to the beautiful lady of the White House she will occupy that building only about nine months longer.

IT was the proudest moment of Dan Dougherty's life.

THE Hon. Dan Voorhees, having recovered measurably from Ingalls and his carbuncle, will endeavor to raise the roof of the St. Louis Exposition Building today by invoking the magic that inheres in the majestic name of Gray.

MANY of the keenest politicians believe that Gresham would poll more votes in the State of New York than Depew, for the reason that he has a far deeper hold on the confidence and esteem of the masses, of the common people, of those who work for a living, than the genial railroad magnate, popular as he is among the clubs and capitalists and "society" generally. The sharp-sighted Saratoga *Eagle* says: Depew cannot beat Cleveland in the great pivotal State of New York.

> Walter Q. Gresham is the Republican aspirant who can poll the most votes in the Empire State.
> Corporate and capitalistic influences may rally around Depew, but the people prefer Gresham.
> Gresham is a poor man; but that fact will help him more votes than the money of a millionaire candidate can buy.
> Gresham is the man for the Republicans to nominate.
> For second place Depew would make an admirable candidate and strengthen the ticket.
> Walt Gresham and Chauncey Depew
> Would make the Democrats look blue.

A NEW YORK exchange failed to "note the Star-Eyed Goddess among the distinguished arrivals at St. Louis. The S.-E. G. has not gone fully into the swim of society since the Tate shortage." This is a strange oversight on the part of our esteemed contemporary. The star-eyed was there, sir, in the person of the gallant Col. Henri Watterson, b'gad, sir.

THROUGH some fatal mischance the friends of Gen. Black arrived in St. Louis considerably in advance of his Vice-Presidential boom, and before the latter reached the convention it was too late—the red bandana was waving in triumph.

THE absence of Statesman Lawler from St. Louis this week has cast a gloom over that entire city, but it was felt to be impossible to spare the eminent Chicago Congressman from Washington.

LOOK out, Mr. Thurman! A campaign as a Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency will unfit you totally for that seat in heaven.

A MAP of Gov. Gray's Vice-Presidential boom yesterday afternoon bore a general resemblance to a pancake made of extremely thin batter.

TELEGRAM from New England delegate in St. Louis to his wife in Squantum: "Jerusha, mortgage that valley farm of yours for every cent you can raise on it and telegraph me the money at once. I will make over the homestead to you in return when I come back. I have got to pay my hotel bill tomorrow. JAMES."

RURAL Democrats who are disappointed in the Cleveland circus and menagerie can come to Chicago next week and see a stuffed Jumbo that they will be under no obligations to support for President.

"A WORD with you, Rambo, if you please," said Baldwin, hoarsely, as he leaned over to whisper something in his ear.

Rambo drew back with a sudden start and look of suspicion.

"You needn't be scared, Rambo, I don't carry a razor."

"Perhaps not, Baldwin, but no man with teeth as sharp as yours can whisper in my ear in such times as these."

THE Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) declares that there has been a constant growth of sentiment in New England in favor of Gen. Gresham since his name was first proposed.

CURRENT NOTES.

The war times of long and forced marches were the times that tried men's soles.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

If there was only a law against killing time there wouldn't be a loafer left in the county.—*Smithville News.*

It isn't impossible for a real-estate agent to be a Christian; but there is a popular impression that he can't be a Christian all the week and still succeed in business.—*Somerville Journal.*

Wife (at Niagara Falls)—How grand and awe-inspiring it all is, John. Husband (drawing a long breath)—Yes, but don't talk, my dear; I want to listen to the roaring of the waters.—*New York Sun.*

"I'm glad salvation's free!" shouted a man, as he jumped up in the congregation. "You may well be, brother," observed an old deacon who knew his man, "because you'd never get your consent to pay for it!"—*Smithville News.*

Husband—"Was the ladies' club lively tonight, dear?" Wife—"No; awfully dull. Every member was present and, of course, one can't speak of people before their faces. So—we had nothing to talk about."—*New York American.*

Doctor (feeling patient's pulse)—What is your husband's business? Patient's wife—He is a photographer. D.—Has he been working hard of late? P. W.—I don't know, doctor. He took the portraits of four babies yesterday. D.—H'm! Brain fever.—*Boston Courier.*

It is given out that Mrs. Cleveland has discarded the bustle. We hope our lady friends will not follow Mrs. Cleveland's example in this particular. The bustle is the best arm-rest ever invented, and its usefulness should not be sacrificed because one woman says it must go.—*Leary (Ga.) Courier.*

Customer (to grocer's clerk)—"Isn't this young Mr. Classic?" Clerk—"That is my cognomen, sir." Customer—"I thought you were going into journalism on leaving college?" Clerk—"I did for a little while. You will find that codfish delicious, sir; anything else today?" —*New York Sun.*

King Humbert's palace in Rome contains 2,000 rooms, and if these rooms average one closet each Mrs. Humbert ought to be able to find enough hooks on which to hang her clothes without burying her husband's Sunday vest so far out of sight that it takes him two days to find it.—*Norristown Herald.*

An American tramp fell from a ferryboat the other day, and by the time he was rescued he was washed so clean he was ashamed of himself and slunk away to a lumber-yard to wait for pitying night to hide him. If he will just go to some mountain resort that advertises "no dust" he will soon look like his old self.—*Burdette.*

Deacon Denchfield—"See here, Mr. Diapason, did you have a steam pump on the organ this morning? I thought you were trying to lift the roof off the church." Organist—"That's all right. The pastor is trying to overcome a quick temper that is a sore trial to him, and he told me he'd give me $4 if I'd drown the choir so that he couldn't hear 'em sing a single squeak."—*Burdette.*

First politician—I tell you it's rough. We can't control anything but National, State, and municipal taxes, and if it wasn't for the public schools some of us 'd starve to death. Second politician—Yes, an' yit just look at the dead loads o' money what goes inter the churches an' we can't touch at all. In this 'ere free country the preachers ort to be elected by the people, begob.—*Omaha World.*

PERSONALS.

Chief-Justice Waite had four messengers during his fifteen years on the Supreme Bench. Three of them went mad.

The Rev. William F. Slocum of Baltimore has accepted the Presidency of Colorado College, to which he was recently elected.

The late Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, V. C., of the British navy, was a noted blockade runner during the War of the Rebellion.

Joseph Mason of Fielding, Ill., has not shaved for fifteen years and his beard is five feet long, touching the floor when he stands erect.

Daniel Freeman took the first homestead preëmpted in the United States, Jan. 1, 1863. The land is five miles west of Beatrice, Neb., and Mr. Freeman still lives on it.

Sir Edward Baines is the oldest active journalist in Europe. He is 88 years old, is editor of the Leeds *Mercury*, and began his journalistic career three years after the battle of Waterloo.

Mrs. Samuel R. Brayton of Buffalo contracted the opium habit several years ago and has become erratic. Her mania is the purchase of fans, of which she has a collection costing several thousand dollars.

Russell Sage is the director of three banks, and it is seldom that he misses a meeting. For each meeting that he attends he receives $10. Mr. Sage, it is said, calculates that the money he earns as a bank director will pay his butcher and vegetable bills.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's arrival in London has placed Mrs. Mackay somewhat in a back seat socially. Mrs. Vanderbilt is regarded as a better specimen of an American society woman than the bonanza King's wife, and Mrs. Mackay is not on Mrs. Vanderbilt's visiting list.

Benedict Arnold's pass to Maj. André was recently offered to Mr. Morrill of the Senate Library Committee. The possessor is a direct descendant of Paulding, one of the scouts that arrested André when he attempted to pass the picket under the name of Anderson.

Mrs. John A. Logan writes in the *American Magazine* for June: "The first absolute requisit for success in entertaining people and adding to the pleasures of life is to have a kind heart and a real desire to make others happy, and not to be prompted by a wish to display our possessions for the unsatisfactory gratification of having them admired in our presence, and the source from which they were obtained and our taste criticised in our absence."

Gen. Boulanger is still the man of the hour, so far as talk goes, over the seas, but no longer the hero. The have dubbed him "Napoleon-Prudhomme," on account of the furious commonplaces that abound in his book. However, one good thing can still be said of the General. His pension is only $3,000 a year, and he pays $2,000 rental for his house; yet he gives his barber $3 a sitting, and thereby gets the honor of being shaved without being asked if he wants a shampoo.

Dr. Simon N. Patten, a graduate of the Northwestern University and of the University of Halle, Germany, has been appointed to the new chair of political economy in the Wharton School of Finance, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Patten is an Illinoisan, being a son of the Hon. William Patten of Sandwich, and is an original, virile thinker and writer. His "Premises of Political Economy" is one of the best contributions to the dismal science yet made by the so-called historical school of economists.

A Reporter's Call on Sheridan.

"Newspaper reporters who have encountered Phil Sheridan on duty, and who never met him elsewhere," said an ex-reporter of the Kansas City *Times*, "have an idea that the General was always stern, gruff, and imperious. I know different. About 12 o'clock one New-Year's night, a good many years ago, I was sent by the Chicago *Tribune* to ask him for a copy of a report sent on from some Western headquarters. It concerned Indian affairs. I found the General at home. He had been calling all day and part of the night, and had not taken of his dress uniform. I noticed when he himself came to the door to admit me that his aiguillets had been detached on the left side. I noticed when the General stood under the chandelier that his left shoulder was powdered. When I was shown into the parlor where Mrs. Sheridan sat before the grate fire there were two chairs close side by side. Mrs. Sheridan occupied the chair to the left. The General had evidently occupied the one on his wife's right, and the presence of the powder on Little Phil's shoulder was accounted for. I didn't get the report, because military etiquet would have been outraged had the document gone into the hands of the press before it was seen by the Secretary of War; but the General's refusal was so courteous, his manner so affable, and his treatment of me so different from that bestowed upon reporters who called on him at headquarters that I was charmed and flattered. A glass of wine and a cigar did not lower my rising admiration for the man. In fact that little home scene completely changed my ideas of Phil Sheridan's disposition. I have liked him doubly well since that New-Year's night."

Ups and Downs of Editorial Life in Georgia.

The junior begs to return a cargo of well-assorted thanks to numerous kind neighbors for vegetables. One handsome young man sent us a wagon-load of Irish potatoes, beans, squash, and lettuce last Sunday, a lady sent in a dish of excellent honey Monday, a truck-farmer sent in a half-bushel of cakes Tuesday, and a clever druggist furnished us a sack of onions Wednesday.—*Quitman Herald.*

Our editor will take in the Press Convention at Canton this week, and probably run down to Brunswick before his return. He left in fine trim, having an extra handkerchief and a little over $1.25 in hard cash. P. S.—Since the above was put in type the Rev. Jacob Carr (colored) has managed to collect a 75-cent plowing bill from the editor, and he will hardly have as big a time as he expected.—*Covington Star.*

How Cleveland Dominates His Party.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): Mr. Cleveland's measures have none of them been acceptable to the Democracy, but while offering these minor contests he has effected a most radical change in the situation of the party. He has led it off upon a road not of its choosing, and, after surrounding it with difficulties, he has hushed its voice so that no sound could rise for another leader. The driving force of the canvass, therefore, will not be the sentiment of the Democratic party so much as personal sympathy for the candidate; and, though the Democracy stand loyally by the candidate, yet the prospect of success must be measured by sympathy for the man rather than by the normal strength of the party.

No Scarcity of Good Timber.

The Republican party is in no need of suitable Presidential timber. It will act upon the patriotic and prudent advice of its "absent leader." It will not, "by lack of unity in council or by acrimonious contests over men," imperil its bright prospects of victory. When the convention has made its selection from among the candidates before the people there will be no wounds to heal, no bitter feelings to allay. It can win, it has made up its mind to win, and it will win.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Provincialism Properly Rebuked.

Boston *Advertiser*: It is scarcely creditable to the New York *Tribune*, which is in a position to be the leading newspaper of the party, that it should so carefully exclude the name of Gen. Gresham from a comprehensive article on the Republican situation. Unless the *Tribune* is willing to become the organ of a faction, it cannot afford to ignore one of the strongest and best candidates that will come before the convention.

Heavy Blow to the Prohibitionists.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: The closing of the 4,000 saloons in Philadelphia last week under the operations of the high-license law will afford no satisfaction to Prohibitionists. The closing of one saloon takes from them just so much political capital.

Eloquent for Free Whisky.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: The Prohibitionists demand the "immediate abolition of the internal-revenue system." As free-whisky men the Prohibitionists are more eloquent than any other collection of beings in this country.

Jekyll and Hyde in Politics.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*: As President Cleveland, according to the mugwumpian theory, is better than his party, he can be said to be playing Dr. Jekyll to the Democratic party's Mr. Hyde.

"Should Be"—It Is.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The Republican party should be stronger in 1888 than it was in 1884.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

Leavenworth (Kas.) *Times*: Next to Blaine Judge Gresham's name is the first to suggest itself to the people of Kansas and the West.

The Boston *Journal* says it is useless to talk about Mr. Depew for the Vice-Presidency. We have it on high authority that he would not accept the nomination.

The indications are that the Gray boom will today be laid out cold in the St. Louis Convention, a victim to too strong an infusion of "old Roman" punch.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* (Rep.) sarcastically remarks that Mr. Depew's candidacy "does not seem serious, though it would be a serious business to elect him."

Allen G. Thurman's son says: "It is foolish to urge that my father can carry Ohio. There is no Democrat living who can carry Ohio for the Democrats in a Presidential year."

New York *American*: The Gresham boom has had a phenomenal growth in the West and seems still flourishing. Judge Gresham would undoubtedly make a splendid President.

That charge of Know-Nothingism fired at Judge Gresham seems to have missed the mark. It is said to be a fact that every German Republican paper in Indiana is enthusiastic in support of Gresham.

R. H. McDonald, President of the Pacific Bank of San Francisco and leader of the Prohibition party in his State, says: "Now that Blaine is out of the race I think Judge Gresham is the strongest man."

New York *Times*: Here in New York the Depew boom is naturally watched with greater curiosity than any other. One of the reasons of this is a mild solicitude to know why there should be any Depew boom.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll: It seems to me that Judge Gresham is the strongest man now available. He would cement the party as few could, abolish old feuds, and unite the Republicans from Maine to California.

Toledo *Blade*: Mr. Depew says he will not take the nomination for President if any considerable number of Republicans would object to him on account of his position as railroad President. Good-by, Mr. Depew.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil*: There is no doubt of the growing popularity of Gresham as a Presidential candidate. He has attained remarkable strength of late. Next to Allison we think he leads all the candidates in the West.

The Waterbury (Conn.) *American* (Ind.) says the Connecticut delegates are not likely to be obstinate for any one, will have no prejudice against Gresham, and will willingly help nominate the man who can be shown to be the strongest before the country.

If Thurman is to be hitched up with Cleveland the New York *Sun* suggests this for the platform: "Take the boys in and warm their toes." The chilled spirit of Democracy brought back to life by the breath of a genuine disciple.

Denver *Republican*: Gresham and Phelps seems to be a favorit combination with the political guessers just now. The people take it kindly, and the politicians may deem it advisable to heed the voice of the people this year.

Fort Wayne *Gazette*: The Democratic papers that have been advocating Gresham's nomination in the hope of stirring up discord have now begun to abuse him. This is a hopeful sign.

If Thurman receives the Vice-Presidential nomination he will be the oldest man upon whom that honor has been conferred. He is in his 75th year, six years older than Elbridge Gerry, who died in office, as did each of the other four who attained the Vice-Presidency after they were 60 years old.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Gen. Harrison's candidacy for President never had any other purpose than that of securing the second place for him on the ticket with Blaine. The proper thing for him to do, therefore, now that Blaine is unquestionably out of the race, is to withdraw in favor of Gen. Gresham.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: Senator Hoar will not present Gresham's name to the convention, but he will work to secure Gresham's nomination. The movement of Hoar from the Sherman to the Gresham column undoubtedly symbolizes a drift in the same direction by the Republicans of the old Bay State.

Ex-Senator Thurman knows the situation in Ohio much better than those who claim that "Cleveland and Thurman can carry the State." This assertion was recently quoted to him, and "the old Roman" quickly responded: "No, they couldn't. Ohio is a Republican State, and especially so in a Presidential year."

The Peoria *Transcript* can see nothing inconsistent in the remark of Mr. Thurman that he is going out of politics and his acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency. The man who runs on the Democratic National ticket will be out of politics for all time after November.

We hear a great deal about the tremendous personal popularity of Chauncey Depew in New York—indeed, that he is probably the only Republican who can carry the State. How happened it, then, that when Mr. Depew ran as the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in 1872 he came out 3,533 behind his ticket?

Superior *Inter-Ocean*: Gresham unquestionably is the best man named for the place. He is a clean-cut, concise thinker, and cuts through legal sophistries with plain common sense. And it lies in the power of the Northwest to secure his nomination. There should be no hesitation about doing the utmost in that direction.

Superior *Inter-Ocean*: Not since Lincoln's name was brought up in the West as a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Presidency has there been such genuine enthusiasm for any man, founded upon the assurance that the right character had been found, as is being manifested for Judge Gresham, who seems to have won the hearts of the people away from all other candidates.

The Utica *Herald* says that ex-Senator Platt is of the opinion that Mr. Depew is not the strongest man. He is personally friendly with Mr. Depew, but believes his identity for so many years with large corporations will be an element of weakness with the labor voters, and that this campaign will be fought out on issues that ought to bring a large labor support to the Republican candidate.

Minneapolis *Journal*: If Gresham is nominated he will have for his opposition Pan-Electric Cleveland, the Louisiana Lottery, and Jay Gould. He will have for his supporters every man of the people who honors the man that went to war instead of hiring a substitute, who respects ability and fidelity in public office, who admires a just Judge, and who hates sham reform and humbug.

Denver *Republican*: The son of Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's great war Governor, is a strong supporter of Judge Gresham for the Presidency. The Morton influence is still strong in Indiana, and there is no reason to fear that any portion of the Republican party of that State would refuse to support Judge Gresham if he should obtain the nomination at Chicago.

Oshkosh *Northwestern*: "He's a fearless cuss, and when on the bench and in his rulings is afraid of neither man nor the Devil," said a leading lawyer of this State to the writer when speaking of Judge Gresham some years ago. This was before Judge Gresham was talked of for the Presidency. Now that he is looming up as a probable nominee that characteristic so forcibly expressed by a man who is a practitioner in his court will only serve to make him stronger with the people.

Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal*: There is no more of the mugwump about Gresham than there was about his friend John A. Logan, or his friend U. S. Grant, or his friend Chester A. Arthur, or about Mr. Blaine himself, for whom Gresham took the stump in 1884, the only member of the Cabinet that did so. As to being a revenue-reformer, the Republican party is for revenue reform according to the late State and National platforms, reform on the line of protection and not on the line of free trade, and Gresham has never been any other sort of a revenue-reformer.

"Buck" Brady, the Cincinnati delegate who loudly proclaimed at St. Louis that he was there "to beat Thurman," is the representative of the real sentiments of the Payne-McLean Standard Oil crowd. Whatever they may profess, they will leave no stone unturned "to beat Thurman" in the convention, and, if unsuccessful there, they will mercilessly slaughter him at the polls, more especially as at the same time they can get in their work upon Cleveland, for whom they entertain even a more cordial hatred than for Thurman.

Minneapolis *Journal*: Perhaps Mr. Depew could spare a few of the Granger States. He might possibly be elected without them. But can the Republican party spare them? Mr. Depew is not the Republican party and cannot always be its candidate to defy the protest of the Granger States against picking out the head of one of the greatest corporations in the country and placing him at the head of a Government whose chief danger now comes from the power and influence of corporations. And when Mr. Depew is no longer its candidate what will the Republican party do without these Granger States?

A. E. Wyndham of West Cornwall, Conn., writes to the New York *Press*: "If the Republicans are wise they will nominate the Hon. W. Q. Gresham for President. He is the man of all men to insure to the Republican party every railroad engineer and fireman, as well as the Knights of Labor. His war record is in striking contrast with Cleveland's war record. To the old vets Gresham is the hero of Atlanta, and they would 'fall in line' to a man for him. My son in California writes me that neither Senator Sherman, Senator Allison, Senator Hawley, nor ex-Senator Harrison of Indiana will be satisfactory to the Pacific coast on account of their votes on the Chinese bill, which is the burning question there. Altogether, it looks like Gresham is the logical candidate for success this year."

WILL STAND BY GRESHAM.

A STRONG FEELING IN IOWA FOR THE JUDGE.

Interviews and Popular Votes Show a Great Majority for the Indiana Jurist—He Is Regarded on All Sides as the Best Man—The Nebraska Delegation and the Preferences of Members—Other Political Matters.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—The *Evening Gazette* of this city has been supporting Gresham for the nomination heartily. The paper has all along claimed there was really no general feeling in the State for Allison, but a large majority of the Republicans were for Gresham. A number of Republicans have been interviewed and the result is remarkable. Out of nearly fifty prominent members of the party, including bankers, manufacturers, jobbers, retailers—in fact, all classes—all but three were decided in expressing their preferences for Judge Gresham. Out of the three, two were for Allison and one for Depew. The Blaine men seem to be going over to Gresham in a body. The undercurrent is exceedingly strong for Gresham, and the general talk of the Republicans is all in that direction. Every class of people look upon Gresham as not only being a strong man, but the best man. Everybody has confidence in him, and the old soldiers are especially delighted with the idea that he may be the standard bearer. During the last two or three days votes have been taken on the street-cars, railway trains, at the hotels, and among the nearly 1,000 Masonic grand lodge delegates here, and fully four-fifths of the Republicans are for Gresham. Business-men have been interviewed in various cities and towns in this part of the State, and the sentiment for the "Hoosier" predominates. His nomination is confidently looked for.

THE NEBRASKA DELEGATION.

The Members Hold Themselves to Go for the Choice.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 6.—[Special.]—John M. Thurston of Omaha, one of the delegates-at-large to the National Convention from this State, and who will be Chairman of the Nebraska delegation, was at the head of the Nebraska delegation four years ago and a radical Blaine man. He was elected as a Blaine man this time, and in a recent interview stated that of all the candidates in the field he had no second choice. Since the retirement of Blaine he believed Justice Miller of the Supreme Court to be the strongest man in the Republican party, and personally would prefer him. Mr. Thurston does not favor Judge Gresham and will support Allison or Depew willingly. William M. Robertson of Madison County, one of the district delegates from the Third District, while formerly a Blaine man, now looks with favor upon Judge Gresham, and may be counted upon in his support if the pressure of the rest of the delegation is not too heavy. Mr. Robertson's opinion is that the Nebraska delegation shall hold itself in readiness to support the man whom the close States believe can be elected. He does not regard the candidacy of Depew as wise. Patrick Egan of this city, who has been a strenuous advocate of the nomination of Blaine, and who surrenders his first choice with a struggle, states in view of the retirement of Blaine that he now favors Chauncey M. Depew, and believes that next to Blaine he would be best. Mr. Egan places his second choice now as Gov. Alger of Michigan, and would cheerfully help to nominate him. Mr. Egan states the action taken by Depew in his recent utterances on the Irish question on several occasions has made him many friends in the growing ranks of Irish Republicans and he is confident that with Depew New York is safe. Mr. Egan does not favor Gresham or Sherman and expects to vote in the convention for either Depew or Alger. It is understood he will be the Nebraska member on the Committee on Resolutions.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES INCREASE.

Gratifying Showing by the Oregon State Election—Other Matters.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 6.—The Republican majority on the State ticket continually increases as the returns come in. Herman's majority now stands at nearly 7,000, and will be increased rather than reduced. The Republicans will have seventy members on the joint ballot in the Legislature; the Democrats twenty. The number of the latter may be further reduced.

GENERAL POLITICAL MATTERS.

A Close Contest in County Primaries.

CAIRO, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Randolph County is so close that it is impossible to tell the results of the Republican primaries, and candidates will await the meeting of the county convention to decide. Its action, however, will decide the nomination, and it is thought N. B. Thistlewood is the winner.

Connecticut Will Compliment Hawley.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 6.—[Special.]—While there has been no definite arrangement among the Connecticut delegates to Chicago regarding their vote on the first ballot, the probabilities are that the delegation will give Gen. Hawley a complimentary vote. Several who have been interviewed on their preferences have said such is the inclination of the delegation, and they regard it as a proper thing to honor Gen. Hawley in this way.

The delegates met the other day, but did nothing more than to arrange for their trip to Chicago and elect Samuel Fessenden as their Chairman. Mr. Fessenden himself favors a complimentary vote for Gen. Hawley. After that the delegation will be ready to wheel into line with their twelve votes for whoever appears to be the most promising candidate.

Delegates to Chicago.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The Republican Convention of the First District was held at Edenton today. Hugh Cole of Pasquotank and C. M. Bernard of Pitt were chosen as delegates to Chicago. There were no instructions. Sherman is the first choice.

YESTERDAY AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Private Hartney Court-Martialed—The Quarters Inspected.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The court-martial at Camp Lincoln today heard only one case, that of Private George W. Hartney of Company E, Second Regiment, who was charged with conduct unbecoming a soldier, and with being intoxicated and resisting an officer. The finding has been handed to the Adjutant-General and is not divulged. Companies F and L practiced on the rifle range today at the short distances. The officer of the day tomorrow will be Capt. Judd of Company G; the senior officer of the guard, Lieut. Bullen of Company I, and the junior officer, Lieut. Reed of Company G. This morning was devoted to grand dress parade, inspection, and review, and immediately afterward Capt. Halloran made his official inspection of all the quarters, kitchens, and mess tents. A mock battalion drill this evening created a great deal of amusement. The regimental band has consented to give another concert tomorrow evening. The House of Representatives will be opened for it.

DEAD BY THE TRACK.

The Body of a Supposed Chicago Boy Found in Michigan.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Early this morning a Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad section gang found the body of a 16-year-old boy lying close to the track eight miles west of this city with the top and right portion of the skull cut entirely off. The missing portion was found thirty feet west of the body. The boy wore dark clothes, soft felt hat, and was of fair complexion, with blue eyes. The pockets contained a lot of trifles and a memorandum-book with the name of McDougal written in it. The theory is that he is a Chicago runaway and fell from a freight which passed there.

Fatal Railway Accident.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Shortly after 9 o'clock this morning a south-bound train on the New York & Northern Railroad ran into a gang of seven laborers at work on the track near Mosholu avenue, in the annexed district. Joseph Tracey and Frank Paulagagtindo were instantly killed. James Romano and Passaeli Marchi each had a thigh fractured. The others escaped with slight injuries.

FROM HADES TO PARADISE.

People Who Were at the Convention Return to Chicago.

Secretary Mize of the State Central Democratic Committee, Clayton E. Crafts, alternate delegate-at-large; William M. Devine, delegate from the Fourth Congressional District; ex-Senator Tom Cloonan, and a straggling lot of visitors from various points returned from the St. Louis Convention yesterday. All were glad to get away from the overcrowded taverns of the overgrown village at the west end of the "Big Bridge." "I had to take a special train to East St. Louis every time I wanted to get something to eat," said the Bridgeport statesman as he gently patted the rotundity under his vest, "and, while I did not see it, I was told that many of the people were obliged to take the trains and go as far as Belleville for a square meal. St. Louis is no good. The people down there attempted to do five dollars' worth of business on a five-cent piece, and the result was a disappointment to all who could not get in on the ground floor. They did not raise the price of beer to 10 cents, but you ought to have seen the quantity of beer they did sell for a nickel! It was worse than a dude's collar."

Secretary Mize said that the Thurman boom was purely sentimental. His name whenever mentioned received the same amount of applause that was awarded to that of the late Samuel J. Tilden, or Hancock, or McClellan. Beyond that there was nothing. "I was," said he, "among the Ohio and New York delegates, and while the 'red bandana' was prominent everywhere I did not find a single man who was for Thurman in a political sense. The Ohio men were not for him. They had no personal interest in his candidacy, but they were for him if the rest of the country wanted him. The New York men were much the same way when spoken to in a confidential way. The New-Yorkers were satisfied with Cleveland, but they seemed to care for nothing else."

"Then you do not take much stock in the so-called Thurman boom?"

"In my judgment it began to wane Sunday afternoon, and it has been on the wane ever since."

"Upon whom do you think will the choice for second place fall?"

"When I left St. Louis last night it seemed to me that Gray was advancing in favor."

"Was there much opposition to him?"

"Yes. There were many who were tired of coddling Indiana. They looked upon the Hoosier Commonwealth as a thing of money and place—a political demi-mondaine ready at any time to barter with either party for a round consideration—and they were tired of her pretensions. Yet it might be that Gray would receive the nomination."

"What do you understand as the meaning of the adjournment of the convention until tomorrow?"

"The collapse of the Thurman boom and further time for conference among the delegates."

The complete rout of Mr. Goudy in his aspirations for the position of National Committeeman, and his desire to dictate the appointment when it got beyond his reach, were the cause of much openly-expressed joy among the County Democracy yesterday. It was regarded as a signal triumph for the Morrison faction and a prompt payment of an old score which was put upon the slate at the Senatorial election in Springfield two years ago last winter. The credit of Mr. Goudy's defeat was generally attributed to Bob Wilbanks and a few Egyptians, backed up strongly by an actively hostile element in Cook County. "When Mr. Goudy saw the writing on the wall," said one of the returned pilgrims, "he suggested the name of James Ewing of Bloomington. As he is the brother of the United States District Attorney here, and the cousin of a possible candidate for the Vice-Presidency, it dawned upon the majority of the Illinois delegation that Mr. Goudy had a devious trade on hand somewhere, and they would have none of it. At no stage of the game was it intended that he should have much to say, and he was knocked out all along the line by a vote of 29 to 15."

"Does it mean any change in Federal offices here?" queried the reporter.

"Mr. Phelps was appointed National Committeeman. His relations with Collector Seeberger are of the friendliest kind. You can form your own inference."

GOV. GRAY IS ANGRY.

He Says New York Is Dictatorial—McDonald to Kill Thurman.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Gov. Gray was shown this evening the Associated Press bulletin from St. Louis saying that the convention adjourned this afternoon in order to give his friends an opportunity to communicate with him by telegraph with a view to withdrawing his name from before the convention.

"It is of a piece," said he, "with numerous other like reports. If any such movement is afoot I know nothing about it."

Although the Governor tries to accept the situation calmly and philosophically, it is evident he feels sore over the treatment his candidacy has received in St. Louis. Tonight—it is believed by the advice of friends at St. Louis—he declines to talk of the situation. Before his mouth was locked, however, he gave expression to his feelings, saying: "I knew that the way New York went the convention would also go. It has always been thus. When I was at the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1880, where I worked for Hendricks' nomination, and four years later, when I supported McDonald at Chicago I learned the temper of those conventions and ascertained that New York's influence determined the result. I told several of my friends when I was first spoken of for the Vice-Presidency how it would be. I informed Mr. Shanklin that the success of my candidacy would depend upon the support I received from the New York men, though I thought nothing then of Mr. Thurman being a factor. The delegates from that State are and always have been dictatorial, but there will likely come a reaction against them sometime. At least they will not rule the whole country when the Democratic party wakes to the fact that it is not entirely dependent on New York for Presidential success."

"How do you explain Mr. Scott's support of Mr. Thurman?"

"Well, he thought he would make a great political stroke by nominating Thurman. He thinks that by so doing he will force the Republicans to nominate Sherman, and thus leave New York free to Cleveland. Why, the Republicans will not be in the least ruffled by such a move, as they have the State solid for them, and they know it."

An impression prevails tonight that Gray's friends will endeavor to defeat Thurman by bringing in as a third candidate Joseph E. McDonald. The Gray faction are bound to down the old Roman if it can be done. There was a report current this evening that the Governor would go over to St. Louis tonight and take personal charge of the canvas, but this was not the case—at least he was at his home within a few minutes of train time, with no indications of preparation for a trip visible.

THE ANNA DANIEL'S MURDER CASE.

Important Testimony Introduced with the Motion for Kennet's New Trial.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Charles Blackwell, a colored porter on the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railway, filed an affidavit in the Circuit Court today to the effect that in company with two other persons from Chicago he went to the home of Anna Daniel Jan. 31, and found the woman dead in bed with blood oozing from her nostrils. He further testified he cooked for Daniels four or five months, and during this period she often took morphine and chloroform extensively, and was frequently in a dangerous condition from the effects of the drugs. Albert M. Kennet, charged with the murder of Anna Daniel, was Saturday convicted of murder in the first degree, and his attorney today introduced Blackwell's testimony with the motion for a new trial.

THEY RATIFIED WITH FIRE.

A Big Display of Pyrotechnics in Honor of Cleveland's Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—A pyrotechnical exhibition remarkable for splendor and brilliancy was given tonight in Market square as a fitting celebration of President Cleveland's nomination. In the way of a street sight the display was scarcely surpassed by the great illumination and parade of last night. Over 50,000 people were jammed into the square, chiefly local residents and visitors who had been unable to obtain a peep at the convention. They found ample consolation in the phenomena shown for their special benefit. For hours the streets in all directions leading into the huge square were, as well as the square itself, absolutely impassable.

GATH WATCHES THE FUN.

[Continued from first page.]

lant, whose poses were something of Edward Everett's own. He sucked a lemon during the episode of applause, and got ready for the next whirl. It grew better as it proceeded, the constrained manner becoming more familiar, and few speeches were ever made like this, so entirely upon the power and study of the gestures, with the name of Grover Cleveland as a climax.

Mr. Dougherty stepped down and the convention roared and screamed for many minutes. Suddenly in the centre of the great representation of the Capitol in Washington, far up in the stage gable, a slide opened and the full-length portrait of Cleveland was seen standing there. Nothing was done now but to cheer, whoop, whip-poor-will, cackle, hurrah, and mix all the feathered creation up with noises of a mighty shipwreck or the combustion of the orb. In vain Roswell P. Flower tried to get a hearing for the seconder of the nomination. All the galleries were blooming with bandana handkerchiefs held on sticks. The delegates finally rose and began to raise their bannerets of States. Among the bandanas was seen a hat or two of gray, the fossil remains of the Gray boom. Whoever had to sit with Tennessee and Texas men screaming in his ears, climbing on his hair, and making the all-night performances of the screech-owl a trifling matter, will hope never to be in the same position again. Screamers by profession and fame, like professional camp-meeting shouters, split my ear-drums after they had been doing it a quarter of an hour, and I wished they were where Dr. Phelps put the inventor of Essex tincture. In short, the convention, being in want of some fun, seized the first occasion of it and became a child. The band played twice or thrice amidst the yelling without being heard. In the riot the tin eagles were broken off the galleries and waved and carried about. The gray bust of Cleveland was decorated with laurel, and then a wretch clapped a gray hat on its head and another tied an old bandana around its neck, giving the countenance an expression of the old fire-engine and sailor days, while penny trumpets were still blowing and the gamins running nature.

James McKenzie of Kentucky commenced naming Cleveland as a mate to Clay and Crittenden, and giving the convention another spasm by naming Mrs. Cleveland as the only more popular person than her husband. He swung an immensely long arm as he said this, and was apparently seven feet high. He was dressed in gray, had a big chin, tuft of reddish-gray beard, and was bald. He compared Cleveland to a Kentucky race-horse, and every two minutes the galleries would shout at him to turn around, almost menacingly. His comparisons were getting to be savory of the stable, when he got a roar of laughter by calling Blaine the Florentine Mosaic. The racing comparison continuing, the Kentucky-Missouri elements were greatly tickled. The speaker had more nature about him than his predecessor. He reached a perilous figure in the descending scale of his illustrations when he said that the name of the opposit party would soon not be conferred upon a dog. The wandering figures continued to grow from the race track to Methodism, and the convention hall was pronounced the holiest spot next to the Christian temple.

A Georgia man next came up and used the word South as often as his predecessor had used Kentucky. He said Georgia had a million spindles, but was unwilling to grow rich by carrying tribute on the people. His address was rather in better form than either of the preceding speeches, being strong and stout. A big shield appeared before the Secretary's desk with the name of P. Collins upon it. The Georgian finally drew a part of a manuscript upon the audience, and then they began to get uneasy. He ended in a confused figure of talons, eagles, and beaks.

The President reproved the impudence of the galleries in calling loudly for Voorhees when Indiana was called. Col. Morrison stood up, but the people loudly cried "Voorhees" yet. Michigan sent up a bearded man of a serious look who proceeded awhile smoothly and then suddenly became excited. People began to go out. It was after 1 o'clock, and everybody was hungry. The Michigan man spread out both hands, however, wiped his face with his naked palm, and heard furious cries of "Time! time!" As the Michigan man would not let anybody go to dinner they literally jeered him off his feet, yet the same element, reinforced by the galleries, immediately called loudly for Vest. As New York came there were cries for Fellows, formerly of Arkansas. He sat by a lady in the gallery and was pale-faced and faded and would not come. Then arose cries for Bourke Cochran, also fruitless. At the call of Pennsylvania the galleries cried for Scott. Dawson of South Carolina seconded Cleveland—"the man and the message." Texas put up a good-looking young man on a chair who said Texas liked Cleveland because he said: "Tell the truth."

The hall being now better lighted, the view of the immense stretch of upturned white faces was fine. At the name of Virginia the sticklers all called for Daniels, and for some time refused to obey the Chairman. Montana being named, McGinnis was yelled for in vain.

The fight over the tariff had been conducted subordinate to political ambition and the President's committal on the subject, but with no less hostility to any material change of the tariff system than four years ago. Senator Gorman is first of all a politician and after that a constituent. His home is in a part of Maryland where there are iron ore beds and some small furnaces of long standing, while Baltimore City is extending its manufactures through the aid of neighboring Pennsylvanians who are coming down there and putting up steel mills. Probably no American city has such a large quantity of cheap labor as Baltimore for which there is no adequate employment but in factories. The only internal interest of Maryland of much consequence is coal mined above the Cumberland and sent over both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore systems to the Chesapeake or down that canal which is the main piece of patronage in the State and which stretches from Cumberland to Washington City. Gorman is identified with Henry Davis, who is a large coal-miner and lumber-manufacturer on the Upper Potomac, and who is at this convention. He was beaten for Chairman of the Platform Committee by Watterson through a union of those Southern States which have no manufactures with the Northwestern States adjacent to Kentucky where Watterson's paper circulates, such as Illinois and Indiana. Besides, the editor of a paper with popular manners is rather stronger in a party of heterogeneous men than even a Senator who comes from as far as Maryland. In spite of the threatening of the Democratic paper in St. Louis her representative went with the Gorman men. The manufacturing interest in St. Louis is becoming strong, and as this convention is acting without much general interest of a selfish sort, either in offices or appropriations, a positive interest like the iron manufacture is promptly expressed. In spite of Mr. Scott Pennsylvania cast its vote for Gorman. The Pennsylvanians have nothing now to expect but the fullest extension of the President's patronage to them in return for having declared for a low form of tariff, which, according to their own statement, dooms them to be defeated by about 100,000 majority. They have given up their occasional prospects of carrying the State on a State election to appease the President. But yesterday something or other happened in that delegation, for Mr. Scott was pouting. While the Resolutions Committee was in session he kept his room and refused to be seen or comforted.

Indiana supported Watterson as against Gorman, because the Gray movement against Thurman had found a supporter in Watterson. He claimed that Thurman was too old and that it was dangerous politics to put only him between Cleveland and the Republican Senate. Gray's men are working their last desperate points and this one vote only prevented a tie in the committee. Had Gorman himself voted against Watterson instead of for him there would have been a tie. You observe that Edward Cooper, whose interests are the same as those of Mayor Hewitt, is with Gorman, and that both the Virginia delegates went with Gorman. But there was no contest of a definit sort in the choice, since neighborhood and personal preferences were mixed up in the matter. Many of the Democratic leaders want to go home with a platform such as they have had in the past, which will compliment the President and yet be capable of two interpretations. If it were possible to make any comparison between two such persons as Watterson and Gorman, it might be said that Gorman understands men and Watterson understands sentences. The one has spent nearly all his life phrasing things and therefore has a good many readers and admirers, but he has never got higher than a short term in Congress, though with a rich newspaper at his back. He has smoothness, humor, audacity, and ambition, but his mental organization has been so long tied to a pen that it does not work easily on his feet. He can discuss things from a higher plane than Gorman, but not know as much about the worldly realities near by. Gorman from a plain beginning as a page around Congress has had the talent to go out and capture a State of three-quarters of a million people and to supplant there all the men of high breeding, high self-esteem and family connection. The position of power and the understanding of the components of the voting society and the desire to get along in eminence with as little friction as possible are noticeable points in Gorman's mind.

As to fidelity in the abstract Gorman is probably Watterson's superior. The one has a certain amount of exploiting to do in the public eye, and this leads him off to Northern States with the banner of something or other to carry. Not being elected at home, the precise interests where he lives are not in his charge and have not honored him with their clientage. The love of approbation is a respectable quantity in Watterson's composition, and his nervous constitution leads him to see evils and injuries in the progress of laws and the framework of society. Watterson expected to be Permanent Chairman in this convention, but it was given to Patrick Collins, and, by the aid of Mr. Morrison, he has become the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Mr. Gorman smiles, but never ceases to exercise his hand. You see no sign on Gorman of the friction of public life. He is like the eel which is caught smooth, is taken off the hook smooth, wriggles smooth, and if he dies is smoother yet. But this smoothness which has been associated with harsh or sinister qualities is made pleasing in Gorman by unfailing courtesy and often excessive pains to carry out his word.

In this Committee of Resolutions Burr of Connecticut divided from Abbett of New Jersey, Abbett voting for Watterson. Here are two dubious States in a contest over the tariff, and it might be asked why Abbett supported Watterson. Watterson is by turns for and against Cleveland, according as his personality is affected. Abbett is a man of strong faculty with slightly reckless bias. He is for a dash in ideas as his manner of speaking indicates; a high ground on the tariff question consorts with his never moderate nature. Both the Virginians voted for Gorman, uniting their interests with Ohio, Pennsylvania, and North Carolina. Add to these States Maryland, New York, Connecticut, and four-sixth of New England, and you will see the impending divisional line on the subject of the manufactures. South Carolina and everything southwest of it to Texas, with Mississippi at the centre, went for Mr. Watterson, but Arkansas split away, and there probably Gorman made a personal effort, but there is a big lumber interest in Arkansas and mineral interests throughout her to the north and west. Colorado went to the Watterson side, solitary among the Rocky Mountain States, but her man Patterson was the chap who so ingeniously rang in a silver speech on the convention by giving the Chairman a gavel, and had the Chairman, who was from California, put a little more silver into his reply, and who is now on the Committee on Resolutions, willing to give anything away but silver. He wants a special silver plank and a good deal of it; and in his address he referred to the demonetizing of silver as a base conspiracy, notwithstanding Mr. Manning thundered away at silver being coined at all, and predicted that we would all go to pieces on that account.

There is in some parts of this convention a hostility to manufacturers as such. The head of the West Virginia delegation remarked that his compatriot, ex-Senator Davis, was for Blaine, lumber, and coal and was a good Cleveland Democrat, "whereas," said he, "I am a good Thurman Democrat."

The inquiry has been made as to how Southern men look and behave in this, their first victorious convention since the war. I am of the opinion that they are more lost than ever, since they find it impossible to make any headway against the material development, which they supposed would be terminated, or checked, or disciplined by a political triumph. Mr. Barbour, Senator-elect from Virginia, said during the week, "Virginia was a great State as long as she was united and her western resources aided the development of the whole. But as she has been cut in half and the West Virginians decline to return to us, the Government ought to pay at least her share of Virginia's debt, for the Government made the division. I think that the Government ought to pay the whole debt, in equity."

The resident genius of Missouri, and I suppose the most popular man in the State, is George Vest, who made an address here last night before a club enrolled in his honor which would sound odd in some other parts of the country. He started out by saying that Alexander Hamilton was the champion of monarchical ideas, and that it was war to the knife between him and Jefferson. Such phrases as "war to the knife," seem vernacular and popular to a certain extent in parts of Missouri now. The comparison between Hamilton as a tariff man and Jefferson was kept up a good while; excessive applause, manifestly sincere, greeted all the speaker's strongest sentences. He said the President had struck the shield of monopoly with the lance of annihilation, and said he championed blood-bought principles. "I stand here," said Senator Vest, "to give him the honor due for his action on civil-service reform. If I were in his place I would leave no Republicans in public office; I would observe the Civil-Service law and put Democrats in the offices. I would as soon leave a wolf to guard my breakfast as to leave Republicans in official position to serve the Democracy." In praising Mr. Cleveland Mr. Vest said that if he was removed from the path of the Republicans tonight they would have a barbecue and kill the last pig in the lot. He said that most of the slaves were introduced into the country by Northeners, who postponed the breaking up of the slave trade for years in order to have the navigation laws of New England extended. Mr. Vest acted as the Missouri Congressman or Senator in the Confederacy when this State was not out of the Union and returned to Missouri more popular than ever by his almost irascible and unstinted rhetoric, which has in it some sardonic humor. He mixes a good deal with people on the outside and is one of the most convivial characters about the Senate, where steady habits are now coming in through the necessities of free labor and social ambition in Southern as well as Northern communities.

It is reported that Mr. McCool of Mississippi, when his delegation got together yesterday, remarked that he could not go Mr. Gray of Indiana, because Mr. Gray had been a Republican as late as 1872, and, said he, "We cannot favor a turncoat."

Moses Handy, an editor, remarked that Mr. William Scott had said to his friends that he designed to have a beautiful telegram read to the convention. His private advices were that Oregon, where he had given material help, was going Democratic by a large majority. The supposition was that this dispatch would come in soon after noon, and that he could have it read. But when it came in it was not available to be read. Hearing the news the Pennsylvanians who were half hearted in Scott's support went off with Gorman.

I have heard nothing said about two issues here, the temperance party and civil-service reform. Mr. Cunningham, who represents the New York *Evening Post* at Albany, which is the chief mugwump organ, remarked: "I have been making industrious efforts here to find the civil-service element; as yet they have not materialized. I attended the Prohibition convention at Indianapolis, and it was a large and fine-looking body, with plenty of spirit. To my mind that movement covers a greater menace to the politicians than they are aware of. I do not think that temperance is any more than the moralistic pretext with many of them; they menace the politicians as a fixed institution of the country. They want to extricate their affairs from the professional class, which, of course, is now dependent on the saloons."

Daniel Dougherty, who never thought much of the professional politicians in Philadelphia, though he is now the pet of the Tammany delegation, was asked if he saw civil-service reform prominently borne in the National Convention. He smiled and shook his head, and some one remarked to him: "That is like a child which a strong man rashly volunteers to carry for its mother. The child is not disinclined and the mother is willing, but after the big man has carried the child a sufficient distance it becomes inordinately heavy, and he has to put it down." Mr. Dougherty smiled between cordiality and sadness.

The party organization has been put in the hands of Lewis C. Cassidy of Philadelphia, who has been a sort of storm-petrel in that city for the last thirty years. He was a member of Congress, went to the Charleston convention for Douglas, and by a division of the proceeds of the office was the compromise District Attorney. In the struggle between Samuel J. Randall and Mr. Wallace he joined Wallace because Randall had more popularity in the city, and Cassidy had to depend upon the outer State for his support. When Pattison was elected Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania he made Cassidy, his old law instructor, Attorney General of the State. The Pennsylvania Railroad became indignant, and a combination was formed which has led up to the present semi-free trade manifestation in Philadelphia. The partners of that combination have been Cassidy, W. L. Scott, and William Singerly, editor of the *Record*.

Mr. Gray's boom has been carried on with such enterprise that it has at least led to a clearer portrait of Gray than he sent here to be put in the hotels. A factotum has now come out and said that he wrote all Gray's speeches, and which has led to the reluctant admission that Mr. Gray is a rather illiterate man. A similar exposure of some of Gen. Black's self-esteem has rather confirmed the convention in the idea that it made a lucky escape with Thurman. A prominent Democrat said to me last night: "There is nothing much of this argument about the Vice-President not having substantial health. Many cases have been known where the Vice-President did not serve at all. Calhoun went back on his party and President, though he presided over the Senate and made alliances there against Gen. Jackson, who was on the ticket with him. Two of the old Vice-Presidents, Clinton and Gerry, died in the office. Mr. King of Alabama never served at all after he was elected, for he died in a few months. Thurman answers the purpose for which he is put on the ticket, and if he cannot take part in the Government it will be all the more pleasing to Mr. Cleveland, who rather likes to run things himself."

When the convention adjourned hardly anybody knew the second day had come to a conclusion, as the rough audiences in the surrounding parts had determined to have the whole matter through so that they might depart from the city; but they had by their mutiny of half an hour made it impossible for the convention to get through with Thurman's name, whereas doubts were expressed if the hall was fit for a night session. So reluctantly, confusedly, the great audience separated to meet at 10 o'clock Thursday. It soon got abroad that there had been quite a fight in the Committee on Resolutions, and that the complexion of the convention with its audience was the thought of their older heads. Larger States in the North and East were not in a mood to go before the country on the Mills bill or Cleveland's announced platform. The Oregon election had played its part in producing inclination to moderate measures. It was soon apparent that the Watterson men had been beaten in the committee. Threats, however, were made during the evening that if the delegates did not vote radical enough the audience would make itself heard. "Go away, little boys," said an old delegate; "you have made noise enough. Some of the grown men are now going to take the work and do a little thinking."

GATH.

JOLIET'S MISSING CONVICT FOUND.

William Heller Discovered After a Week's Disappearance.

JOLIET, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—This forenoon the hiding-place of Convict William Heller who so mysteriously disappeared from the Joliet Prison last week Thursday was discovered. He was found by Deputy Garvin and Convict Bob Todd in an air-duct in the prison ice and meat-house. Heller had cleverly removed a board from the air-chamber, leaving a space about five feet long and three feet deep. Into this hole he had stored a supply of bread and meat, an extra pair of pants, and a large iron hook, to which was attached thirty-five feet of stout rope to be used in scaling the walls when the hunt for him should be given up. He then crawled into his narrow quarters, and by inserting an eyelet hook into the board he had removed he pulled it back into place and secured it from the inside. Here for six days and nights the convict lay awaiting a chance to go over the wall. Some time during last night one of the prison guards who was on watch near the meathouse, a place that had previously been searched a dozen times, heard a suspicious noise, as if some one was moving about in the meat-room. The doors were opened, and the place again searched, but without result. This morning Deputy Garvin entered the place, and with Convict Todd's assistance began tearing out the partitions. Todd's crowbar struck the board that closed up the hole where Heller was concealed, and the baffled convict was dragged forth.

There was great rejoicing among the keepers, many of them having been on duty day and night for a week. Heller is now in the solitary.

PRINTING OFFICE PLUNDERED.

A Boston Concern Systematically Robbed by Its Employes.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—The *Herald* will say tomorrow that for a period of twenty years there has been carried on a systematic plan of embezzling goods from one of the largest printing concerns in this city, and that a thorough investigation by detectives is now in progress which threatens to result in the arrest of many of its oldest employés. The lowest estimate of the value of goods stolen is $200,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Patrons of Pond's Extract are respectfully urged to examine carefully their purchases lest some worthless imitation has been substituted, for, unfortunately,
In matters of trading *some* druggists you'll find,
To notions of honor conveniently blind;
To give what you ask for they're never content,
If they see the least chance of an extra per cent;
They use much evasion, deceit, and persuasion
To palm off an article, having no particle
Of merit, indeed, may be harmful to use it;
Resist the inducement, be wise and refuse it.
Remember POND'S EXTRACT *is sold in bottles only, buff wrapper, with landscape trade mark thereon. Deal with respectable druggists only.*

Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your Lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhoea, and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

False Pretenses.
Venders who by specious representations as to worthless articles for the teeth, induce the unsuspecting to use them fruitlessly or with positive injury to the enamel, should be punished. Buy SOZODONT only, escape their snares, and beautify the teeth.

Brown's Household Panacea.
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhoea, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

Children with weak eyes, sore ears, or any forms of scrofula, cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The effects of irregular meals or bad cooking neutralized by taking Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

Stevens Institute of Technology.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 7th, 1883.

MESSRS. PROCTER & GAMBLE,
CINCINNATI, O.

Gentlemen:—The sample of "IVORY" Soap which you sent to me for analysis has been received, and you will find analysis herewith. As a result, the "IVORY" Soap while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch instead of harsh, uncomfortable, and liable to chap, as results from the use of many common laundry soaps, in which the ratio of uncombined to combined alkali is large. The percentage of uncombined fat is very small, hence the lather is clean, white and abundant, with entire absence of oil or grease. There are no injurious substances.

The above considerations show the "IVORY" to be a pure soap and excellent for laundry use.

Very Respectfully Yours,
ALBERT R. LEEDS, Ph. D.,
PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

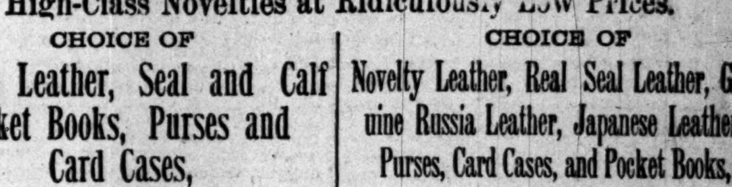
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GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Reports of the Day Upon the Condition of the Various Invalids.

POTTSDAM, June 6.—The Emperor Frederick passed a fairly good night. He rose at 10 o'clock. The official bulletin states that the Emperor is fairly well and that his strength is satisfactory.

AIX-LES-BAINS, June 6.—The Emperor of Brazil passed a good night and went out driving today.

Cable Notes.

A semi-panic occurred in the market for diamond mine shares today, owing to the banks refusing to make advances with the shares as security. Some shares fell 5 per cent.

Advices from Zanzibar state that the Italian Consul at that place has hauled down the Italian flag and suspended relations with the Sultan. An Italian man-of-war is expected to arrive there shortly.

FURNITURE

High Quality, Fine, Medium, and Common.

Bedroom Suits from $20 to $650.
Parlor Suits (odd pieces), $50 to $600.
Dining-Room Sideboards, $15 to $250.
Dining Buffets and China Closets, $13 to $75.
Dining Extension Tables, $5 to $75.
Dining-Room Chairs, $1 to $30.
Hall Hat Racks, $5 to $250.
Library and Office Bookcases, $5 to $100.
Parlor and Office Desks, $10 to $100.
Wall, Mantel, and Standing Cabinets, $10 to $100.
Chamber, Parlor, and Library Tables, $2 to $90.
Wardrobes and Chiffoniers, $12 to $75.
New Sideboard Refrigerators, $25 to $60.

Also Furniture for Nursery, Servants' Rooms, and Kitchen; Mattresses, Springs, and Pillows; Rattan and Lawn Furniture. Everything in the line of Furniture to furnish the humblest cottage or finest mansion.

Closing Out Folding Beds at Cost.

Get prices from all other houses, then come to us and be convinced we are lower than the lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

All Goods Guaranteed.

WIRTS & SCHOLLE,
222 Wabash-av., near Adams-st.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT,
OF LONDON, WILL SPEAK ON
"Charitable Work in London,"
TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Twenty-fourth-st. & Indiana-av.,
Friday, June 8th..............7:45 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE Sharp-Neck Anti-Friction Journal-Box Company's stock. Apply on or after June 13 to J. A. HAMLIN, Grand Opera-House, Chicago.

WANTED—A CLEAN, SMART BOY, WHO IS willing to make himself useful in an office for $4 per week. Y 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN IN A SMALL hotel as night clerk with some experience and knowledge of bookkeeping. Address, with reference, Y 32, Tribune office.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 State-st.

UNRESERVED SALE

Millinery and Dress Trimming

RIBBONS AND SASHES,

An Endless Variety, all Standard Goods, of finest Domestic and Foreign manufacture.

$20,000 Worth
From New York Auction Sales
AT
25c on the Dollar.

The entire purchase from
7c
PER YARD
And upwards, without reserve.

Milliners, Dressmakers, and all in want of Graduation Sashes, should call early and take advantage of this sale.

Parrdridge's
MAIN STORE.
112, 114, and 116 State-st.

CLOAK & SUIT DEPART'M'T.
CLEARING SALE.
For this week and until closed all garments in this stock will be sold regardless of cost, including: Suits, Jackets, Long and Short Wraps, Jetted Wraps, and Jerseys.

FURS
Received on Storage and insured from Moths or Loss. Send Postal and Furs will be called for. J. S. BARNES & CO., Furriers, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

FIRE, WATER, AND SMOKE.

THE WIGWAM OF THE TAMMANY BRAVES BADLY DAMAGED.

Tony Pastor's Theatre Also Loses Heavily by the Flames—The "Mugg's Landing" Company Has Its Scenery Destroyed—How the Tammany Delegation in St. Louis Received the News—The Financial Loss Cuts No Figure in the Regret.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Tammany Hall had a close call from total destruction by fire this morning. Just after 6 o'clock smoke was seen bursting from the upper windows of the "big wigwam" on the Fourteenth street side. An alarm was at once turned in, calling out the sixth fire battalion. The fire broke out on the stage of Tony Pastor's theatre and worked its way out through the front of the house, completely gutting the auditorium. Directly over the theatre is the large assembly hall of the Tammany Society. The floor of this room at the end over the stage of the theatre dropped in with a crash at about 8 o'clock, and the smoke and flames poured up from below, scorching and blistering the walls and sadly spoiling the decorations in which the "braves" feel such pride. Over the assembly room, between the ceiling and the roof, is a large loft, and the great fear of Chief Shay was that the flames would work their way up there, when it would be almost impossible to get them under control or prevent the whole building from going.

The firemen made every effort to save the theatre, but it was almost gutted, and whatever was not destroyed by fire is ruined by water. Tony Pastor estimates his loss at $20,000, on which he has no insurance. He says the fire did not break out in the theatre, but Chief Shay puts this beyond all doubt with an emphatic statement that it certainly broke out on the stage. The elaborate scenery of the "Mugg's Landing" company, which was being played at Pastor's, is a total loss. Nilsson Hall, which is part of the same structure, or adjoining it, is damaged principally by water.

The lessees are M. Bimberg & Son. It is insured for $44,000, or 50 per cent of its value. Mr. Bimberg Sr. says his damages will be about $2,000.

At 8:30 o'clock the fire was under control and the firemen were busying themselves playing on the heated walls to prevent the fire from smoldering and breaking out afresh. The hearts of the Tammany braves who are in St Louis will be sore when they go back and see the havoc wrought in their pet wigwam during their absence. Water and smoke have done most of the work. The walls, ceilings, and wainscotings are blistered and blackened. The stairways and halls are scorched and water-soaked, windows are shattered, and altogether things look mightily mixed.

The handsome busts of John Kelly and George Washington, which stood on pedestals over the stage in alcoves, were destroyed, and it is doubtful whether they can be replaced. Two pictures—one of Cleveland and another of Thurman—which had been painted and were to be placed in front of the building today, with the motto "A public office is a public trust," were destroyed.

Arthur Leary, Treasurer of the Tammany Society, estimates the loss to the wigwam from fire and water and smoke at from $30,000 to $40,000. Mr. Ferrero, who leased the assembly rooms, estimates his loss at $8,000.

How They Took It in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—The first intimation the members of the Tammany delegation received that their hall was burning came from a reporter who called at the headquarters at the Southern Hotel with a copy of the telegram. Within a few moments the dispatch had been copied and the delegates were hurrying about the hotel carrying the bad news to their brother delegates. The headquarters rapidly filled up with members, and many of them only half dressed, who had hastened from their rooms on hearing the unwelcome tidings and anxious to obtain particulars. The Tammany men were soon reinforced by dozens of the County Democracy, who, forgetful of the traditional animosity, vied with the Tammanyites in their expressions of regret, and expressed the ardent hope that the destruction would not be complete. The excitement incident to the convention seemed entirely forgotten in the calamity which threatened the famous New York organization, and instead of political controversy and tariff talk nothing was heard in the headquarters room but expressions of regret at the threatened destruction of the hall which had been the scene of many historical political contests. Among all the expressions of regret not once was the pecuniary loss mentioned; but the grief seemed to take an entirely sentimental form over the destruction of so historical a landmark.

FLAMES ELSEWHERE.

Over Two Blocks Burned in Vermont—Repair Shops Damaged.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 6.—A fire broke out in the dry kiln of Taft & Morgan's sash and window factory this morning. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and before the fire department could reach the spot the entire building was in flames. The fire at once communicated to the Baldwin Refrigerator Company's office and the Shepard, Morse & Co.'s retail yards, and later to the planing mill. The engine house alone was saved. The flames swept over two blocks, burning half a dozen tenement houses, but at Black street the department made a stand and checked the flames. The total loss will be $200,000; insurance, $120,000.

NORWOOD, Mass., June 6.—The repair shops of the New York & New England Railroad Company, with contents, together with twelve box and freight cars, burned last night. Loss, $40,000. Insured.

RITZVILLE, W. T., June 6.—There was a heavy fire here today. Ten business houses, the hotel, and a law office were destroyed. One building was occupied by the *Times*, but most of the plant was saved. Loss probably $50,000.

THE RANSOM-HEMPSTEAD WEDDING.

A Fashionable Marriage at the Cathedral—Gross-Zearing—Ralph-Pursell.

A large and fashionable assemblage at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul witnessed the wedding of Miss Sue Lorrain, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hempstead, and Mr. William Otis Ransom of Burlington, Ia. Bishop McLaren performed the ceremony. Mr. M. O. White Smith of Burlington was best man, and the bridemaids were Miss Bebe Jones and Miss Marcia Hempstead, sister of the bride. The ushers were Mr. Charles Goodman Perkins, Mr. Luther Dearborn, Mr. Edson Gregg of St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Wallace McClintock White of Keokuk, and Mr. Charles E. Hempstead, brother of the bride. The bride's gown was of white moire antique, trimmed with old point lace. The bridemaids wore white India silk, trimmed with Valenciennes. At the reception at Dr. Hempstead's residence, No. 672 West Monroe street, only intimate friends were present. Among the latter were:

Canon J. H. Knowles, Bishop and Mrs. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Campbell, Miss Eliza Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Barber, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Jones, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Egan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Durkee, Mr. Isaac Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Miles Hixon, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Riddle.

OTHER WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Luelja M. Zearing and Mr. James E. Gross of Dayton, O., took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 3600 Michigan avenue. The Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of Plymouth Church performed the ceremony. There were no bridemaids, C. E. Boynton and Prof. Colton of Ottawa officiating as ushers. At the conclusion of the ceremony there was a reception to a numerous company. Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Gross left for Dayton, O., where they will live.

The marriage of Miss Jennie Pursell and Mr. Herbert W. Ralph took place last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 989 West Adams street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. C. Perren in the presence of about 150 guests. Miss Lulu Neff was bridemaid and Mr. William Walters groomsman. Supper was served on the lawn. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph, after a week's absence in St. Paul, will be at home to their friends at No. 989 West Adams street.

GEN. SHERIDAN WORSE THIS MORNING.

He Had a Bad Coughing Spell Soon After Midnight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7—2:30 a. m.—[Special.]—Since 1 o'clock this morning Gen. Sheridan has been worse. The coughing spell which attacked him about 9 o'clock in the evening, and of which the doctors made no mention in their 12 o'clock bulletin, returned shortly after midnight. From 1 o'clock until 2 the cough was violent, and a part of the time the General would be taken at intervals of not more than three or four minutes. Once it seemed as though he was choking to death, but he raised the phlegm by a great effort and called out "Mike, Mike, come." Col. Mike was in the adjoining room, and at once ran to his brother's bedside. The doctors were giving the oxygen freely and it produced relief, so that after awhile the harassing cough was loosened and the General was able to expectorate with some ease. From 2 to 3 o'clock the spells were infrequent. There is, however, danger from suffocation of the lungs. While the severe coughing fits may not return, it is feared the return of the lung trouble again foreshadows other complications. It is pretty sure to be the forerunner of a bad day, though at 3 o'clock the unfavorable symptoms are not prominent.

He Passes a Good Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—Gen. Sheridan has had another of those good days which make his case so puzzling. One of the attendants was so much encouraged that he said tonight: "If the General does as well the next twenty-four hours as he has the last twenty-four, I believe the danger line will be passed and he will be on the right side of it." This feeling was shared by the household, whose members have seen the General on the point of death so often that when he does show improvement they at once seize upon it as a sign of ultimate recovery. The bulletins of the doctors, however, continue indefinit and misleading. This morning they told how Gen. Sheridan had passed a good night without recurrence of alarming symptoms, while the pulse was not much above the normal, respiration regular and kidneys active, with no œdema of the legs.

Some excitement was caused by Dr. Lincoln calling a little before noon and again in time to take part in the consultation which was held before the 2 o'clock bulletin was given out. Dr. Lincoln has not been at the house since last Thursday, when he was called in consultation over what was feared to be Gen. Sheridan's deathbed. It was said Dr. Lincoln merely dropped in today and was not summoned, but this is not believed. The notion is that he was called because both the General and Mrs. Sheridan wanted him, and that some changes were to be made in the treatment. Dr. Lincoln signed the 2 o'clock bulletin, which said the favorable indications continued, the pulse being 104, the respiration 28 and regular, the secretions abundant, and mind clear and sleep natural.

At 8:30 o'clock this evening the doctors ventured to say no unfavorable symptoms had developed, that the General's mind was perfectly clear, that pulse and respiration were as before, and that the afternoon had been a quiet and restful one for the patient. This is the full medical history of the day. It does not contain all the facts, nor does it tell what changes were made in the treatment, but it shows the doctors feel that their patient is really a trifle better. About 9:30 o'clock the General had a coughing spell which caused alarm for a few moments, but he soon got over it, and the attendants were reassured. The precaution was taken, however, to send for a supply of oxygen, which was used sparingly.

What Dr. Lincoln Says.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Dr. Lincoln called on the sick man today at the request of Dr. O'Reilly, and will call again. He made a careful examination of the patient, and said this evening he found the General much better in every way than when he called before, and if nothing alarming occurred he might get out again. The General's respiration, Dr. Lincoln said, was much better, showing that the lungs were less congested. When he had called before the lungs were exceedingly congested, and it seemed impossible for him to live. Since that time Dr. O'Reilly informed him there had been a steady improvement until the hemorrhage occurred. The hemorrhages, while they had nearly caused death, had helped to clear up the lungs, and since then there had been a constant improvement. The kidneys, the doctor says, were acting favorably, and the General's strength seemed to have kept up well. Dr. Lincoln further said the chances of the patient's recovery were now greatly improved; but, he added, there is, of course, always to be apprehended a recurrence of the heart trouble.

The Official Bulletins.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—8:30 a. m.—Gen. Sheridan passed a most comfortable night, without the recurrence of any alarming symptoms. His pulse is 108 and good; expectoration free; respiration 28, regular, and increasing in depth. The kidneys are active. There is no œdema of the legs. At present the General's condition is better than at any time since the last bulletin was issued.

R. M. O'REILLY.
W. MATTHEWS.
CHARLES B. BYRNE.
H. C. YARROW.

2 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan has passed a quiet and restful morning. At this hour the favorable indications continue. His pulse is 104, respiration 28, and regular. The secretions are abundant, mind clear, and sleep natural.

S. N. S. LINCOLN.
ROBERT O'REILLY.

8:30 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan has spent a quiet and restful afternoon. His pulse and respiration have continued as before. His mind is perfectly clear. Up to this time no unfavorable symptoms have developed.

R. M. O'REILLY.
W. MATTHEWS.
H. C. YARROW.

Midnight. There is no change to report in Gen. Sheridan's condition since the 8:30 p. m. bulletin.

R. M. O'REILLY,
W. MATTHEWS.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Men Killed and Fatally Wounded by the Accident.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—Three men were killed outright, one fatally injured, and two or three others seriously hurt by the explosion of a steam-engine at the Fifth street crossing of New Phalen Creek sewer at 6 o'clock this evening. It was a thrashing-machine engine which had not been used since last season, and steam had been gotten up to pump water from the sewer. John Nevins, contractor in charge of the work on the sewer, Pat Duffy, owner of the engine, and Peter Fisher, engineer in charge, were blown to pieces, while Hugh Nevins, brother of the first named, has since died from his injuries. All had families.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following:

The Grant Mining Company of East St. Louis; capital, $100,000; incorporators, John C. Porter, Henry T. Mudd, and Henry I. Coe.

The California Preserving & Refining Company of Chicago, to can and deal in fruits, sirups, and preserves; capital, $50,000; incorporators, Henry Rosenfield, Jacob Herman Jr., and George Einstein.

Simmons, Neumann & Co. of Chicago, to deal in tobacco; capital, $10,000; incorporators, W. R. Simmons, Morris D. Neumann, and Henry M. Wolf.

The Mesa County Placer Mining Company of East St. Louis; capital, $3,000,000; incorporators, Frank M. Weaver, Albert C. Delano, and Henry B. Davis.

The Chillicothe Paper Mill Company of Peoria; capital, $30,000; incorporators, Charles Witherwax, James A. Waterhouse, Frederick A. Waterhouse.

A certificate was filed for record increasing the capital stock of the Chicago Copper Refining Company from $100,000 to $200,000.

A Family Falling Out.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Hiram E. Read caused a good deal of excitement this morning by chasing his son, Hiram E. Read Jr., through the main street with an open knife in his hand, and threatening the young man's life. The latter escaped by locking himself in an office. Later he had his father put under bonds to keep the peace. Both are in the real-estate business, and the affair comes from trouble over a realty transaction.

AFRAID OF THEIR LIVES.

A Farmer and His Family Complain of the Second's Marksmanship.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—H. F. C. Volker, who farms a small tract of leased land just over the hill from the target range at Camp Lincoln, has complained to Adjutant-General Vance that during the practice of the State troops last summer bullets were continually coming over the hill into his yard and potato patch, and he exhibited three pints of these missiles which he said he had picked up on his premises, some of them having been dug out of the side of his house and one having gone through the door. Today Volker's attorney called on the Governor in relation to the matter, and had with him several bullets which he said he had personally picked up on the premises. He says that yesterday evening while Mrs. Volker was milking a bullet plowed up the dirt near her; that she had to drive the cow behind the stable for safety, and that the hired help had been obliged to quit work in Volker's vegetable gardens for fear of being shot. Last year the State furnished the Volker family a tent and they moved to safer quarters while the practice went on at the range. This year they are without relief, and have been obliged to squat behind the house, or dodge behind stumps and trees as they go about their work. Volker wants the State to buy his lease and let him move away, or to provide himself, the family, the hired help, and the live-stock with bullet-proof armor. Failing to secure other relief he proposes to go into court for an injunction to restrain the State from using the range. All the officers can do is to caution the soldiers to shoot low, and they intimate that, as the hill back of the butts is nearly thirty feet high, the Volkers must have gathered bullets on the range and salted their premises with them. Volker's counsel says he can meet this with an abundance of affidavits from disinterested persons.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

The Wife of Congressman Dunham.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Harriet B. Dunham, wife of Congressman R. W. Dunham, took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, No. 3870 Lake avenue. The Rev. J. D. Wilson of St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church read service at the house, A. D. Eddy's choir assisting in the musical portion. At the conclusion of the prayer Mr. Green delivered a brief but earnest address touching the high character of the deceased. The interment was at Oakwoods Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Messrs. George M. How, George H. Sidwell, W. R. Patterson, John E. Cowles, J. Hoagland, J. R. Raynor. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Morris of Atchison, Kas., brother and sister-in-law of Mrs. Dunham; Mrs. Frank Reed, her sister; and Mrs. Charles Brega, William Bond, ex-Senator Condee, Calvin Smith, L. H. Bisbee, and others.

Joseph Pratt.

The funeral of the late Joseph Pratt was held yesterday at the late residence, No. 415 West Harrison street, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin of the First Congregational Church officiating. Deceased had been failing in health for some months, and died June 4 in his 66th year. He came to Chicago in 1844 from Cambridgeshire, England, and had lived in Chicago or in the immediate vicinity ever since. He was one of the first members of the Board of Trade. He was one of Chicago's active and successful but conservative businessmen for forty-four years, and was always characterized by strict integrity. He was among the first members of the First Congregational Church, and had always led a consistent Christian life. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Maj.-Gen. W. L. Stoughton.

STURGIS, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—Maj.-Gen. W. L. Stoughton died at his residence in this city this morning. The funeral will be held Friday.

[He went to the war as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh Michigan, resigning the United States District Attorneyship to go. He was promoted to Colonelcy and Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services, and afterward breveted Major-General. He lost a leg at Stone River. After the war he was Attorney-General of Michigan two terms and a member of the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.]

Capt. Joseph L. Harris.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 6.—[Special.]—Capt. Joseph L. Harris, one of the wealthiest citizens here, died suddenly tonight of congestion of the brain.

[He was born in Kentucky, and was in early life a steamboat man. During the war he was a blockade-runner, holding a Captain's commission in the Confederate navy. In the last few years he has owned several sugar and cotton plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi, and owned the Hurstburne stock farm in Kentucky.]

Erastus S. Bates.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Erastus S. Bates of Rockton, one of the earliest settlers in this county, who came here in 1840, was found dead in a lot near his home this morning. Heart-disease is believed to have been the cause.

Thomas P. McElrath.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Thomas P. McElrath, the first publisher of the *Tribune*, died here this evening of old age.

Maj. H. P. Whipple.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 6.—Maj. H. P. Whipple, the well-known evangelist, died at Cumberland yesterday.

INSURANCE COMPANIES FINED.

Eighteen Violations of the Law Found in Two Minnesota Risks.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—Months ago Insurance-Commissioner Shandrew instituted legal proceedings against fourteen insurance companies—viz.: The Island Home, the Knoxville Fire, the Standard Fire & Marine, the Ætna Fire & Marine, the Manufacturers' of Wheeling, the Fidelity of Union, Dak., the Southern, the Germania, the Pelican, the Firemen's of New Orleans, the Mount Valley of Mount Valley, N. J., the Council Bluffs, the Capital of Des Moines, and the Home Mutual of Nashville, Tenn., for violating the State Insurance laws. The complaints charged the companies with carrying risks for the Ryan Drug Company and Foot, Schultz & Co. without complying with the laws of the State governing insurance companies. The cases were called for trial by Judge Simons May 12, and all of the defendants failed to make appearance. Judge Simons filed decisions today fining the Mount Valley, the Island Home, and the Home Mutual Companies $2,000 and all the other companies $1,000 each.

CRASHED THROUGH THE BRIDGE.

A Frightful Accident on the Mexican Central Railroad.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 6.—The frightful accident on the Mexican Central Railroad Monday occurred forty kilometres from Tampico at a railway bridge forty-five feet long and twelve feet high. The train was composed of seven flats and a box-car containing sixty laborers. At the head of the train, which was running backwards, was the box-car. When five yards from the bridge a cow on the track derailed the box-car, which broke the bridge, and all the cars crashed through, piling one on top of the other beneath the engine, which landed on top of the mass. The engineer and conductor, both Americans, jumped and escaped with severe injuries. Thirteen persons are known to have been killed, with twenty-four seriously and seventeen slightly injured. It is not known how many lie buried beneath the débris. The survivors attribute the accident to the fact that the engineer and conductor were drunk, and ignored the frantic warnings of the laborers.

Lake View.

Mayor Boldenweck achieved quite a reputation for bravery Tuesday night. A gang of nine men who are working on a sewer at Gray street and Evanston avenue got drunk, took possession of the street, and insulted several women. The Mayor, who chanced to be in the vicinity, ran to the assistance of the women, and attempted to arrest the entire gang of workmen. He succeeded with the aid of the patrol wagon which he summoned. Yesterday Justice Young fined each of the men $5. Subsequently he suspended the fines on promise of future good behavior.

Wiping Out the Bandits.

HAVANA, June 6.—Troops pursuing the banditti came up with the fugitives twice in the Province of Santa Clara and killed six. It is not thought there can be now any organized band in existence.

VICTORY FOR THE BLUES.

THE KANSAS CITY BOYS GET THE BEST OF THE MAROONS.

The Home Team Defeated in One of the Most Exciting Games of the Season—Anson's Men Win Again from the Philadelphias by the Score of 6 to 3—The Boys All Playing Good Ball—Boston Defeated by Pittsburg—Standing of the Clubs.

League.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	American.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Chicago	25	10	.714	Brooklyn	29	10	.743
Detroit	22	13	.628	St. Louis	21	11	.656
New York	21	13	.617	Cincinnati	23	14	.621
Boston	23	15	.605	Athletic	18	16	.529
Philad'phia	15	18	.484	Baltimore	17	17	.500
Pittsburg	14	20	.411	Cleveland	15	21	.416
Indian'p'lis	11	24	.314	Kansas City	10	24	.294
Washingt'n	8	26	.235	Louisville	10	28	.263

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Central Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Des Moines	15	9	.625	Peoria	18	5	.782
Omaha	17	11	.607	Davenport	16	7	.695
Kansas City	16	12	.571	Dubuque	15	8	.652
St. Paul	13	12	.520	Crawfdsv'le	12	11	.521
Milwaukee	12	12	.500	Bl'mington	7	10	.411
St. Louis	13	16	.448	Danville	7	15	.318
Chicago	10	14	.416	Rockford	6	15	.285
Minneap'lis	10	20	.333	Decatur	6	17	.260

Today's Games.

American Association—Kansas City at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Philadelphia, Louisville at Cleveland, St. Louis at Brooklyn.

Western Association—Kansas City at Chicago, Omaha at Milwaukee, St. Louis at St. Paul, Des Moines at Minneapolis.

Inter-State League—Danville at Bloomington, Rockford at Peoria, Dubuque at Davenport, Crawfordsville at Decatur.

THE VISITORS SUCCESSFUL.

The Maroons and the Blues Play a Spirited Match.

The Maroon and Kansas City teams played an interesting game yesterday afternoon. Few of more interest have been played here this season. It was a slugging contest from the start, the visitors piling up hits and runs in the first four innings and resting afterward, while the home team batted freely and steadily throughout and gradually closed on their opponents, bringing about an exciting finish. The "Blues" made fourteen hits for a total of twenty-seven bases, and the Maroons eighteen hits for a total of twenty-two bases. Each side earned four runs, and costly errors gave the visitors five and the home side three unearned runs. When the last Maroon was put out in the ninth inning there were two men on bases, and a hit would have tied the game. The Maroons got one tally in the first inning, Long scoring on a two-bagger to centre, a steal of third, and Dugdale's single to left. The "Blues" gathered four from their opening efforts at the plate. Cartwright sent McCauley a foul tip, which was accepted. Manning sent the ball bounding past second and took first base, from where he stole to second. Hassamaker swung at the ball three times without hitting it, and McCauley dropped the ball after the third strike. Manning had started to steal second, and Hassamaker broke for first. In his anxiety to throw quickly to first McCauley picked the ball up in a hurry, failed to get a good hold of it, and as he raised his arm the sphere slipped out of his fingers and went ten feet ahead of him. Hassamaker had no trouble in making first, and Manning, seeing the plate unguarded, dashed home and scored before Dwyer could run from the box to the plate. Ardner followed with a safe hit to centre, and after Johnson had retired on three strikes Campau made another single, bringing in Hassamaker. Then Bradley hit to right for three bases and sent Ardner and Campau across the plate. McCarty's grounder to Hanrahan closed the inning and left Bradley at third. Wells scored for the "Blues" in the second on his own and Manning's three-baggers. Hanrahan started the third with a two-base hit to left, and was put out at the plate trying to score on Hengle's single to left. Hengle went to second on Campau's throw to the plate and scored on Dugdale's single to left. The visitors responded with two, Johnson leading off with a single and stealing second, and Campau following with a drive over the right wall for a home run. The home side failed to score in the fourth, which yielded the visitors their last two runs. A single, a steal, and Hassamaker's out at first gave Manning third, and Ardner's slashing drive through centre resulted in a home run. Long scored for the Maroons in the fifth on a single, a steal, Dugdale's out at first, and Lange's single. Schoeneck began the eighth by getting a base on Cartright's failure to hold Ardner's toss of the ball after fielding a slow grounder. Singles by McCauley and Dwyer filled the bases, and the next three men went out in order. Schoeneck tallied on Hanrahan's out and McCauley and Dwyer were left. Moriarty got around in the seventh on his own hit to right, Schoeneck's grounder to Manning, on which Lange was forced at third, Johnson's throw to first trying to put out Schoeneck, and Johnson's wild throw to first after fielding McCauley's grounder. The ninth gave the Maroons a chance to win. Dugdale led off and was put out at first, Johnson assisting. Lange hit a bounder toward McCarty, who tipped and checked it, preventing what might have been a chance for an assist by Manning. Lange went to second on a passed ball and went home on Moriarty's long drive to left centre. Moriarty might have made a home run, but was stopped at third by Hengle in order to keep the "Blues'" catcher close behind the bat. Schoeneck hit to Manning and was thrown out at first, and McCauley hit safely to centre. Moriarty remained at third until Dwyer hit safely to right, when he went home to get out of McCauley's way. With McCauley at third and Dwyer at first Hanrahan sent a short fly over first. It looked a safe hit and the crowd began to yell. The wind carried it a few feet outside of fair ground, and McCauley, who had gone home, and Dwyer, who had raced past third, had to go back. Then Hanrahan sent a grounder toward left. Johnson made a good stop and throw and the game was won and lost. The score:

Maroons.	R	B	P	A	E	Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E
Hengle, 2b	1	1	3	4	1	Cart'right, 1b	0	0	12	0	2
Long, l. f.	2	2	2	0	0	Manning, s.s.	2	3	3	3	0
Dugdale, r.f.	0	2	2	0	0	Has'mer, r.f.	1	0	2	1	0
Lange, 3b	1	3	0	0	0	Ardner, 2b	2	2	1	4	0
Moriarty, c.f.	2	3	1	0	1	Johnson, 3b	1	2	2	2	2
Schoeneck, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	Campau, l. f.	2	3	2	2	0
McCauley, c	0	2	9	2	2	Bradley, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Dwyer, p	0	3	0	7	0	McCarty, p	0	0	0	5	0
Hanrahan, s s	0	1	1	2	0	Wells, c	1	2	3	1	0
Totals	7	18	24	15	4	Totals	9	14	27	18	4

Maroons.......1 0 1 0 1 1 1 0 2—7
Kansas City.......4 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 *—9

Runs earned—Maroons, 4; Kansas City, 4. Two-base hits—Long, Hanrahan, Campau. Three-base hits—Moriarty, Bradley, McCarty, Manning. Home runs—Ardner, Campau. Struck out—Long, Hanrahan, Hassamaker (2), Ardner, Johnson (2), McCarty. Passed balls—McCauley, 1; Wells, 1. Stolen bases—Long, Manning (3), McCarty. Left on bases—Maroons, 11; Kansas City, 5. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Hagan.

Manning is playing great ball. His record yesterday was two runs, a single, a triple, and a single, the first three times at bat, three stolen bases, three putouts, and three assists.

In the first inning yesterday, with Long at second, McCarty dropped a ball returned by Wells, and Long broke for and made third before the ball could be forwarded there. It was a clever piece of base running.

The third game of the present series between the Maroons and Kansas Citys will be played this afternoon. Sprague and Dugdale will be in the points for the home team. The visitors will probably present Swartzell and Reynolds.

Campau is a splendid thrower. In the second he threw out Dugdale trying to make second on a long hit to left, and in the third he sent the ball right into Wells' hands at the plate when Hanrahan tried to run from second home on Hengle's single to left.

Al Spalding attended the game expressly to see Long play. He saw little of the brilliant left-fielder, who was not given a chance until the eighth inning, when he made two running catches, which one occupant of a box said "would have set a league crowd afire."

When the Blues had made twelve hits, including a double, three three-baggers, and two home runs, in four innings off Dwyer's pitching, Spalding remarked to Sam Morton: "That's your crack pitcher, I believe. Ain't they touching him up a little bit?" "Yes," answered Sam. "He never was hit so hard before. He complained of a sore arm before the game. I guess it was a mistake to put him in." In the next four innings the Blues made two singles, one a scratch.

In the third inning the Blues executed one of the neatest plays ever seen on any grounds. Dugdale had just run to third on Cartwright's muff of Lange's pop-fly, and Lange started for second on the next ball pitched. As he started Ardner ran into the diamond and took a position about midway between the pitcher's box and second, which Manning covered. Wells threw the ball straight at Ardner, and Lange seeing this slackened his speed and turned his eyes on Dugdale. When the latter made no attempt to move away from third Ardner ducked and let the ball pass over him to Manning, who surprised Lange by touching him out. "That's a new one on me," said the President of the Chicago club, who had watched the play.

Milwaukee, 3; Omaha, 2.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—The Milwaukee-Omaha game today was close to the finish. Up to the eighth inning the Milwaukees had failed to get a run, but in the eighth they got on to Clarke's pitching and tied the score. Then the Milwaukees won the game in the ninth inning. The second-base play of Pettee, who had seven assists and three putouts, as well as Miller's playing at short, were the features of the game. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Omaha.	R	B	P	A	E
Forster, ss	0	1	1	2	0	Lovett, r. f.	1	2	0	0	1
Lowe, l. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Annis, c. f.	0	1	2	0	0
Strauss, 3b	1	2	0	1	2	O'Con'ell, 1b	1	1	13	0	0
Cusick, 1b	0	2	9	0	0	Burns, l. f.	0	0	0	0	0
Maskrey, r. f.	0	0	0	0	0	Doran, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Pettee, 2b	0	0	3	7	0	Shannon, 2b	0	2	3	3	1
Mills, c. f.	1	1	2	0	1	Wilson, c	0	0	5	2	0
Horner, p	0	1	1	6	1	Miller, ss	0	0	3	2	1
Warner, c	0	0	9	1	0	Clarke, p	0	0	0	3	2
Totals	3	8	27	16	5	Totals	2	6	27	13	6

Milwaukee.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3
Omaha.......0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 3; Omaha, 1. Base on balls—Off Horner, 1; off Clarke, 2. Struck out—Maskrey (2), Warner, Lovett, Annis, O'Connell, Miller, Clarke. Three-base hit—Strauss. Double plays—Strauss-Pettee-Cusick, Annis and O'Connell. Passed ball—Wilson, 1. Wild pitches—Horner, 2. Umpire—Powers. Time, 1:40.

Des Moines, 13; Minneapolis, 3.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Minneapolis was ignominiously beaten today by Des Moines. The home club's defeat was assured from the beginning. Klopf was put in the box, although Manager Gooding was aware he had a sore arm and could not pitch. He lasted only two innings, when he was relieved by Hawes, who pitched three innings, Patton finishing the game. Nine Des Moines batsmen were sent to first on balls and four flys dropped. This sort of playing, combined with hard and consecutive hitting, yielded 13 runs. After Cushman had the game sure he was relieved by Holliday. The brilliant fielding of Walsh, Brosnan, and Stearns were the features. Score:

Minneapolis.	R	B	P	A	E	Des Moines.	R	B	P	A	E
Jevne, l. f.	0	1	3	2	0	H'lid'y,cf&p	1	1	0	2	0
Patton,r.f &p	0	1	0	1	4	V'dyke,lf&cf	3	3	1	0	0
Walsh, ss	1	2	2	6	0	Macullar, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Hawes, 1b &p	0	2	2	1	3	Shafer,rf&cf	1	3	1	0	0
Brosnan, 2b	0	0	7	2	0	Stearns, 1b	2	1	17	1	1
Kreig, c	0	0	4	1	0	Alvord, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Tebeau, 3b	1	2	6	5	0	Morton, 3b	2	1	3	0	0
Klopf, p,1b,rf	1	2	3	1	5	Traffley, c	2	3	6	0	0
M'Collum, c.f	0	1	3	1	2	Cush'an, p,rf	1	1	0	5	1
Totals	3	11	24	20	14	Totals	13	14	27	13	2

Minneapolis.......0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—3
Des Moines.......4 1 0 0 3 0 5 0 *—13

Runs earned—Minneapolis, 3; Des Moines, 5. Two-base hits—Shafer, Van Dyke, Hawes, Morton, Walsh, Traffley, Tebeau, McCollum. Home runs—Stearns, Tebeau. Double plays—Stearns, unassisted; Tebeau-Brosnan-Klopf; Hawes-Walsh-Klopf. Bases on balls—Off Klopf, 3; off Patton, 3; off Harris, 3; off Cushman, 1. Struck out—By Cushman, 4; by Holliday, 1; by Klopf, 1; by Patton, 1. Passed balls—Kreig, 1. Bases stolen—By Hawes, Brosnan, Klopf, 2; Holliday, 1. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 8; Des Moines, 4. First base on errors—Minneapolis, 1; Des Moines, 5. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Brennan.

St. Louis, 8; St. Paul, 2.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—St. Louis won the game today by superior fielding, not an error being charged to the visitors except the bases on balls. Pitching honors were even. Fessenden's umpiring was very rocky, although it did not materially affect the result of the game. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Murphy, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Nicholson, 2b	1	1	4	3	0
Carroll, r. f.	0	0	6	0	1	Beckley, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Shafer, 2b	0	0	4	0	0	Crooks, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Morrissey, 1b	0	2	7	0	0	Burch, l. f.	1	0	2	1	0
Veach, l. f.	0	1	0	0	0	Herr, s. s.	1	0	1	1	0
Reilly, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	Hines, c. f.	1	2	2	0	0
Pickett, s. s.	0	1	1	4	1	Cantz, r. f.	1	2	0	0	0
Kemmler, c	1	1	3	0	0	Arundel, c	1	1	4	2	0
Anderson, p	0	1	0	5	4	Nyce, p	2	2	0	6	6
Totals	2	7	24	10	9	Totals	8	7	27	15	6

St. Paul.......1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis.......0 2 0 0 0 5 1 0 *—8

Earned runs—St. Paul, 2; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Murphy, Reilly. Home run—Nyce. Double plays—Burch-Crooks and Arundel-Nyce-Nicholson. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 4; off Nyce, 6. Struck out—By Anderson, 2; by Nyce, 3. Passed balls—Kemmler, 3; Arundel, 1. Wild pitches—Anderson, 3. Bases stolen—By Murphy (2), Veach, Beckley, Crooks, Herr, Cantz. Left on bases—St. Paul, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—St. Paul, 6; St. Louis, 8. Time—1:55. Umpire—Fessenden.

SUCCESS STILL FOLLOWS.

The Chicagos Win Again from Philadelphia—Other League Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—[Special.]—It is universally conceded that the Chicagos made the best showing of any of the clubs that have appeared here this season. They are in better shape, and their men seem to be under better control than those of any of the other organizations. By winning three out of the four games played here they have established a reputation. It is given out that Anson fined Pfeffer $150 for carousing at Washington. This may have had something to do with the esprit of the corps. The Phillies are in a bad way for pitchers, Buffinton being about the only one who is in any kind of shape. Casey's arm is sore and he will be doctored for it tomorrow. Gleason's arm is also troubling him, although it may be well enough tomorrow to enable him to pitch the opening game with Pittsburg. If not, Tyng will be given a chance. The Chicagos won today's game from the Philadelphias by better play in every department. Krock was in the box for the visitors and what few hits the Phillies made were so scattered as to be unproductive of runs. Sanders pitched for the local team, and, though he was mildly effective up to the eighth inning, his wildness practically gave Chicago two runs in the early innings. McGuire made his reappearance behind the bat, and, while his backstopping was nothing to brag of, he showed up well at the bat, making two singles and a triple. There was a marked difference in the field play of the two clubs, Anson's men being seemingly full of confidence and going about their work in a brilliant and dashing way, while the Phillies seemed to be whipped after the second inning, and put forth about enough effort to finish the game and no more. Andrews made a hit in the first inning after Woods' fly had been taken in by Burns. He went to second on Fogarty being hit by a pitched ball, and scored on Farrar's single to right. The Phillies made no more runs until the ninth, when Mulvey reached first on Williamson's fumble. Farrar then flew to Pettit, and Irwin struck out. McGuire followed with a three-bagger and Mulvey counted, McGuire subsequently scoring on a single by Andrews. Bastian was the third man out, Pfeffer to Anson, the former making a great stop. Chicago made two runs in the second. After Pfeffer had been retired by McGuire Williamson corked a three-bagger to the terrace and crossed the plate on Burns' single. A passed ball and two wild pitches brought Burns home. Ryan's single and steal to second, a wild pitch, and Sullivan's hit gave the Chicagos another run in the third. No more runs were made until the eighth, when Sullivan's double and Pettit's, Anson's, and Pfeffer's singles netted three. Ryan's centre-field play was the bright particular feature. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f.	0	1	0	0	1	Ryan, c. f.	1	2	3	1	0
Andrews, c. f.	1	1	0	0	0	Sullivan, l. f.	1	2	1	0	2
Fogarty, r. f.	0	0	3	1	0	Pettit, r. f.	1	3	1	0	0
Mulvey, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	Anson, 1b	1	1	7	0	0
Farrar, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b	0	1	2	4	1
Irwin, s. s.	0	0	4	4	1	Wil'ms'n, ss	1	1	2	1	1
McGuire, c	1	3	8	1	1	Flint, c	0	1	7	0	0
Sanders, p	0	1	1	8	0	Krock, p	0	0	1	6	0
Bastian, 2b	0	0	0	3	1	Burns, 3b	1	1	3	2	0
Totals	3	8	24	17	5	Totals	6	12	27	14	4

Philadelphia.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Chicago.......0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 *—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 4. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Flint. Three-base hits—McGuire, Williamson. Double-plays—Ryan-Pfeffer-Williamson, Bastian-Irwin, Farrar, Irwin-Farrar. Hit by pitched ball—Fogarty. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Krock, 5; by Sanders, 6. Passed balls—McGuire, 2. Wild pitches—Sanders, 3. Time—1:45. Umpire—Decker.

Indianapolis, 5; New York, 3.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The New Yorks lost second place today by dropping a game to Indianapolis. Crane pitched for the home team and was hard hit at times. Boyle for Indianapolis was fairly effective. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Gore, l. f.	2	1	1	0	0	Seery, l. f.	2	1	3	0	0
Ward, s. s	0	1	0	3	1	Glassc'k, s.s.	0	1	2	2	0
Ewing, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	Hines, c. f.	0	2	0	0	1
Connor, 1b	0	0	10	1	1	Denny, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Slattery, r. f.	0	0	2	0	1	Bassett, 2b	0	0	2	4	1
Rich'ds'n, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	McGe'hy, r.f.	1	1	3	1	0
Foster, c. f.	0	1	3	1	1	Esterbr'k, 1b	1	1	12	0	0
Murphy, c	0	1	3	1	2	Myers, c	1	1	4	2	1
Crane, p	1	1	2	4	3	Boyle, p	0	1	1	6	5
Totals	3	8	24	14	9	Totals	5	8	27	17	8

New York.......1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—3
Indianapolis.......1 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 *—5

Earned runs—New York, 1; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hit—Slattery, 1. Three-base hit—Hines, 1. Double play—Bassett-Glasscock-Esterbrook. First base on balls—Ewing, Connor, Murphy, Seery, McGeachy, Myers. First base on errors—New York, 5; Indianapolis, 5. Struck out—By Crane, 1; by Boyle, 1. Passed balls—None. Wild pitch—Crane, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Valentine.

Pittsburg, 9; Boston, 4.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—The Pittsburgs fell on Madden today in the fifth inning and pounded out five runs, four of them earned. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Sutton, s. s.	1	0	1	2	2	Sunday, l. f.	1	2	5	0	0
Johnst'n, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Carroll, c	2	2	4	1	0
Kelly, c	1	1	3	3	2	Miller, c. f.	1	2	3	0	0
Nash, 3b	0	1	3	5	0	Dunlap, 2b	0	0	4	2	1
Morrill, 1b	0	0	13	0	1	Fields, r. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Hornung, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Maul, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Brown, r. f.	0	1	2	1	2	Kuehne, 3b	2	2	0	2	2
Burdock, 2b	1	3	0	1	2	Smith, s. s.	1	1	0	6	0
Madden, p	0	1	0	1	2	Morris p	2	1	0	1	1
Totals	4	9	24	13	11	Totals	9	10	27	12	5

Boston.......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—4
Pittsburg.......0 0 3 0 5 0 0 1 *—9

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hits—Smith, Miller. Three-base hit—Carrol. Double plays—Nash and Morrill, Brown and Morrill, Carroll and Dunlap. Hit by pitched ball—Morris. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Struck out—By Madden, 1. Time, 1:30. Umpire—Lynch.

Detroit, 4; Washington, 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The Washington team gave another exhibition of how not to play ball today in the game with the Detroits, and the result was their usual defeat. O'Day pitched an excellent game, but his good work was for nothing. Score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Daily, r. f.	1	1	1	2	0	Rich'dson, 2b	1	0	4	3	1
Shock, s. s.	0	1	2	4	1	Brouthers, 1b	1	0	13	0	1
Wilmot, l. f.	0	1	5	0	0	Thomps'n, r.f	0	1	0	0	0
O'Brien, 1b	0	0	9	1	1	Rowe, s.s	1	3	0	5	0
Myers, 2b	1	0	2	3	0	White, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Hoy, c. f.	0	1	1	0	0	Twitchell, l. f	0	0	1	0	0
Donnelly, 3b	0	0	0	3	2	Hanlon, c. f.	0	2	2	0	0
Deasley, c	0	0	3	3	3	Bennett, c	1	0	6	1	0
O'Day, p	0	0	1	1	4	Grueber, p	0	1	0	2	1
Totals	2	4	24	17	11	Totals	4	7	27	16	3

Washington.......0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Detroit.......0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 *—4

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Two-base hit—Grueber. Double plays—Bennett and Brouthers, Daily and O'Brien. First base on balls—Brouthers (3), Hanlon, Myers. First base on errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 1. Struck out—Wilmot and O'Brien. Passed ball—Deasley. Wild pitches—O'Day, 1. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Daniels.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

A Remarkable Game at Cleveland, the Home Club Winning.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The remarkable game today was won by the Clevelands because of their superior work at the bat aided by costly errors. Score:

Cleveland.......2 4 0 2 0 5 5 2 3—23
Louisville.......0 2 2 0 2 4 5 4 0—19

Base hits—Cleveland, 21; Louisville, 23. Errors—Cleveland, 6; Louisville, 13. Batteries—Cleveland, Crowell and Snyder; Louisville, Hecker and Cook.

Changes at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.—The stockholders of the Louisville Ball Club met here this afternoon. Secretary Davidson bought all the stock of President Lyons and Phelps, giving him control. Lyons has resigned. Davidson was elected President. The changes were caused by Lyons and Phelps desiring to add new men to the club, Davidson opposing.

Kansas City, 4; Baltimore, 0.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—The visitors won the association game here today, shutting out the home team. Score:

Baltimore.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Kansas City.......0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0 *—4

Base hits—Kansas City, 4; Baltimore, 0. Errors—Kansas City, 4; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Kansas City, Porter and Daniels; Baltimore, Kilroy and Tulmer. Umpire—McQuaid.

Athletic, 7; Cincinnati, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—The Athletics again defeated Cincinnati this afternoon after one of the prettiest and most stubbornly contested games ever seen here. Score:

Athletic.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 4—7
Cincinnati.......1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—4

Base hits—Athletic, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Athletic, 6; Cincinnati, 8. Batteries—Athletic, Seward and Robinson; Cincinnati, Viou and Keenan. Umpire—Doescher.

Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 2.

NEW YORK, June 6.—In the game between Brooklyn and St. Louis today the home team won easily through good work at the bat. Mays pitched a splendid game and was well supported. McGarr retired in the eighth inning. Score:

St. Louis.......1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Brooklyn.......0 0 0 1 0 4 1 1 *—7

Base-hits—Brooklyn, 13; St. Louis, 5. Errors—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Brooklyn, Mays and Holbert; St. Louis, King and Milligan. Umpire—Gaffney.

SUNDAY GAMES OR NOTHING.

Minneapolis Can't Pay Expenses on Week Days Alone—Minor Games.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Manager Gooding says in reference to the injunction put upon him restraining base-ball playing on Sunday: "I have already played Sunday and shall continue to do so unless stopped by some legal process that has not yet developed itself. If I am stopped permanently from playing Sunday I will be compelled to sell the franchise, as no team can live off the proceeds of week days. Three towns stand ready to buy a franchise in this association—Oshkosh, Lincoln, Neb., and Denver, Colo.—and if it is once sold no more base-ball can be played under the national protection for some years if ever."

Other Games Played.

Indiana State League—At Fort Wayne: Frankfort 4, Fort Wayne 1; at Columbia City (exhibition game): Logansport 12, Columbia City 0.

Tri-State League—At Bradford, Pa.: Bradford 6, Kalamazoo 5; at Jackson: Jackson 6, Sandusky 2; at Marshfield: Wheeling 11, Marshfield 7; at Zanesville: Columbus 7, Zanesville 6; at Lima: Lima 19, Toledo 13.

OFFICIAL WEATHER GUESSES.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7—1 a. m.—For Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois, light to fresh variable winds becoming southerly, warmer, fair weather.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, light to fresh variable winds, becoming easterly; warmer, fair weather.

For Iowa and Minnesota, light to fresh southeasterly winds; warmer, local rains.

For Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Dakota, light to fresh easterly winds; warmer, local rains.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall for 24 hours
New York	29.92	74	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Washington, D. C.	30.02	74	Calm.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss	30.16	74	S.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La	30.18	72	E.	Clear	.02
Galveston, Tex	....	....	....	....	....
Nashville, Tenn	30.12	80	N. W.	Fair	....
Cincinnati, O	30.12	78	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y	30.06	60	W.	Fair	....
Oswego, N. Y	29.94	54	W.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.00	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa	30.10	60	N.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O	30.12	60	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O	30.14	60	N.	Clear	....
Toledo, O	30.16	58	N. W.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich	30.16	56	N. W.	Clear	....
Alpena, Mich	30.30	46	N.	Cloudy	....
Grand Haven Mich	30.14	52	W.	Cloudy	....
Marquette, Mich	30.28	40	N.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich	30.14	54	N.	Cloudy	....
Chicago	30.20	56	S. E.	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis	30.24	46	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Duluth, Minn	30.28	44	Calm.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn	30.20	54	N.	Cloudy	....
La Crosse, Wis	30.20	56	N. E.	Cloudy	....
Davenport, Ia	30.18	60	N.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia	30.18	58	N. E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia	30.12	66	N. E.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill	30.18	72	N.	Rain	....
Springfield, Ill	30.16	70	Calm.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo	30.14	78	N. E.	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo	30.10	70	S. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Mo	30.08	76	S. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb	30.16	58	N. E.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak	30.08	64	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Yankton, Dak	30.06	56	E.	Cloudy	.24
Moorhead, Minn	30.14	56	S.	Clear	....
St. Vincent, Minn	30.14	56	Calm.	Clear	....
Bismarck, Dak	30.02	58	E.	Clear	....
Fort Buford, Dak	29.88	64	S. E.	Cloudy	....
Helena, Mont	29.64	58	W.	Cloudy	.06
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.74	60	N. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo	29.66	70	N.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas	30.02	76	S. E.	Cloudy	....
El Paso, Tex	29.78	74	N. E.	Fair	.42
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.50	68	E.	Cloudy	....
Minnedosa	30.06	50	Calm.	Clear	....
Fort Garry	30.10	54	Calm.	Clear	....
Medicine Hat	29.66	64	Calm.	Fair	....
Norfolk	30.08	72	S.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C	30.20	70	S. W.	Clear	....
Montrose	29.58	76	S. E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla	....	..	....	....	....
Pensacola, Fla	30.22	76	S. E.	Clear	....

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—Arrived, Maine, from London.

QUEENSTOWN, June 6.—Arrived, Peruvian, from Baltimore, and Cephalonia, from Boston.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Arrived, The Queen, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—Arrived, Alaska, from New York.

HAMBURG, June 6.—Arrived, Rugia, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, June 6.—Arrived, Moravia, from New York for Hamburg.

Minnesota's New Distance Tariff.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—The new distance tariff for Minnesota is being prepared, and will soon be submitted for the approval of the roads that were not represented at the meetings in St. Paul last week. The changes are almost uniformly in the way of reductions, and there are but few articles of merchandise that are not reduced.

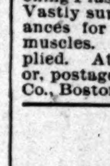
Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and cartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing, and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical, and never-failing.

Each packet contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, $1. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.



Old Folks' Pains.

Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation, and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, first and only pain-killing Strengthening Plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible. Vastly superior to all other remedies and appliances for relieving pain and strengthening the muscles. Feels good from the moment it is applied. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

CASINO THEATRE.
Friday, June 8,
Benefit of Manager J. D. Hopkins.
The following talent have volunteered:
Mlle. Sara, the High Kicker,
Hawkins and Collins,
Rose Leighton,
Ida Siddons,
Melville and Stetson,
Spence and Sortelle,
The Shepherds,
Hayden and Hetherton,
The Martinezes,
Members of the
RENTZ SANTLEY CO.,
By permission of Manager Ben Leavitt,
FRANK DESHON,
STAR OPERA CO.,
30.......ARTISTS.......30.
And others.

WAVERLY THEATRE.
West Madison and Ada-sts.
Tonight—DUNLAP OPERA TROUPE.
Grand Spectacular Production of
PRINCE METHUSALEM.
A Parquet Reserved Seat for 50 cents.
Monday, June 11—MIKADO.

CHICAGO—ONE WEEK ONLY,
COMMENCING MONDAY, June 11,
LAKE-FRONT SHOW GROUNDS.
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT
New Eastern Entertainment



Real Wild Moorish Caravan
AND
ARABIAN FANTASIA,
Introduced for the first time in America, costing $100,000, and faithfully portraying true Moorish life ON THE DESERT and IN CAMP.
Together with the myriad new features in the Grandest Show on Earth.
Great London Circus, and Paris-Olympia Hippodrome,
2 Rings, 3 Circuses, 2 Menageries, Aquarium, Artificial Lake of Real Water, 2 Elevated Stages, Horse Fair, Aviary, and MONSTER WORLD'S EXPOSITION.
CHARMING ALGERIAN DANCING GIRLS, Genuine Arabian Horses, Arms, Weapons, Tents of Animal Skins, Barbaric Musical Instruments, High Priests, Slaves, etc. JAPANESE TROUPE OF EXPERTS in a series of wonderful performances.
TALKING AND ACTING ARCTIC SEALS, playing musical instruments, firing guns, etc.
20 ANIMAL CLOWNS.
7 Open Dens of Trained Wild Beasts.
CAPT. PAUL BOYTON, the Daring Aquanaut.
2 troupes of Pure, Cream-Colored ARABIAN TRICK STALLIONS. Herd of DANCING ELEPHANTS.
20 Pantomic Clowns in funny capers.
A Truly Wondrous and Magnificent Show.
A dozen Acts going at once.
125 AMAZING DISPLAYS.
380 Horses in the Fair.
1,000 NEW and NOVEL FEATURES.
NEW COSTUMES, NEW CAGES, NEW CHARIOTS.
Everything to please, amuse, and instruct.
Two Performances daily, at 2 and 8 p. m.
Doors open an hour earlier.
All tents remain until 9 at night.
Admission to all 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents; reserved numbered chairs, $1; private boxes, with six chairs, $12; single box seats, $2 each.
Tremendous New Street Parade,
With all novel and rich features, daily at 9 a. m. on day of Show.
To accommodate visitors, reserved seats will be sold at the regular price, and admission tickets at a slight advance, at A. REED & SONS, 136 State-st.
Cheap Excursions on all Roads.
Will Exhibit in Lafayette June 18.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON.......Manager.
LAST THREE NIGHTS —Tonight at 8. Saturday Matinee.
ROBSON AND CRANE
In the Tremendous Success,
THE HENRIETTA.
SPECIAL
TUESDAY, JUNE 12,
Our Great Annual Extravaganza, the
CRYSTAL SLIPPER
Or, Prince Prettiwitz and Little Cinderella.
Exceeding All Previous Efforts.
SALE OF SEATS
Begins This Morning,
(Thursday), at 9 a. m.
All orders by mail and telegraph attended to. Seats secured two weeks in advance.

HOOLEY'S—TONIGHT.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
STEELE MACKAYE'S Heroic Drama
PAUL KAUVAR.
Farewell Matinee Saturday at 2.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
NEXT SUNDAY, JUNE 10th,
RICE'S $20,000 OPERATIC BURLESQUE —THE— CORSAIR
Sale of Seats Now Open.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
AFTER DARK!
Scenic Surprise, Great Company, See Old Tom, Dive for Life, Pete Mack, Renee, Little Minnie, Hawkins & Collins.
Every sense possessed by humanity quickens under its thrilling influence.
See it! See it!
South Side Sale at BRENTANO'S, 101 State-st.
Sunday, June 10—Duncan Harrison's New Romantic Irish Play, THE PAYMASTER.

McVICKER'S—COMEDY SEASON.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE COMEDY COMPANY.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL.
Ladies' Day at Our Club,
The Critic; Or, A Tragedy Rehearsed.
The entire company in both plays.
LAST COMEDY MATINEE SATURDAY.
Next Week—The Favorite, ANNIE PIXLEY, as THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER. Sale of seats begins today.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Every Evening at 8.
THE FUNNY COMEDIANS,
BARRY & FAY
IN
McKENNA'S FLIRTATIONS.
Company Superb. Music New and Sparkling. Pretty Girls. Piece a Pronounced Success. House Packed to the Doors. This Week Only. Matinee Saturday.

BASE-BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
Base Ball.
KANSAS CITY vs. CHICAGO.
THURSDAY, June 7, 3:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at Spalding's, 108 Madison-st; Mahler & Gale's, 123 Clark-st.; Clayton's, 111 Monroe-st. Admission, 25c; Grand Stand, 50c.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
BENEFIT OF
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
Carnival of Nations.
June 4th to 16th.
Grand Promenade Every Evening of All the Characters In Costume. Novel Entertainments in Every House. Matinees on Saturday. Admission, 50c.

CONVENTION HALL,
Auditorium Building.
The Great War Concert,
JUNE 18, 1888.
Tickets for sale at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, corner State Monroe-sts.

LEHNEN'S WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
Closing Week of the Season.
Tonight at 8. RANCH KING,
Introducing the Acting Dog Trix and Trick Horse Nero.
Sunday, June 10—Benefit of John J. Lehnen and Ben M. Giroux.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-place.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM,
Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, June 4, the Last Week of
CHASKA and CORABELLE FELLOWS.
They have been summoned to Washington.
Theatre No. 1—Mind-Reading Seances.
Theatre No. 2—Kayle & Henry's Yachting Co.

PARK THEATRE—State nr. Harrison.
J. W. Kelley, Fisher & Clark, Clara Devere, Josephine Lang, Jones & Edwards, J. L. Manning, Miles & Keating, Larry Looley this week.
Admission 10c. Smoking Permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A TWELVE TO ONE[...]

BONITA JUSTIFIES THE [...] OF HER BACKE[RS]

Latonia Talent Much Surpris[ed ...] duct of the Daughter [...] Making a Mile in the Fast[...] Made on the Track—Hero[n ...] liar Trick at St. Louis—Tr[...] Haute—Other Sporting M[...]

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—[Spe[cial.]...] the weather was hot and sultry, [...] rain, the crowd at Latonia Park [...] numbered at least 3,000, a large p[...] ladies. There were fine purse ra[ces ...] program, and only one first favor[ite ...] stick and Ernest Race went [...] the first race well backed, [...] 4 to 1 and the latter at 3 to 1. [...] fanciers at the long odds [...] Ernest Race took up the [...] the first quarter had bee[n ...] Trust, and Drumstick half a [...] In the stretch Drumstick made [...] happy for a moment by showin[g ...] when nearing the sixteenth pol[e ...] arm plied the whip to Trust with [...] he shot under the string a winne[r ...] Ernest Race second by a neck, [...] third.

Gymnast was a favorite over W[...] by 2 to 1 when the bell tapped [...] race which was for 2-year-olds, [...] and Kasson made the running u[p ...] betting shed, where Wheel of Fo[rtune ...] of the ruck and by hard whipping [...] winner with a length to spar[e ...] second by a head, Kasson third.

Elyton had the confidence of th[e ...] third race, he selling for $15 in [...] while Cousin Jeems brought o[...] Jeems fooled them by taking th[e ...] 200 yards, never losing it, and [...] open gallop by two lengths, Ely[ton ...] length and Keynote third.

The fourth race was an easy vic[tory ...] vorit, Una B. She allowed Da[...] Jim to make the running until [...] quarters, where she came away [...] and won in a canter by a length an[d ...] Hardy second by half a length, a[...] third.

The big surprise of the afternoo[n ...] for the last race. F. B. Harper's [...] filly Valuable was the favorit[e ...] second choice. Although Stoval h[...] Campbell's old Bonita past [...] Monday she was not thought of [...] Going to the post with almost n[...] twelve to one, Valuable at once t[ook ...] keeping in front of Lottie Wall and [...] least a length until well into the [...] was running easy and her rider, Le[wis ...] intended to let her win in a cant[er ...] was too sharp and plying the whip [...] daughter of Grindstone she came t[...] inside, and before Lewis was awa[re ...] won the race by a head, Val[uable ...] a length ahead of Grimaldi third. [...] was one mile and was made in th[e ...] ever run over the Latonia course. [...] away, the rider of Grimaldi claim[ed ...] Glenhall but it was not allowed. [...] was suspended for the balance of [...] and fined $100 by Starter Sheridan [...] ence at the post in the fourth race.

WON BY A RANK OUT[SIDER.]

Heron, a 15 to 1 Chance, [...] Turf Exchange Stak[es.]

Judges—Charles Green, T. M. Rum[...] Timers—R. C. Pate, R. Roche, C. Li[...] Starter—Capt. Bellairs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Sp[ecial.]...] was nothing in today's spo[rt ...] special enthusiasm, most of the [...] somewhat one-sided. The except[ion ...] last race, which developed a close [...] finish between two. The unexpec[ted ...] in the stake event, which was har[...] by a rank outsider. The opening [...] winners had six starters, Aristi be[...] even money favorite. The latter le[d ...] finish, winning in a gallop, Prathe[r ...] started in the mile and a [...] being a slight favorit ov[er ...] Lucy Johnson was second [...] to 1. The latter went to the front [...] the flag fell and opened up a gap o[f ...] before a quarter had been covere[d ...] tained this advantage to the end, w[...] race in a common canter.

Six started in the Turf Exchan[ge ...] 2-year-olds, six furlongs, with Cha[...] lly, carrying the top weight, a de[...] 7 to 5. Retrieve 2 to 1, while Heron [...] of Jack Cocks, went begging [...] The start was good, the six [...] ty well bunched to the h[...] stretch. Retrieve having a slight le[ad ...] now sent Heron along and half-wa[y ...] he had forged to the front, follo[wed ...] pagne Charley and Bootmaker, and [...] in that order. Heron's victory bein[g ...] Little Minch, the favorit, won the [...] yards in a gallop, Sayre beating M[...] the place.

The closing event, one mile, fu[...] perate contest between Barrister [...] mons, the former winning by a ne[ck ...] Persian led for six furlongs, but fel[l ...] stretch.

First race—Nellie Kent, Indus, Aristi[...] nie B., Sadie Mays. Aristi won, Prathe[r ...] B. third. Time 1:45¼.

Second race, nine furlongs, for all [...] Leman, Lucy Johnson, Colomore, V[...] Elgin, Fosteral, Irish Pat, Councilor, [...] won, Irish Pat second, Elgin third. [...]

Third race, ¾ mile. Starters: Cham[pagne Charley ...] Fan King, Heron, Retrieve, Ban Adon[...] Heron won easily, Champagne Charl[ey ...] Retrieve third. Time, 1:15¾.

Fourth race was a consolation purs[e ...] yards—Starters: Fraud, J. B. Clay, Lit[tle Minch ...] Sayre, Rosalind. Little Minch won [...] Sayre second, Wary third. Time, 1:[...]

Fifth race, one mile—Starters: Jack[...] mons, Tenpenny, Barrister, Rambler, [...] rister won by a neck, Persimmons sec[ond ...] third. Time, 1:4[...]

AMONG THE SULKY-R[IDERS.]

Some Good Trotting at Terr[e Haute—The Second] day's Races.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—[...] other large crowd today saw a [...] good time. The races, however, [...] as interesting as yesterday, bot[h ...] winning in straight heats. Nut[...] F. S. Waters of Chicago, was tho[ught ...] the trot and sold well up in the po[ols ...] himself in the first heat, and tho[...] injured, Shuler, his driver, decided [...] at once. Had it been necessary, [...] have trotted a faster race.

Purse $800, 2:22 class:
Edwin C., by Cuyler.......
Protection.......
White Stockings.......
William C.......
Ben Star.......
Nutmeg.......
Time—2:24; 2:26; 2:2[...]

The winner of the pacing race [...] date for honors. She was boug[ht ...] sale at Lexington last spring. [...] she held her competitors safe, [...] with something to spare. She [...] driven by Henry Simons of Louis[ville ...]

Purse $500, 2:45 pace:
Ella P., by Sportsman.......
Highland Laddie.......
Fred Mills.......
C. W. L.......
Madge Ives.......
Time—2:20¼; 2:23¾; 2:[...]

Tomorrow the best contests o[f ...] occur, the free-for-all pace and the [...] In the former Splan's horse A[...] the favorit, with Tommy Lynn a[...] bringing nearly as much. From [...] various owners are backing th[eir ...] race will be for blood from th[e ...] prominent horsemen are present [...] of the country.

AT JEROME PA[RK.]

Sam Harper Wins a Race—O[...] Winner.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The weat[her ...] Park was hot and the track good. [...]

First race, 1,400 yards—Sam Harp[er ...] second, Laredo third; time 1:23. Mu[...]

Second race, handicap, mile and a [...] won, Banner-Bearer second. Richm[ond ...] 1:59.

Third race, Ladies' Stakes, 3-year[-olds ...] and a quarter—Belle B. won, Gol[...] Jumermore filly third. Time, 2:14¾.

Fourth race, handicap, 3-year-o[lds ...] Maxim filly won, Donald second, Ke[...] Time, 1:47¾.

Fifth race, maidens, 2-year-olds, h[...] won, Blanche second, Viente third. [...]

Sixth race, selling, mile and one-s[ixteenth ...] Pam won, P. Thomas second, Erne[st ...] 1:52¾.

TURF GOSSIP.

A Talk with Mr. C[ase.]

Mr. Jerome I. Case was in the [...] and called at THE TRIBUNE offic[e ...] his horses he said: "Ed Bither h[as ...] training at Freeport, but the grea[t ...] Eye-See was not there. I know, [...] the public takes great interest in [...] fellow and I am sorry to have to [...] suit us. Ed took him to Freepo[rt ...] working him, but has had to send [...] will be turned out for a while, an[d ...] try again and see if we can't get h[im ...] show the public what he can do."

Ruled Off for Six Mo[nths.]

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—[Spe[cial.]...] Starter Sheridan fined Jockey M[...] noon, C. Porter of the Creole st[able ...] establishment Moore rides, used [...] guage towards Sheridan. The [...] the judges, who ruled off Porter [...]

National Driving Me[eting.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[S[pecial.]...] ant weather drew a large crowd [...] day of the National Driving Club' [...] heats were required to decide th[e ...] race, in which there were four-[...]

A TWELVE TO ONE WINNER

BONITA JUSTIFIES THE CONFIDENCE OF HER BACKERS.

Latonia Talent Much Surprised at the Conduct of the Daughter of Grinstead Making a Mile in the Fastest Time Ever Made on the Track—Heron Plays a Similar Trick at St. Louis—Trotting at Terre Haute—Other Sporting Matters.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—[Special.]—Although the weather was hot and sultry, with threatened rain, the crowd at Latonia Park this afternoon numbered at least 3,000, a large proportion being ladies. There were fine purse races down on the program, and only one first favorit won. Drumstick and Ernest Race went to the post in the first race well backed, the former at 4 to 1 and the latter at 3 to 1. Trust had few fanciers at the long odds of 12 to 1. Ernest Race took up the running after the first quarter had been run with Trust, and Drumstick half a length away. In the stretch Drumstick made his backers feel happy for a moment by showing in front, but when nearing the sixteenth pole Stoval's stout arm plied the whip to Trust with such vigor that he shot under the string a winner by a length, Ernest Race second by a neck, and Drumstick third.

Gymnast was a favorit over Wheel of Fortune by 2 to 1 when the bell tapped for the second race which was for 2-year-olds. Jakie Toms and Kasson made the running until opposit the betting shed, where Wheel of Fortune came out of the ruck and by hard whipping was landed a winner with a length to spare, Santa Cruz second by a head, Kasson third.

Elyton had the confidence of the talent in the third race, he selling for $15 in the auctions, while Cousin Jeems brought only $8. Cousin Jeems fooled them by taking the lead in the first 100 yards, never losing it, and winning in a big open gallop by two lengths, Elyton second by a length and Keynote third.

The fourth race was an easy victory for the favorit, Una B. She allowed Dago and Lucky Jim to make the running until near the three-quarters, where she came away without effort, and won in a canter by a length and a half, Effie Hardy second by half a length, and Lucky Jim third.

The big surprise of the afternoon was reserved for the last race. F. B. Harper's Ten Broeck filly Valuable was the favorit, with Glenhall second choice. Although Stoval had piloted McCampbell's old Bonita past the post first Monday she was not thought of in the race. Going to the post with almost no backing at twelve to one, Valuable at once took the lead, keeping in front of Lottie Wall and Glenhall at least a length until well into the stretch. She was running easy and her rider, Lewis, evidently intended to let her win in a canter, but Stoval was too sharp and plying the whip to the erratic daughter of Grindstone she came through on the inside, and before Lewis was aware of the fact won the race by a head, Valuable second, a length ahead of Grimaldi third. The distance was one mile and was made in the fastest time ever run over the Latonia course, 1:41¼. Hathaway, the rider of Grimaldi claimed a foul on Glenhall but it was not allowed. Jockey Moore was suspended for the balance of the meeting and fined $100 by Starter Sheridan for disobedience at the post in the fourth race.

WON BY A RANK OUTSIDER.

Heron, a 15 to 1 Chance, Captures the Turf Exchange Stakes.

Judges—Charles Green, T. M. Rumsey, John Scullin.
Timers—R. C. Pate, R. Roche, C. Littlefield.
Starter—Capt. Bellairs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—[Special.]—There was nothing in today's sport to excite special enthusiasm, most of the events being somewhat one-sided. The exception was in the last race, which developed a close and whipping finish between two. The unexpected turned up in the stake event, which was handily captured by a rank outsider. The opening dash for non-winners had six starters, Aristi being nearly an even money favorit. The latter led from start to finish, winning in a gallop, Prather second. Nine started in the mile and a furlong, Elgin being a slight favorit over the field. Lucy Johnson was second choice at 4 to 1. The latter went to the front shortly after the flag fell and opened up a gap of three lengths before a quarter had been covered. She maintained this advantage to the end, winning a fast race in a common canter.

Six started in the Turf Exchange Stakes, for 2-year-olds, six furlongs, with Champagne Charley, carrying the top weight, a decided favorit at 7 to 5. Retrieve 2 to 1, while Heron, full brother of Jack Cocks, went begging at 15 to 1. The start was good, the six running pretty well bunched to the head of the stretch, Retrieve having a slight lead. Hamilton now sent Heron along and half-way to the string he had forged to the front, followed by Champagne Charley and Bootmaker, and they finished in that order, Heron's victory being an easy one. Little Minch, the favorit, won the mile and 100 yards in a gallop, Sayre beating Mary a head for the place.

The closing event, one mile, furnished a desperate contest between Barrister and Persimmons, the former winning by a neck. Haggin's Persian led for six furlongs, but fell away on the stretch.

First race—Nellie Kent, Indus, Aristi, Prather, Lizzie B., Sadie Mays. Aristi won, Prather second, Lizzie B. third. Time, 1:45½.

Second race, nine furlongs, for all ages—Starters: Leman, Lucy Johnson, Colomore, Wewa, Unique, Elgin, Fosteral, Irish Pat, Councilor. Lucy Johnson won, Irish Pat second, Elgin third. Time, 1:55½.

Third race, ¾ mile. Starters: Champagne Charley, Fan King, Heron, Retrieve, Ban Adonia, Bootmaker. Heron won easily, Champagne Charley second, and Retrieve third. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race was a consolation purse, mile and 100 yards—Starters: Fraud, J. B. Clay, Little Minch, Wary, Sayre, Rosalind. Little Minch won by a length, Sayre second, Wary third. Time, 1:48.

Fifth race, one mile—Starters: Jack Cocks, Persimmons, Tenpenny, Barrister, Rambler, Persian. Barrister won by a neck, Persimmons second, Jack Cocks third. Time, 1:43.

AMONG THE SULKY-RIDERS.

Some Good Trotting at Terre Haute—Today's Races.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 6.—[Special.]—Another large crowd today saw a fast track and good time. The races, however, were not near as interesting as yesterday, both the favorits winning in straight heats. Nutmeg, owned by F. S. Waters of Chicago, was thought well of in the trot and sold well up in the pools. He struck himself in the first heat, and though not much injured, Shuler, his driver, decided to draw him at once. Had it been necessary, Edwin C. would have trotted a faster race.

Purse $800, 2:22 class:

Edwin C., by Cuyler	1	1	1
Protection	2	0	2
White Stockings	3	0	3
William C	5	4	4
Ben Star	6	5	5
Nutmeg	4	dr	

Time—2:24; 2:26; 2:23¾.

The winner of the pacing race is a new candidate for honors. She was bought at a public sale at Lexington last spring. From the start she held her competitors safe, winning in hand with something to spare. She is owned and driven by Henry Simons of Louisville, Ky.

Purse $500, 2:45 pace:

Ella P., by Sportsman	1	1	1
Highland Laddie	2	2	2
Fred Mills	3	3	5
C. W. L.	5	5	3
Madge Ives	4	4	4

Time—2:24¼; 2:27¼; 2:28¼.

Tomorrow the best contests of the meeting will occur, the free-for-all pace and the thirty-six trot. In the former Splan's horse Argyle is slightly the favorit, with Tommy Lynn and Raven Boy bringing nearly as much. From the way the various owners are backing their horses the race will be for blood from the start. Many prominent horsemen are present from all parts of the country.

AT JEROME PARK.

Sam Harper Wins a Race—Ordway Also a Winner.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The weather at Jerome Park was hot and the track good.

First race, 1,400 yards—Sam Harper won, Choctaw second, Laredo third; time 1:23. Mutuals paid $97.

Second race, handicap, mile and a furlong—Ordway won, Banner-Bearer second, Richmond third; time 1:58.

Third race, Ladies' Stakes, 3-year-old fillies, mile and a quarter—Belle B. won, Golden Reel second, Angermore filly third. Time, 2:14½.

Fourth race, handicap, 3-year-olds, one mile—Tassim filly won, Donald second, Kentucky Ban third. Time, 1:47¼.

Fifth race, maidens, 2-year-olds, half-mile—Sefton won, Blanche second, Viente third. Time, 50 seconds.

Sixth race, selling, mile and one-sixteenth—Amalgam won, P. Thomas second, Ernest third. Time, 1:53¼.

TURF GOSSIP.

A Talk with Mr. Case.

Mr. Jerome I. Case was in the city yesterday and called at THE TRIBUNE office. Speaking of his horses he said: "Ed Bither had the string in training at Freeport, but the great trotter Jay-Eye-See was not there. I know," he said, "that the public takes great interest in the little black fellow and I am sorry to have to say he does not suit us. Ed took him to Freeport and began working him, but has had to send him home. He will be turned out for a while, and then we will try again and see if we can't get him in shape to show the public what he can do."

Ruled Off for Six Months.

CINCINNATI, O., June 6.—[Special.]—Because Starter Sheridan fined Jockey Moore this afternoon, C. Porter of the Creole stables, for which establishment Moore rides, used some bad language towards Sheridan. The latter informed the judges, who ruled off Porter for six months.

National Driving Meeting.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—Pleasant weather drew a large crowd to the second day of the National Driving Club's races. Eight heats were required to decide the three-minute race, in which there were four starters. Dee Lee was first, Lady Mack second, David P. third. Best time, 2:40. In the free-for-all pacing there were but two starters, Nellie B. winning in three straight heats, with Fred V. second. Best time, 2:28.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Pigeon-Shooting Contest.

The rivalry existing between the South End Gun Club and the Gun Club of Chicago was settled yesterday for the time being at Kleinman's Park, Grand Crossing. The contest was at ten live pigeons for each man from six ground traps, thirty yards' rise, under Illinois State rules. The birds flew well, and much interest was manifested by the shooters and a small number of interested friends. The score was as follows:

THE GUN CLUB OF CHICAGO.

Mussey	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
Hamline	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—7
Place	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—8
Dinger	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—8
Felton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—9
Foss	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—9
Cleaver	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Willard	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—7
Lloyd	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—9
Wadsworth	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
											86

SOUTH END GUN CLUB.

Hutchinson	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—7
Jones	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Riley	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—9
Pond	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—9
Eich	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
Lewis	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
Sloan	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—7
Adams	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—7
Williams	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—4
Lydston	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—9
											71

There was no prize at stake. The losing team simply paid for the birds.

Scholars in the Field.

The first "field day" games of the Hyde Park High-School were held yesterday at Jackson Park. Some 500 members and their friends attended. The spectators included many ladies. The first event was a bicycle race twice around the park, which was won by Charles E. Belden. The contest at throwing a league ball was won by Charles Thorne. The 100-yards dash, with thirteen entries, was captured by Gordon Cameron. The race of twenty-five yards was won by Miss Lulu Fairman, with Miss Mabel Marsh a close second. In a hop, skip, and jump, Charles Thurston, one of the high-school teachers, cleared 37 feet 7 inches and took the blue ribbon. A light-weight sparring contest between Roger Sherman and Robert Ritchie was won by the former. The walking contest around the green circle was won by Herbert Githens. A fifty-yards sack-race was won by Cameron. In the first sparring bout for heavy-weights Cameron defeated C. L. Brown; in the second bout William Boyd defeated A. L. Brown. The final bout, between Cameron and Boyd, was postponed on account of a slight injury received by Cameron. Thorne won the broad-jumping contest. Herbert Arms and E. Ryan won the three-legged race. Miss Ada Beifield threw a base-ball 95 feet 4 inches. The Misses Ada Belfield and Dora Wells won the lawn-tennis match, and the sophomores defeated the seniors in the tug of war.

Shooting at Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—A larger number of sporting men were in attendance today at the annual tournament of the Iowa Association than was ever known. The special prizes were as follows: Hotel Duncan badge by W. H. Phelps of Marshalltown; Hotel Aborn trophy by C. W. Budd, Des Moines; individual championship medal tied by Budd and Phelps, but Budd waived his rights and gave it to Phelps; Iowa State Team trophy by Cole and Mitchell of Hampton; Karl Leopold of Burlington, L. C. Smith cup. The shoot continues one more day.

AGROUND ON HYDE PARK REEF.

The Sport of a Pleasure Party on the Yacht Countess Spoiled—Late Marine News.

A large party of pleasure-seekers went out for a sail on the yacht Countess last evening. Everything went well until about 9 o'clock, when the yacht went hard aground on the Hyde Park reef. There she lay while the Captain made his way to town, where he got a tug and then returned to the yacht. She was pulled off without injury, and the party, tired out from their long wait, were put ashore a little before midnight.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—As the Alert started on her way last evening a sudden gust and change of wind sent her in the swamp, where she is hard aground. She is loaded with feed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—Arrivals at Buffalo and Tonawanda were quite numerous today and coal freights were more active. Up lake charters are: Lycoming, for Chicago, at 85 cents; Queen of the West, P. H. Birckhead, Commodore, Harvey Bissell, Oscar Townsend, Ed Kelly, for Milwaukee, at 85 cents; Grand Traverse, for Green Bay, at 85 cents; W. H. Gratwick, for Duluth, at 60 cents. Canal freights are still at a deadlock, boatmen asking 4 cents and shippers offering 3½ on wheat to New York. Up to date over 50,000 tons of coal more than for a like period last year have been shipped from Buffalo, and the demand for tonnage is as brisk as any one could reasonably desire.

Vessel Movements.

Superior—Departed—Prop J. P. Donaldson, schr Donaldson.

Lorain—Arrived—E. R. Williams, H. A. Hawgood. Cleared—E. M. Peck, Duluth, coal.

Fairport—Arrived—Oscar Townsend, J. E. Gilmore. Cleared—Francis Palms, for Milwaukee.

Charlevoix—Cleared—John Tibbitts, Elida, Oneida, Roanoke. Arrived—Salma, Radical, Annie Laura.

Duluth—Arrived—Gladstone, Cobb, Elfinmere, Wocoken, Pelican, Wadena, Chris Grover. Wind southeast.

Frankfort—Departed—Baldwin, Evening Star, Lydia Raesser, Jennie Weaver, Surprise, Hanson. Arrived—Emma E. Thompson, George Westcott.

Ashtabula—Arrived—Samuel Mather, Kittie M. Forbes, Bessemer, Ashland, ore; Sparta, Sumatra, Escanaba, ore. Cleared—D. C. Whitney, H. W. Sage, Duluth, coal.

Erie—Arrived—Juniata, Wissahickon, Winslow, C. C. Barnes. Cleared—Delaware, Schuylkill, for Chicago, merchandise; J. B. Merrill, Hartford, for Milwaukee, coal; Owasco, for Escanaba, coal.

Manistee—Arrived—J. H. Shrigly, A. W. Luckey. Sailed—Hilton, N. Torrent, J. Marks, C. Rietz, C. H. Stark, Joys, M. Capron, Vega, Cuba, H. B. Moore, J. Winters, Tennie and Laura, J. B. Newland, J. H. Hall, Glad Tidings, Grace Whitner, Dashing Wave. Wind northwest.

Detroit—Passed up—Omaha, 4:40 a. m.; C. J. Kershaw, 8; C. H. Johnson, 9:40; H. J. Jewett, 12:40 p. m.; Fred McBrier and consorts, 2:10; C. S. Parnell, 4:50; Clyde, 8. Down—Rochester, 5:20 a. m.; John F. Eddy and consort, 9:20; John B. Lyon and consort, 10:20; Schoolcraft and consort and Lem Ellsworth, 1:40; Waverly, 1:40; Queen of the West, J. I. Case, 5:20; R. P. Fitzgerald and consort, 7:50.

Buffalo—Arrived—From Duluth—W. H. Gratwick, W. H. Stevens, Nyack, C. H. Green. From Chicago—Russia, Lycoming, Hudson, Boston, R. A. Packer. Cleared—For Chicago—R. A. Packer, E. P. Wilber, Mary Lyon, coal; Wyoming, Clarion, salt; Chicago, cement; Portage, salt. For Duluth—W. H. Gratwick, Wallula, coal; W. H. Stevens, cement. For Milwaukee—C. H. Green, M. C. Bell, F. A. Georger, coal. High southwest wind.

Mackinaw City—Passed down—Commerce, 4:10 a. m.; John Miner, 5:30; Corsica, 5:40; Albany, 7; Columbia and consort, 8; Owego, 12:40 p. m.; Canisteo and consorts, 5:40; F. E. Spinner and consort, 6:40; Waukesha, 7:40; Marengo, A. B. Norris, Three Brothers, H. Fitzhugh, St. Peter, 8 p. m. Up—J. H. Devereux, 8:40 a. m.; May Dunn and consorts, 11; Avon, 11:30; Tacoma, 12:15 p. m.; D. M. Wilson and consorts, 12:40; J. C. Gilchrist, W. S. Crosthwaite, S. H. Foster, 2:30; John Otis, 5:30. Wind north, fresh.

Sault Ste. Marie—Passed up—Starucca, 6:40 p. m.; Alpena, Aloha, 8:20; S. V. R. Watson, E. B. Wilson, 8:20; Annie Young, 6:30 a. m.; James H. Prentice, A. A. Carpenter, Joseph Hawk, 10:30; Bulgaria, George W. Adams, 11:50; Simon Langell, Allegheny, Middlesex, 1 p. m.; George Spencer, M. E. Tremble, 2; Dean Richmond, S. E. Sheldon, S. H. Ely, 3; Badger State, Wahanapatie, 4; Colonial, 4:45. Down—Nipigon, Melbourne, Wayne, 3:50 a. m.; Sconsin, 6:10; St. Magnus, 9:30; V. Swain, Helvetia, 5:40 p. m. Wind northwest, brisk.

Port Huron—Passed down—Northwest, 12 noon; V. H. Ketcham, 2:15 p. m.; Specular, 2:30; Roumania, George, 4; Commodore, 4:40; Empire State, 5:30; James Pickands, 6:20; Nellie Reed, Scotia, 7:15; J. S. Richards, Nassau, 8:20; Araxes and consorts, 9. Up—H. D. Coffinberry and consorts, 10:25 p. m.; Kate Williams, Delaware, 11:40; Continental and consort, 12:40 a. m.; Aurora, David Dows, 1:20; Milwaukee, 3; Chauncy Hulbert and consort, 6:30; Yakima, 9; Omaha, 1:20 p. m.; Veronica, 4:40; Fayette Brown, 5:25; Onoko, 5:25; C. J. Kershaw, 5:30; Arctic and consort, 5:30; Monteagle, 5:30; John Glidden, Fred Morse, 6:45; H. J. Jewitt, 6:50; Thomas Quayle, Fayette Brown, 8:25. Wind west, fresh.

An Interesting Issue.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 6.—The Bell Telephone Company today took twelve telephones out of the city buildings, including the Mayor's office. Mayor Francis issued an order soon after to Street Commissioner Turner to notify the Bell Telephone Company that if their poles and wires are not taken down within five days the city authorities will take them down for them. This action grows out of the passage by the Municipal Assembly of an ordinance reducing the rental of telephones from $100 to $50 per year, which the telephone company have been fighting.

Death by Drowning.

LA SALLE, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—Miss Edith Van Gundry of Cornell was drowned in a small tributary of the Illinois River east of this city this forenoon, while being driven through in a buggy by Elmer Taylor of Utica. High water had partially covered the road and he unconsciously drove the horse into the bed of the stream. Miss Van Gundry was about 20 years of age and expected to have been married in a few weeks.

An Epidemic Among Horses.

GALENA, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—An unknown disease, resembling glanders, is epidemic among horses in several of the townships of Lafayette County, Wisconsin. The State Veterinary Surgeon has been asked to visit the county and make an investigation.

DRESS Making of the highest order executed with promptness and precision; exclusive styles and trimmings; direct importations constantly arriving. Est. 1879. Measure blanks sent any part of America. Fit guaranteed. MME. ANGELY, 1815 Wabash-av., Chicago. Paris—279 Rue St. Honore

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CHARLES H. SLACK,
Purveyor to the People,
Wabash-av. and Madison-st.



Butter. Are you right sure it wasn't something else you ate on your breakfast rolls this morning?

There is but one guarantee of sure knowledge: Trade where nothing adulterated is allowed inside the doors.

No double-dealing in such.

Slack's butter comes from Jersey cows, fed on country pasturage, breathing country air, kindly treated, living in quietness; compared with hog products and false coloring it is the fruit and perfume of spring pastures in contrast with sickening pigsties and garbage.

Suppose we give a moment to oleomargarine.

Indigestible hog fat, beef tallow, and mutton dripping, with noxious vegetable fats, are hashed up—minced—then melted until all settles into three parts:
Scum of fat and water at the top.
Shreds of membrane below.
Between the two, oil.
This oil, congealed, is oleomargarine.

What difference is butterine?
It's the same oil churned up with milk, then still further disguised by coloring and dyes.

Now, a pail of Slack's Choicest Creamery costs $2.00.
A pail contains 8½ lbs. net.
In 20-lb. tubs it costs 23c lb.; 30-lb. tubs, 22c; 60-lb. tubs, 21½c.
Fine Dairy in small tubs, 18 to 20c.

Pure Leaf Lard.
What is said of Butter applies here equally. If not an expert, trade where adulterants are shut out.

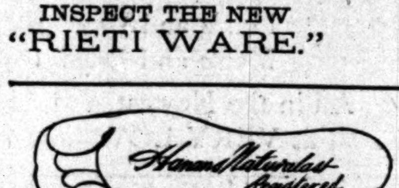
A word about Cheese.
Such as Slack's aids digestion; adulterated it does the reverse.
Slack's is THE great Cheese mart; every variety; the best from all nations. America, England, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy.
A National Cheese Congress.

SLACK'S WATCHWORD IS QUALITY. All else hinges on that; all values depend on that; your life—your child's life. Don't miss quality; you can't afford it, no matter how rich, no matter how poor.

DON'T CHEAPEN QUALITY FOR QUANTITY.

Per St'r "GASCOGNE."

A Large Invoice of NEW DESIGNS *in*
Haviland's Medium and Low Priced
DECORATED
DINNER SETS.
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INSPECT THE NEW "RIETI WARE." Wabash-av. and Washington-st.



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"*People learn wisdom by experience." If you are difficult to fit, don't take our word for it, but find some like person who wears the "Hanan" Shoe. He will tell you that it is a combination of style, comfort, fair price, and good service. Any shaped foot fitted correctly. Sole agents for Chicago,*

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Leahy & Company, consisting of Denis Leahy and A. M. Turner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Leahy having purchased his partner's interest will continue to carry on the same line of business at the same place, and will close up the business of the old firm.
Dated Chicago, June 6, 1888.
A. M. TURNER,
DENIS LEAHY.

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$4, $4, $4, $4, $4.
Larger boys', ages 10 to 16, Three-Piece Short Pant Suits.
Big boys' Long Pant Suits, ages 12 to 18, nobby styles, perfect fit, durable,
$5, $6, $7, $8, $10,
And up to $20.
Sailor Suits, $1 to $5.
Malcomson Kilt Suits, $2.50 to $12.
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Indorsed by All Physicians Throughout the Civilized World.
PROF. PIETRA SANTA, OF PARIS,
The world-renowned specialist on pulmonary diseases, in his work published in Paris, speaks of the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT as follows:
"I can highly recommend this pleasant remedy in restoring weakened digestion. As a large number of patients lack the necessary power to digest solid food, and would, through the use of stimulants, be merely excited and weakened, therefore I regard it of immense value to the practitioner to bring to his aid a pleasant remedy like the GENUINE JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, which will act not only as a tonic but as a nutritive as well, and which is less exciting than wine as a stimulant."
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Beware of Fraudulent Imitations.—The Genuine has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF" on the neck, and comes in flat squatty bottles, with a German label thereon.
TAKE NO OTHER.

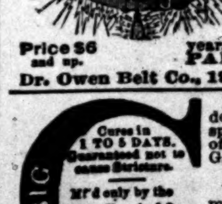
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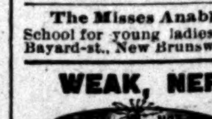
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It augments the lacteal flow more than beer or malt, and keeps the mother strong; and if the baby won't thrive, Kumyss is also good for the baby. Feed it liberally or exclusively. It has saved the lives of thousands of infants that would have died of debility, marasmus, or summer complaint. Send for circulars. Beware of imitations.
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Bryn Mawr, Pa., ten miles from Philadelphia. Offers graduate and undergraduate courses in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, Anglo-Saxon, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old High German, History, Political Science, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, including Botany and lectures on Philosophy. Gymnasium, with Dr. Sargent's apparatus, complete. Fellowships (value $450) in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology. For Program address as above.

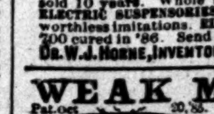
The Examination for Admission to the
Chicago Manual Training-School
Will be held Saturday, June 23, at 9 a. m., at the school building, Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. Candidates must be 14 years old, of good moral character, and will be examined in arithmetic, English composition, geography, spelling, and writing.
H. H. BELFIELD, Director.

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Men's Wear.

Boys and small boys, to first suits and kilts; the most complete and comprehensive stock ever shown by us; our room for this display is worth a visit. We keep open house for visitors.

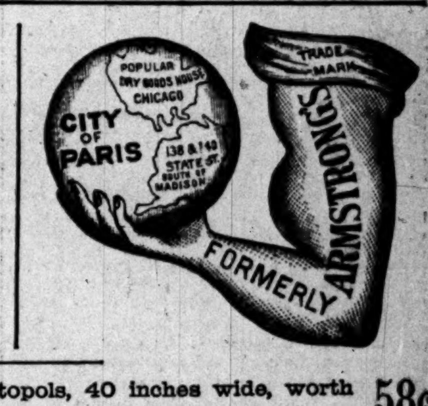
Boys' Wear.

We have learned something about Shoes, you shall have the benefit, either for men's or boys' wear, and when you begin here, you'll buy our kind always—fitting, wear, and price will commend us.

Shoes.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

SPECIAL CASH BARGAINS
—FROM—
BANKRUPT SALES.





26 pieces Colored All-Wool Sebastopols, 40 inches wide, worth 95c to $1.25	58c
Plain Black and Black with Striped Vest Jerseys	35c
Black All-Wool Jerseys, with Scarlet Vest Front	49c
Black All-Wool Jerseys, with Breton Front, Coat Back, extraordinary bargain, would be cheap at $1.25	75c
Fine Black Cashmere Jerseys, with Colored Embroidered Vest, Breton Front, worth $1.50	95c
Elegant Braided and Breton Front Jerseys, in Blacks and Colors, actual value $2.50	$1.50
50 dozen Men's Balbriggan Gauze Vests, regular 50c goods	25c
70 dozen Ladies' Gauze Vests	19c
20 dozen Boys' Good Quality Suspenders	6c
50 dozen Men's Good Quality Suspenders	15c

City of Paris
Now 138 and 140 State Street,
FORMERLY ARMSTRONG'S STORE.

EXPANDED METAL CO
[UNDER LETTERS PATENT]
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEEL NETTING
THE NEW MATERIAL
For Farm, Village and Lawn FENCE, GATES, Window and Skylight Guards, Elevator Shafts, Summer Doors, Aviaries, Chicken Houses and Coops, Grape Arbors, Lattice Work, Rose Trellises, Swinging Signs, Office and Bank Railing, Tree Boxes, &c.
Used on Farms and Ranches, in Poultry Yards, Vineyards, Vegetable and Flower Gardens, Stables, Hotels, Stores, Factories, Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Parks and Cemeteries.
MADE FROM SHEET STEEL AND AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
CURTIS & CO. MANUFACTURING CO. AGENTS,
Write for Catalogue. 60 W. Monroe St. CHICAGO.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That on Wednesday, the 13th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of the Silver Creek & Morris Coal Co., at No. 120 Elston-av., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the Excelsior Coal Company of Akron, Ohio, two thousand one hundred and fourteen tons and one hundred pounds, more or less, of Excelsior coal, so-called, being coal mined by said Excelsior Coal Co. and held by us in pledge to secure an indebtedness to us from said company.

And we hereby give further notice that on Thursday, the 14th day of June, 1888, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the yard of J. B. Merrill, at the corner of Lake-av. and Forty-first-st., in the Town of Hyde Park, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, we will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, for account of the said Excelsior Coal Co., one thousand and eighty tons and eighteen hundred pounds, more or less, of said Excelsior coal, also held in pledge by us to secure said indebtedness.
ALBRIGHT & CO.
FREDERIC ULLMANN, Attorney.

$25.
TO ORDER—Elegantly lined and trimmed Summer Suits. All work done in first-class manner only.
DAVIS BROS., Tailors,
48 Clark-st., Chicago.


LORILLARD REFRIGERATOR
74 WASHINGTON ST.
1st Door East of Dearborn-st.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.
Fine bass and blue fishing; superb bathing; 500 guests; electric lights; elegant music-hall; fine orchestra; cable office; stock reports. Send for hand-book. O. S. MARDEN, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.

NEW SUMMER RESORT HOTEL.
Situated on the shore of Bluff Lake, sixty miles Northwest of Chicago; nearest R. R. station Antioch, Ill. Good accommodations, reasonable. For particulars address LYMAN PADDOCK, Grass Lake, Ill.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE,
GREEN LAKE, WIS.,
Opens June 1. Apply to JAMES L. ROSS,
151 La Salle-st.

800 TOURISTS
Can find elegant accommodations for the summer at the MAMMOTH FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, WAUKESHA, WIS. Eight famous mineral springs, healthful and delightful climate, beautiful drives, and a practically fire-proof hotel, liberally conducted, and surrounded by 150 acres of ornamental grounds are among the attractions.
Rates $17.50 to $21.00 and upward per week. Rooms with private baths, etc., extra.
J. M. LEE, Manager.

Oceanic Hotel,
STAR ISLAND,
ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.
O. L. FRISBEE..............Proprietor.
This famous resort will open June 27. The finest located hotel on the Atlantic coast. No flies; no mosquitoes; no malaria. Send for terms and illustrated circular to the Proprietor.

LONG BRANCH
WEST END HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1888.
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT OPEN JUNE 9.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23.
With improvements and additional attractions.
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, N. Y.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa.,
MAIN LINE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ON TOP OF ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Will open June 25. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Superintendent, Cresson, Pa.

"THE OAKWOOD,"
DARTFORD, GREEN LAKE, WIS.
The original Summer Resort of the Northwest. For beauty, health, comfort, and complete rest it has no equal. Opens May 15. Write for circulars.
DAVID GREENWAY, Owner and Proprietor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., HOTEL MANISSES.
Fifteen miles at sea; delightful climate; superb bathing; fine bass and blue fishing; daily boats; perfect drainage; cable; gas in every room; electric bells; promenade, bridge and piazza, 800 ft.; prices reasonable. C. E. BROWN, 43 Bowdoin-st., Boston. Send for illustrated circular.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Joseph R. Wilkins will hereafter act not only as caller but as secretary of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

The Hon. W. O. Mara, ex-member of the British Parliament and ex-Mayor of the City of Limerick, in Ireland, was on 'Change in this city yesterday. He is prominent in the meat trade at home and is understood to be here on business connected with the furnishing of supplies of provisions to the markets of the Green Isle.

Yesterday John Sollitt completed his fiftieth year of residence in Chicago. He left England in May, 1836, and landed in Toronto eight weeks later. He came to Chicago in 1838, when the population numbered barely 4,000, and engaged in the building business, which he pursued till about a year before the great fire. During his thirty-two years of active life here he constructed most of the large buildings that graced the city in the pre-igneous part of its history. He remarked to a friend yesterday that he has not done much for his adopted country since then, but thinks he may be reasonably excused from active service, being now 74 years old. But he bears the weight of his age lightly, and looks as if he were good for at least another quarter of a century.

IN GENERAL.

The Santa Fé Elevator & Dock Company has taken out a permit to build an elevator on the Illinois & Michigan Canal 1,500 feet west of Ashland avenue. The building will be six stories high, 349x86 feet, and will cost $300,000.

There were no new developments in the big De Golyer failure yesterday, and things are at a standstill temporarily. Representatives of the Troy interests are expected here Friday, and Monday Watts De Golyer will arrive in Chicago from Europe.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 64° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 65°; 11 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 67°; 1 p. m., 69°; 2 p. m., 71°; 6 p. m., 57°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.58; 6 p. m., 29.64.

Patrick O'Hara, who was released from Jefferson as cured, was found in a shed in the rear of a house on Sedgwick street, and could give no account of himself. He was locked up at the East Chicago Avenue Station, and the County Agent was notified.

No business of importance was transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Real Estate Board. About forty copies of the menu card printed for the last banquet were sold at auction by R. C. Givins. Enough money was realized to pay the balance remaining on the price of the cards.

The West Twelfth Street and Desplaines Street Police Stations are crowded with well-known crooks who are arrested on sight that they may be in safe-keeping during the convention. Orders have been issued to detectives to arrest any one who cannot give a good account of himself. One of the men arrested was J. J. Kelleher, a former saloonkeeper on the West Side. He was shown at all the stations.

The following members of Chicago Lodge, No. 4, B. P. O. Elks, left last night for Cincinnati to attend the reunion of the order: Dr. Simon Quenlin, John W. Whitney, Dr. W. A. Jones, Dr. Liston H. Montgomery, the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Frank Bierbach, R. B. Phillips, C. R. Woodworth, J. E. Espey, Harry C. Fuller, George R. Bunsee, W. G. Poindexter, R. J. McLennan, Del S. Smith; also several delegates from St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Milwaukee lodges.

Mrs. Dr. Williamson, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 458 State street, was robbed Tuesday morning of diamonds, a watch, and several rings, which she valued at $1,200. She had a pair of solitaire earrings and a solitaire finger-ring worth $900. She charges the theft to a colored boy, whom she took in out of charity when he came here from Kansas City a few weeks ago. He disappeared Tuesday morning and a few minutes later she discovered that the jewelry and about $5 in money had been taken.

The first of the known thieves who are heading for Chicago to take in the convention was arrested Tuesday night and was before Justice La Buy. He gave the name of Fred Sommers and was charged by John Hart of No. 3000 Archer avenue with having engaged a room at the above number and slipping on the proprietor's clothes and making off with them. The suit he left was well worn. When he was fined $100 he remarked to the Justice that he came from St. Paul to attend the Republican Convention and did not expect such harsh treatment from the good people of Chicago.

John O'Toole, the teamster who is charged with having attempted to blind the boy Wheeler Earle, was before Justice Woodman yesterday morning. The stepson and his mother were also present in court. One of the boy's eyes is sore, and the other slightly inflamed. O'Toole emphatically asserts that he didn't lay a hand on the child. The child contracted a cold several weeks ago, and it settled in his eyes. O'Toole says the boy's mother made the charge because he would not give her all the money he earned for her to spend for drink. The boy, after much hesitation, said that his stepfather had "pinched his eye once."

A series of concerts in aid of the missionary cause in Africa is being arranged by the Rev. Thomas L. Johnson. These concerts will include vocal selections in four of the tribal languages of Africa and many of the best jubilee songs. The quartet will be Mrs. Julia Burgess, soprano; Miss Hulda Buford, alto; James Perry, tenor, and D. B. Peyton, bass. Mrs. Julia McSpadder will be accompanist. The Mukimvica Mission is in need of $900, and the Rev. Mr. Johnson is delegated to procure that amount. The concert will be supplemented by a lecture. These singers, known as the Congo Quartet, have made a most excellent impression wherever heard, and are steadily gaining in popularity.

John Jacobson, who is known to the North Side police as the "furniture-polish thief," was held to bail by Justice Kersten yesterday in bonds of $1,600. Jacobson was arrested on descriptions furnished by several citizens whom he had victimized. His method of work was to go to a house with bottles of so-called furniture polish and offer to show its value by experimenting upon the furniture in the house. In nearly every case he was allowed to thus show his wares, and when opportunities were offered by the temporary absence of the lady of the house, or otherwise, he would steal whatever valuables he could carry away.

"He is evidently an old thief," said the officer who arrested him, "and we expect there will be a great many more charges against him by people who have not yet heard of his arrest, and much of the unidentified plunder at the Larrabee Street Station may be claimed."

"How many charges are there against him now?"

"Four."

"All right; continued until next Tuesday, and $400 bail on each charge."

Durkee's Salad Dressing—popular Mayonaise. Durkee's Pure Mustard—Gauntlet brand.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
George W. Bassett, Sarah G. Berryman	25—26
Emil Koehler, Bertha Neuffer	25—19
Frank C. Haeger, Annie Bremer	23—20
A. C. Lichtenberger, Omaha, Ed. E. Specht, same	20—18
Paul Sundberg, Matilda Wylander	26—24
Richard Meyers, Mary Durcek	23—22
William Cunnane, Nora Kenney	28—22
Charles Cahill, Marcia Devaney	29—24
Richard N. Angelsberg, Rosehill, Mary K. Geimer, Cooperstown, Wis	28—25
Robert C. McCorquodale Jr., Ida J. Jubb	25—22
James Philips, Lake, Mary Carr	22—24
Rufus G. Collins, Christie M. Owen	31—24
Charles J. Eck, Annie Isaacksen	26—22
Fred Bente, Louise Hulscher	32—30
Erick A. Pederson, Anamlie Holm	24—22
W. Carlington, Oak Park, Julia Waldon, same	21—22
William Watson, Cassie Ford	29—21
Thomas O'Connor, Kittie Burne	26—21
Charles C. Parker, Rila Bedell	25—23
Karl Koch, Marie Zimmerman	30—26
Michael Kelly, Hampshire, Ill., Mary Manning	33—29
Frank Beshel, Caroline Petit	25—22
Charles R. Huntington, Lizzie Edith Young	30—21
J. Marcbinski, Lake, Anastasia Grabowski, same	22—22
Edward Johnson, Manistee, Ida Brown	29—18
Harry Newman, Aurora, Clementine Englander	27—30
J. Ellis Worth Dayton, Lodie Zearing	25—20
Jacob Best, Lake View, Sophia Smossman, same	21—27
Frank Tyrrell, Hyde Park, Maude Kerwin, same	26—18
John J. Sweeney, Ida M. Coyle	27—22
Thomas H. Hay, Mary Sullivan	73—21
John Gorman, Annie Quigley	35—29
Arthur D. How, Fannie L. Stahl	29—21
Evareste Lauradeau, Mary Cronin	27—27
John Vogel, Lake, Alice Van Houw, same	34—25
Frank G. Reiss, Mary M. Bannemeier	36—30
Rochawark Marcin, Katarzyna Mituziwska	27—23
Charles G. Marter, Maggie C. Casey	31—19
Mark Henry Jr., Elmira, Helena A. Prescott	24—22
E. M. Lewis, Evanston, H. R. Balding, same	30—30
Joseph Steple, Mina Wunderlich	30—30
R. E. Pemberton, Minneapolis, Elizabeth Hall	32—28
David Driscoll, Kate Harman	28—26
Julius Lengoe, Augusta Reinboldt	44—42
Johan O. Knail, Hattie Herman	30—23
Joseph Mers, Anna Hochberger	43—39
Lindow T. Cawl, Hattie M. Horner	40—25
Thomas McCabe, Mary Fitzpatrick	22—21
Alfred Sterner, Kate Dwyer	25—30
Fr. Richard Hase, Lottidia Kop	32—32
Georg e J. Habener, Anna McNaught	23—24
William J. Wainwright, Nellie A. Mullin	23—23
Frank Marx, Louise Doile	29—30
John Mackie, Caroline Cramer	36—18
Joseph W. Rauch, Annie Stemets	26—21
Henry Budmann, Tiricke Boldnan	29—30
Charles Bretag, Mary Dappen	27—30
Fred J. Zutenmeister, Mary L. Fischer	29—21
Robert L. Chisholm, Amelie Cassandt	36—36
James M. Parnie, Christina Dutch	27—30
Henry Fantl, Frome Lederer	25—19
Oscar Hanson, Anne Mary Christianson	25—21
Wilber N. Cunningham, Anne Wallace	34—30
George Rehfeldt, Ida Hinge	24—30
John McKee, Frances Miller	24—19
Louis Fahren, Laura Brade	26—22
John Anton, Maggie Heins	28—22
Hugh A. McFadden, Elizabeth G. Pascoe	23—19
Alexander M. Forbes, Mary Ann Kelly	25—27
Rhuby T. Besent, Rosa T. Kelpert	30—24
Joseph Kuhr, Linda Richer	20—20
William H. Ludwig, Sophie Christine Bins	35—30
James Pottinger, Maggie Eglisham	23—22
William R. Jones, Englewood, Bessie May Logan, same	29—19
Oscar Stark, Maggie Robinson	27—18
Albert Davis, Emilie Slajchert	25—21
Frank Wetsel, Lake View, Emma Swalow	29—19
Joseph Hinds, Mary Berres	28—28

6,000 PIECES
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Manufacturers' Samples.

THREE FULL LINES WILL BE SOLD TODAY BY

CARSON PIRIE & COMPANY

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.,

At less than cost of manufacture. A COMPLETE WEDDING OUTFIT and INFANTS' OUTFIT ENTIRE can be selected from these samples.

There are three of every garment.

Samples of Gowns at 25c. Samples of Skirts at 25c.
Samples of Gowns at 35c. Samples of Skirts at 35c.
Samples of Gowns at 50c. Samples of Skirts at 50c.
Sample Lines of Drawers at 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Samples of Chemises at 25c, 35c, and 50c.
Samples of Corset Covers.
Samples of Infants' Long and Short Skirts at 35c and 50c.

Sample Lines of Infants' Flannels, Bootees, Bibs, Sacques, in fact, sample line of every article in Ladies' and Infants' Goods made. Positively the largest sale of samples ever held in Chicago.

The most elegant Skirts, with wide embroidery, for $1.00; worth from $2.00 to $3.00.
Night Gowns, almost covered in fine lace, at $1.50; usually sold at from $2.50 to $3.50.
Fine Drawers, with extravagant embroidery, at 75c and $1.00.
Corset Covers at 60c and 75c; usually sold at $1.75 and $2.50.

Among the samples are some of the finest goods made. Most exquisite garments, handsomely embroidered, tucked, or trimmed with the most expensive lace. The opportunity of a lifetime.

Every Lady in Chicago Should See These Bargains.

SAMPLES, REMEMBER, ONLY THREE OF EACH.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

P. S.—As these are sample lines there is great advantage in first choice.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
—OF—
PARASOLS.

WE OFFER 4 LOTS OF FINE PARASOLS AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

LOT 1—About 300 Satin Parasols, in all desirable shades, at
$1.50.

LOT 2—About 300 Check, Stripe, and Plain Satin Parasols at
$1.95.

LOT 3—About 250 Lined and Unlined Novelty Parasols, in Checks, Stripes, and Plain Coachings, at
$2.95.

LOT 4—A limited number of Changeable Stripes and Checks, including Tight Rolls with Fancy Covers, Finest Tips, and Nobby Handles,
$3.45.

Above goods are worth nearly double.

MARRIAGES.

PERRY—SHINN—At South Charleston, O., June 5, 1888, at the residence of the bride's father, J. W. Shinn, by the Rev. James S. Kemper, Charles N. Perry and Mary C. Shinn. No cards.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

DOYLE—John Doyle, aged 56 years, at his residence, 154 East Huron-st., at 8:30 p. m., June 6.
Funeral notice hereafter.

FARRINGTON—On Wednesday, June 6, Mrs. M. J. Farrington.
Funeral services today at 2 p. m., at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Albert Galloway, at Ravenswood. Burial at Tarrytown, N. Y.
☞ New York, Tarrytown, and Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

KENNEDY—June 6, James, dearly beloved son of Mrs. Maria Kennedy, aged 24 years.
Funeral from late residence, No. 85 Hastings-st., Friday, June 8, at 10 o'clock, to the Jesuit Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

Brooklyn (N. Y.), St. Louis (Mo.), and Denver (Col.), papers please copy.

LACEY—June 5, May, daughter of Brian and Catherine Lacey, aged 11 years and 4 months.
Funeral today (Thursday) from parents' residence, No. 2850 Hickory-st., at 10 a. m., to St. Bridget's Church, and thence by cars to Calvary, via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

MURRAY—The funeral of Mr. Patrick Murray will take place at 10 o'clock this morning from his late residence, No. 118 North Union-st., by carriages to Calvary.

SPEAR—June 6, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. T. R. Stearns, Mrs. David Spear, formerly of Springfield, Ill.

SEXTON—At parents' residence, 136 Wabansia-av., Michael, the beloved and eldest son of Dennis and Susan Sexton.
Funeral Friday at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SULLIVAN—June 5, Maria Sullivan, native of Castle island, County Kerry, Ireland.
Funeral this morning at 9:30 from residence of Mr. John Watkins, No. 2130 Wabash-av., by carriages to Calvary.

WALSH—At her residence, No. 329 Henry-st., June 5, Margaret, beloved wife of John L. Walsh.
Funeral Thursday (today) morning by cars to Mount Olivet.
☞ Quebec (Can.) papers please copy.

YATES—Willie G., beloved son of Millard F. and Frances Yates.
Funeral will take place from parents' residence, 500 West Lake-st., Friday, June 8, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GREAT PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE BY the afternoon school of the Second Baptist Church to celebrate "Children's Day" next Sunday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Hanson has accepted an invitation to be present and deliver an address, and an exceptionally fine program has been arranged. A collection will be taken up by some young ladies, and it is hoped that all who can will bring an offering for the missionary cause.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MRS. CHANT, THE NOTED REFORMER OF England, will speak in Trinity M. E. Church, Twenty-fourth-st. and Indiana-av., Friday evening at 7:45 on "Charitable Work in London."

THE NATIONAL THEATRE, 26 AND 28 Clybourn-av., known as Smith's Hall, has been purchased by the Chicago Evangelization Society People's Mission, and will be known as the North Side Tabernacle. It will be formally opened Thursday evening, June 7, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. John V. Farwell will occupy the chair. The following are expected to be present and participate in the exercises: T. W. Harvey, C. H. McCormick, Maj. Whittle, the Revs. Arthur Little, Frank Bristol, W. H. Burns, and H. H. Barbour, Messrs. N. S. Bouton and F. G. Ensign, the Revs. J. W. Stryker, C. F. Goss, T. B. Thames, D. R. Breed, and Herrick Johnson, and Profs. Marquis, Craig, Skinner, and Curtis. The public is invited.

THE PUNDITA RAMABAI WILL SPEAK IN the South Congregational Church at Drexel-boulevard and Fortieth-st. this evening at 8 o'clock in the interests of the new educational movement for high-caste Hindu widows. The Rev. Thomas Hall, Dr. Hirsch, and the Rev. J. L. Jones will also make brief addresses.

THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE CHICAGO Free Employment Bureau at 8 Arcade-court is 329; the public can be accommodated with male help by applying to this office.

ROYAL
FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or alum phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

FINE SHOES.

Special Sale of Light Weight Shoes this week.

Ladies' Fine Kid HAND-MADE Turn Buttoned Boots at
$3.50.

Ladies' Very Fine French Patent Leather Scalloped Vamps, Laced Oxfords, very stylish, at
$3.00.

Ladies' Nice Quality Kid Laced Oxfords, with Patent Leather Trimmings, at
$1.75.

Ladies' Fine Kid, Patent Tipped Laced Oxfords, at
$2.25.

Ladies' Fine Kid Buttoned Boots, with Patent Leather Tips, the latest, at
$3.00.

Children's Stylish Patent Tipped Spring Heel Boots, at
$2.00.

KING'S



QUICK RISING WHEAT FLOUR

For Biscuit, Short Cake, Pastry, &c. More convenient, more healthful, and cheaper than Baking Powders. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured by

KING & LAMB,
14 Fifth-av., Chicago.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.
Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.



"True Power Was Never Born of Brutish Strength."

The spreading elm at Shackamaxon was a silent witness to one of the most refreshing incidents in early American life. In an intolerant age, when the Stuarts upon the throne had proved themselves as despotic as before their exile, when men were imprisoned for their opinions, when on this side of the water acts of bad faith were fast breeding distrust and hatred, Wm. Penn, by simple kindness and fair dealing, established a treaty of peace which continued unbroken for sixty years. The Puritans of Massachusetts hanged Quakers while Indians gratefully revered them.

Cleanliness is a marked characteristic of both early and modern Friends. What would have been the delight of Penn's immediate followers if they had known, as their worthy successors now do, the wonderful properties of

KIRK'S WHITE CLOUD FLOATING SOAP,

That radiant emblem of absolute purity.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago, Soap Makers, Perfumers, Chemists.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

Clearing Sale Of Men's 1-2 Hose

In Men's Furnishing Department—North Aisle.

50 dozen Men's Fancy Striped Lisle ½ Hose
At 35c pair—(reduced from 50c).
75 dozen Men's Fancy Striped Cotton ½ Hose
At 25c pair—(reduced from 35c and 50c).
25 dozen Men's Fancy Striped English Cotton Hose
At 50c pair—(reduced from 75c).

All of the above lines are New Spring Goods, and at these (reduced) prices are VERY CHEAP.

Men's Hosiery forms but a part of the contents of the MEN'S FURNISHING DEPT.

Men's Summer Neckwear,
Men's and Boys' Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs,
Men's and Boys' Underwear, etc., etc., etc.

All in the Newest and Most Stylish shapes and patterns—and all at VERY LOW prices.

Commencing Today at 9,
And Remaining Two Weeks Only,
By Order of the Court.

GREAT
Assignee Sale of Clothing
AT RETAIL,
231 State-st., bet. Adams and Jackson,
CHICAGO, ILL.

$250,000
WORTH OF
Fine Spring Clothing

From the recent great failure of a large Wholesale Clothing House.

$3.87
Buys Men's Fine Spring Suits
WORTH $14. If not satisfactory, can be returned and the $3.87 will be refunded.

98 CENTS
Buys Handsome Spring Style Pants
WORTH $4. If purchaser does not consider them worth $4 they can return same and receive their 98c.

Also full line first quality custom-made Suits and Overcoats, silk and satin-lined, at equally cheap prices.

$5.50 buys $16 Suit. $8.56 buys $18 Suit.

Our $11.75 Suit which we offer is worth $20. This is something extraordinary.
A good All-Wool Suit for a boy, $2.75. And hundreds of other bargains exactly as cheap.
Remember that $1.95 buys a $5 pair of Pants.

The entire assigned stock is thrown on the market regardless of cost to pay creditors, by order of the Court.

Grand Opening Today at 9 a. m.
NO. 231 STATE-ST.,
Between Adams and Jackson-sts., Chicago, Ill.
The store will remain open until 9 o'clock every night, Saturday until 11 p. m.
EVERYBODY INVITED.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

RETAIL.

We call special attention to the "WINDSOR" brand of

Silk Umbrellas

And recommend it highly for its elegant finish. We *guarantee* its wearing qualities.



NOTE! No Windsor Umbrellas are Genuine unless stamped on the Tie as in accompanying cut.

Manufactured by
Belknap, Johnson & Powell,
New York and Phila.

SHIRTS
"TO ORDER."
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Established 1863. All Patterns Preserved.

WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.

CANDY
Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.20 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 823 State-st., Chicago.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

Thursday, June 7th, 1888,
9:30 A. M.

Clearing Sale of Straw Goods

Bankrupt Stock of Cavalry and Infantry Uniforms.
Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing.

IN BASEMENT,

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE

A very large line of Hotel and White Granite Ware.
Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets; China Cups and Saucers.
Also a Great Bankrupt Stock of

Housefurnishing Goods,

Comprising Tinware, Hardware, Granite-lined Goods, Wood and Willow Ware, etc.

Friday, June 8th, 1888,
9:30 A. M.

Job Lots and Bankrupt Stocks
—OF—
Dry Goods, Clothing, & Hats.

In the near future we will sell by order and for account of Fire Underwriters the entire salvage of PAPER of all descriptions from the late fire of the Graham Paper Company, Kansas City, Mo.

Thirty-One Cars of Paper,

IN GOOD CONDITION.

Invoice Value, $50,000.

Particulars of sale hereafter. Goods arranged for sale by SAMUEL GANS, Manager Western Salvage and Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.'S

Auction Announcements!
—FOR—
Week Ending June 9, '88.

C. M. WILBUR, Auctioneer.

Thursday, June 7, 9:30 a. m.,

DRY GOODS.

Important Consignments to Clear.
We are Headquarters for Linen Crashes.
We are Headquarters for Black Cashmeres.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
164 & 166 Market-st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auc'rs.
Will sell at Auction Thursday, June 14,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty-st.

Executors' Sale.

48th-st. and East River, north side of street, 5 and 6 story brick malt house, plot about 175x103.5, and 2 water grants; two lots adjoining on 48th-st., 50x100 feet. DUPLESSIS M. HELM, Exr., 326 Broadway. Maps at Auctioneers', 74 Liberty-st.



James H. Walker & Co.,
Wabash-av. & Adams-st.

White Goods

For the next three days we will make the following remarkable reductions in Novelty White Goods:

	YARD.
Lace Checks and Stripes	5c
Lawn Checks and Cable Cord Stripes	5c
White Two-Toned and Colored Lawn Checks	8c
Colored Striped Lawns, were 15 cents yard	10c
Plaid Organdies, were 30 cents yard	12½c

The above quotations are the lowest made this season, and will close this lot at once.
Mail orders this week only.

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.

First-class instruments. Tone and durability fully guaranteed. Moderate prices. Easy payments. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC
136 State-st., near Madison.

HATS
CHAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Hats.
Correct styles light Casimeres and Derbys. Best line Silk Cassimeres. Boys' and Children's Hats. 148 STATE-ST.

P. GORE & CO.
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...GORE & CO.,
...02 Madison-st.
...June 7th, 1888,
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...AS. W. BARNES'
...Celebrated Hats.
...142 STATE-ST.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888—TWELVE PAGES.

A SKETCH OF CLEVELAND.

THE MAN RENOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Chief Incidents in the Career of the President, from Boyhood Until He Became an Occupant of the White House—Biography of the "Old Roman," Allen Granberry Thurman, Who Is Down on the List for the Nomination as Vice-President.

Down in the obscure town of Caldwell, Essex County, N. J., there stands yet a little two-story-and-a-half white house with wooden shutters, and there, the 18th of March, in the year 1837, was born Stephen Grover Cleveland. His father, a Presbyterian minister, with a large family and a small salary, moved soon after, by way of the Hudson River and the Erie Canal, to Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y., in search of increased income and a larger field of work. Fayetteville was then the most straggling of country villages—about five miles from Pompey Hill, where Gov. Seymour was born. Here the boy Grover Cleveland first went to school. At the age of 14 he had outgrown the capacity of the village school, and expressed a desire to be sent to an academy. To this his father objected. Academies in those days cost money. Besides, the elder Cleveland wanted the lad to become self-supporting by the quickest possible road. The quickest possible road in Fayetteville was country store, where the pastor with a large family had considerable personal influence. Fifty dollars was to be paid the boy the first year, and, if he proved trustworthy, he was to receive $100 the second year. The most painstaking search among two generations fails to discover any flashes of genius in that country store, or any memorials of eccentric talent in that country village. The removal of the elder Cleveland to Clinton gave Grover the long-wished-for opportunity to attend a high school, and he pursued his studies industriously until the family moved up on the Black River to what was then known as Holland Patent—a village of 500 or 600 people—fifteen miles north of Utica. The elder Cleveland preached but three Sundays in this place, when he suddenly died. Grover first heard of his father's death while walking with his sister in the streets of Utica. This event produced the usual break-up of the family, and we next hear of Grover Cleveland setting out for New York City to accept at a small salary the position of under-teacher in an asylum for the blind, where at the time the since well-known Augustus Schell was executive officer.

But teaching he did not believe was his mission, and consequently at the expiration of two years he abandoned it and started out to seek his fortune. His first idea was to go to Cleveland. As he has since said, the name seemed a good omen. But his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a noted stock-breeder, lived in Buffalo, and he went straight to him for advice and guidance.

"See here," said the uncle, after a long consultation, "I want somebody to get up my herd-book this year. You come and stay with me and help me, and I'll give you $50 for the first year's work, and you can look round."

We find the boy now annotating Short-Horns out at Black Rock, two miles from Buffalo. But he kept his eye out for a chance to enter a law-office while he was editing the stock-book; and one day he walked into the rooms of Messrs. Rogers, Bowen & Rogers and told them what he wanted. There were a number of young men in the place already. But young Cleveland's persistency won, and he was finally permitted to come as an office-boy and have the use of the law-library. For this he received the nominal sum of $3 or $4 a week, out of which he had to pay his board and washing.

Four years in the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers as a student equipped him with sufficient elementary knowledge and experience to become managing clerk at the end of that time.

In 1863 the question of who should be appointed Assistant District Attorney for the County of Erie was warmly discussed by the young lawyers in Messrs. Rogers & Bowen's offices. There were several that were both eligible and anxious, but it does not appear that young Cleveland advanced his own claims. Indeed, it is a fact that, after the matter had been pretty well canvassed, they all agreed that he was the person that ought to have it, and they urged him to accept it. He was appointed, and from that moment his public record began. During three years he was in the District Attorney's office.

It was during the performance of the duties of this office, and at a time when a large number of important cases with which he alone was thoroughly familiar were demanding his attention, that he was drafted. There was no question at all of what his duty was. He promptly supplied a substitute. At the end of three years he was nominated by the Democrats for the District-Attorneyship. In the canvass that followed he was beaten by the Republican candidate, Lyman K. Bass. This was in 1865. In 1866 Mr. Cleveland formed a law partnership with the late I. K. Vanderpool, which lasted till 1869. He afterwards associated himself with the late A. P. Lansing and the late Oscar Folsom.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated and elected in 1869 to be Sheriff of Erie County. In that important position he earned additional honors.

At the close of his term of office as Sheriff Cleveland formed a partnership with his former antagonist, Lyman K. Bass, and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass' health not long afterwards proving precarious he went to Colorado, and the firm became Cleveland & Bissell, to which partnership Mr. George J. Sicard was admitted in 1881.

Grover Cleveland's election as Mayor of Buffalo, on a Democratic and reform ticket, in 1881, suddenly lifted him from local into State prominence. The incidents of that election and subsequent administration are familiar throughout the country. It is strictly true that Mayor Cleveland was swept into office on one of those tidal-waves of popular protest against ring-rule that are as resistless as they are sudden. But it was after all a local contest.

Mr. Cleveland was elected Governor of New York in 1882 by 192,854 majority. It is claimed that this phenomenal vote is proof of his great popularity in the State, and an indication of his probable success in the Presidential election of this year. It should be noticed, however, that Gov. Cleveland's total vote was but 535,318, while the total vote cast for Garfield in 1880 was 555,544. In other words Garfield received 20,226 more votes in 1880 than Cleveland did in 1882, the population of the State in the meantime having increased several hundred thousands.

July 10, 1884, Mr. Cleveland was nominated by the Democracy in Chicago for President of the United States and made the race against James G. Blaine, which is still fresh in the minds of the politicians and the public. Having been elected by carrying New York by an extremely narrow plurality, he was duly inaugurated in Washington, March 4, 1885. The most notable feature of the earlier part of his Administration was his marriage at the White House, June 2, 1886, to Miss Frances Folsom, the daughter of his former law partner.

GROVER'S RUNNING MATE.

The Man Who Is to Provide the Statesmanship and Brains for the Ticket.

Allen G. Thurman was born in Lynchburg, Va., Nov. 13, 1813. His grandfather fought in the Revolution and his mother came of distinguished Revolutionary stock. His parents moved to Ohio when he was 6 years old. He studied law with ex-Gov. Allen and Judge Swayne, and appears to have had no ambition except to be a good lawyer with a fair practice. He was nominated, however, over his protest for the Twenty-ninth Congress, and was elected after a quiet canvass, in which there was nothing on his side but his wise and homely speeches, reversing an adverse majority by over 600 votes. He was put on the Judiciary Committee of the House and soon became distinguished as a great lawyer. He declined reëlection at the close of his term and retired, as he thought, to private life for good and all. But in 1851, when the new Constitution of Ohio was adopted, he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court Judgeship and was elected, leading the ticket by over 2,000 votes. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief Justice. In 1857, after a season of rest, he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the Governorship against Rutherford B. Hayes. There was clearly no chance for a Democratic victory, the Republican majority the year before having been 43,000. Under Judge Thurman's sledgehammer blows, however, this enormous majority was beaten down to a trifle less than 3,000, and the Legislature was captured by a decisive majority, insuring the defeat of Ben Wade, and Judge Thurman was elected in Mr. Wade's stead, and took his seat in the Senate in 1869. He became immediately one of the great leaders of his party. Ready in debate, pleasing and terrible by turns, he was so thorough a Democrat and so accomplished a statesman that he spoke unerring truth and made his casual utterances a platform on which his party could stand. Senator Conkling said of him that he had never seen him discomfited in debate; that his equipment was without equal, and that when thrown by sheer weight of numbers he could beat a cat falling on his feet. In 1875 he was reëlected and served to the close of his term in 1881. He served on the best committees and maintained his position as the leader of his party in the Senate Chamber.

On retiring from the Senate, March 4, 1881, Senator Thurman determined to devote himself to his private affairs and to decline all invitations to become a candidate for any public position of whatever name or character. In a week, however, he was appointed by President Garfield, with ex-Secretary Howe of Wisconsin and ex-Secretary of State Evarts, to represent the American Government in the International Congress to assemble in Paris in the spring of 1881 to consider and agree, if possible, upon the propriety of fixing a uniform rule by which silver should be regarded as money by the countries therein represented. Inasmuch as the acceptance of this appointment furnished him an opportunity to visit Europe in a pleasant way, a thing he had always desired to do, but had never found the time for, he determined to make the acceptance of it an exception to his previous resolution. He accordingly sailed from New York April 5, 1881, and arrived in New York on his return in October. In addition to France he visited Switzerland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, Scotland, and returned much improved in health and delighted with his journey. Soon after his return from Europe he argued two important cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, one of which involved the title to a vast amount of mining property in Colorado aggregating in value many millions of dollars. Following closely upon this he was selected, with Chief-Justice Cooley of Michigan and Mr. Washburne of Illinois, ex-Minister to France, to serve upon an advisory commission in the troubles as to differential rates between the trunk railroads leading from the Atlantic seaboard to the West. In the National Democratic Convention of 1884 Thurman was badly treated by his alleged friends, and he has been living in retirement ever since, his only active service until recently being in the capacity of attorney for the Government in its suits against the Bell Telephone Company. His last appearance before the public was as principal counsel of the United States in the famous tally-sheet forgery cases of Franklin County, for which he was mercilessly abused by the ring organs of the Democratic party in Ohio because he consented to appear against the defendants, all of whom were prominent Democrats.

Judge Thurman is one of the most thorough scholars in public life in this country. Always a student, he became early in life a great lawyer, and since then has devoted much time to lighter study. He is a fine French scholar, and his favorit books are the works of the earlier French dramatists, which he reads in the original. He has an unusually large and well selected library, and there are few books in the range of polite literature that he is not familiar with. He has a literal genius for mathematics, and frequently occupies himself in working out the most abstruse and intricate problems. He says that he is prouder of his knowledge of mathematics than he is of anything else. He had no collegiate training, and has no diploma save the certificate of a grammar school.

THE WELCH CASE NEARLY FINISHED.

The Arguments Will Be Commenced Today—A Deaf Witness.

Owing to Mr. Hardy's absence in the Welch case yesterday an attempt was made to secure a continuance, and when the court refused to allow it Charles A. Hale of No. 75 Thirty-third street was called. Two years ago his mother, Lucy P. Hale, was injured by the Chicago City Railway Company, and he called on Mr. Holmes and was referred to Mr. Welch.

"I saw Welch, and he declined to do anything. I told him I had seen two eye-witnesses at different times, and each confirmed the statement of my mother that the car started before she got off the car, thus throwing her down.

"'How do you know I didn't send those witnesses to you?' asked Welch.

"I didn't comprehend at first, but my brother did and said:

"'The company wouldn't do anything of that kind,' he said.

"'Why, of course I would,' was Welch's reply. 'It is my business to protect the company in these suits, and I often send men around to find out what the prosecutors know.' He said he often sent people around to pump witnesses."

Treasurer Thomas C. Pennington was called and instructed as to what documents he should bring down as testimony, and the prosecution said that was all.

Mr. Hynes had a few witnesses on rebuttal touching the story that at an inquest Dec. 2, 1885, on a man named Murphy, Welch was present and handed envelopes containing money to the Coroner's jury, which had exonerated the Chicago City Railway Company from all blame in the matter of Murphy's death. The first of these was Alonzo Ramsdell, a Court-House watchman, who was one of the Coroner's jury.

"Was any money passed on that occasion?" he was asked.

"We got certificates from the Deputy Coroner, that was all I saw," said Ramsdell.

"Were there any envelopes containing money passed?"

"Well, I didn't see any."

"Had you seen Welch before sitting on the jury?" asked Mr. Parkhurst.

"I had not."

George W. Mundorloh, tall, lank, and lean, stumbled up to the witness-chair. He was hard of hearing and couldn't see well. He had also been a juror in the Murphy case.

"Were any envelopes containing money passed?" he was asked.

"Were there relatives holding Murphy fast? No, he was dead when I got there."

Mr. Hynes leaned forward and repeated the question, yelling at the top of his voice.

"I ain't that kind of a man that you can buy with money," replied the witness.

"Well, answer yes or no."

"No."

"Who summoned you?" asked Mr. Pope on cross-examination.

"Germany," was the reply.

Everybody laughed and Mr. Mundorloh got mad.

The question was repeated and he smiled.

"O, Saxony," he said, and Mr. Pope gave it up.

Nicholas J. Webber, another juror, denied receiving anything but the juror's certificate, and Mr. Hynes announced that he only had two more witnesses, Deputy-Coroner McSwain and Superintendent Holmes.

"Neither can get here this morning," said Mr. Hynes, "and as Mr. Hardy should be here when Mr. Holmes is on the stand I would ask that the case go over until tomorrow morning. Mr. Holmes is busy today. I don't care to say what he is doing, as I do not care to give Mr. King a chance to say we are parading Mr. Holmes' Sunday-school character around."

"Well, you had better parade it all you can when you have the chance," retorted Mr. King.

"Well," said Mr. Hynes, "he is presiding over an important meeting of the directors of the Home for the Friendless."

"How much longer will it take you to close your testimony?" asked Mr. Parkhurst.

"Not over an hour," was the reply.

"Then," said Judge Hawes, "we will adjourn until tomorrow morning, when we will close the evidence and commence the arguments. I think we can close it up."

"We've got to do it. I can't spend any more time on the case," said Mr. Pope, and the case went over.

A Watch for the Blind.

A Swiss watch manufacturer has just invented a watch for the blind, on the dial of which the hours are indicated by twelve projecting pegs, one of which sinks every hour.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

GRESHAM IN CHICAGO.

A NEW YORK PAPER'S INTERVIEW WITH MR. MEDILL.

Everybody for the Hoosier Judge—No Machine at Work—He Is a Protectionist, the Same as His Party, and Hopes to Get to Heaven—A Voter Who Was for Blaine, but Now Wants Gresham Nominated.

New York *Press* (Rep.), June 5, 1888: The following telegraphic dispatch was received tonight from a staff correspondent of the *Press* now in Chicago. In view of the strength of the movement favoring Judge Gresham for President, it will be read with interest:

Two big horseshoes hang over the desks of the city editors in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE office, and two big pictures of Judge Walter Quintin Gresham ornament the plate-glass windows of the counting-rooms below. If these indications of the luck and popularity of the adopted son of Illinois seem sentimental, the visitor can find plenty of more substantial ones in the pleasant corner room on the fourth floor occupied by Joseph Medill.

This sturdy Blaine man and sturdy Gresham man takes a hopeful and logical view of the political situation. He not only insists that the Hoosier Judge can sweep the country beyond a doubt, but he argues it all out pretty satisfactorily.

The argument, briefly, is that Gresham can carry Indiana so strongly that it will easily be Republican for many years to come, and that if four Electoral votes cannot be got east of the Alleghenies out of the States there that Blaine lost the party of Lincoln and Grant had better go out of business.

So the inference that Mr. Medill draws is that the Indiana candidate of Illinois could not fail to be elected. "I don't understand," he said, "how they get the impression in the East that the Gresham men are anti-Blaine men. Just the reverse is true.

"Of the hundreds of thousands of Republican voters in this State, the greatest and most powerful State of the West, I venture you cannot find one Blaine man in a hundred who is not heart and soul for Gresham. If there are a few exceptions they only prove the rule.

"There is no reason why they should not be. Judge Gresham has been a friend of Blaine for years. When Mr. Blaine pulled out, and the Paris letter proves that those who believed the Florence letter was sincere, they all went to work for Judge Gresham."

"That reminds me," I ventured to put in, "that Judge Gresham's position on the tariff question has been doubted in some quarters and misunderstood in others."

"Yes," the reply was. "But there is no reason for it. It is enough to say for Judge Gresham that if he were to become the nominee of the Republican party he would stand on the Republican platform. The convention will forecast the Republican policy in the campaign on the tariff as it will in other matters.

"It will make the platform, and the nominee, whoever he is, will accept it. That would be the case with Gen. Gresham; so it is useless to discuss whether he is a high protectionist or not." That would seem to be an undoubted fact, for there will be plenty of protection in the Republican platform, and it is not likely that any citizen of this great country will refuse a Presidential nomination when it is offered him.

"I find something in support of these views of Mr. Medill in THE TRIBUNE of this morning. At the head of the editorial column is 'Gresham's tribute to Blaine and Logan in 1884, from the Wall street speech of Oct. 20.'

"It runs: 'Our candidates for President and Vice-President have been conspicuous in public life for more than a quarter of a century. They are men of acknowledged ability. No man in the country is better equipped than Mr. Blaine to discharge the duties of the highest office in the gift of the people, and Gen. Logan is no less eminent as a statesman than as a soldier.'

"This was followed immediately by another quotation from the same speech. It related to the tariff and said: 'In revising our tariff laws and reducing our customs revenue home interests should not be neglected. Indeed, protection to manufacturers and laborers can and should be afforded by taxing only such imports as come into real competition and admitting others free.

"'No one disputes that the Republican party is in favor of thus affording protection to our domestic industries. Revenue laws should be enacted with reference to our local conditions and wants. We should legislate in the interest of our own people rather than in the interest of mankind at large.

"'Not until we are able to control the markets of the world can we afford to adopt free trade. No intelligent man needs to be told that the weight of opinion in the Democratic party is decidedly opposed to the protective question, but that once in full possession of the Government it would refuse to enact or maintain protective-tariff laws.'

"They are talking a good deal in some parts of the East," I said, "about Judge Gresham's religion, calling him a skeptic."

"I know they are," said Mr. Medill; "rather foolish, it seems to me. I wish my chances of getting through the gate past St. Peter were as good as Judge Gresham's. He is a punctual churchgoer. He goes to Dr. Swing's, as 2,500 other Christians do. His wife is a Presbyterian and a member of Dr. Swing's church. The Judge is a pewholder there. His people were all Methodists, just as mine were, but my wife is a Presbyterian, and I follow where she leads, but, I fear, afar off."

"What about Judge Gresham's strength?" I asked. "Is he gaining?"

"We don't know directly anything about his strength in this office, except that we hear from all over the country that he is strong. Sometimes we print that there are no delegates from such a State that are for Gresham, and in a few days we get a letter from some delegate in that State saying that he is for Gresham and knows of two or three others who are for him also.

"We haven't kept any table of the way the delegates are likely to vote, and I don't know anybody here who has. There has been no organization to the Gresham movement, anyway—or, I should say, there was a committee a long time ago, but it disbanded because everybody wanted to join it.

"It is as if the whole town and neighborhood appointed itself a committee to work for the favorit of them all. They talk about 'tons of campaign documents' being circulated in the East. The only campaign document that I have heard anything about is this supplement to THE TRIBUNE here, which contains a sketch of the Judge that one of our reporters wrote on one side, with a picture, and our regular editorial matter on the other. They sold all of those at retail over our counter, and I gave orders to have a few hundred more printed. They sold all those, and I repeated the order. They sold all of those, so I ordered several thousand struck off. Those are going over the counter in the same way. People send in for them."

"You count Judge Gresham a sure winner if he is nominated?"

"Yes, because he will surely carry Indiana, and every State Blaine carried," replied Mr. Medill. "We are sure that in the cities of Fort Wayne, South Bend, Terre Haute, Lafayette, New Albany, and other cities he will gain votes by the thousand, and put Indiana in the list of Republican States. That would bring us within four votes of an election. Those ought to be got in the East without trouble. If they can't, why then no Republican can win."

"How does he spend his time?"

"Judge Gresham has probably decided just as many cases in court the last month as he ever did. He goes about among his friends here as if he had never heard his name mentioned for the Presidency. If anybody talks about the election or the nomination, he always at once changes the subject. He has steadily refused to say anything for publication. He is a Judge on the bench, and could not find it proper to give his views except in the usual way of Judges.

"But Judge Gresham is a prophet. Four years ago he said: 'A Republican Congress has enacted a law for the better administration of the civil service. It has been faithfully carried into effect by a Republican Administration and has already worked a marked improvement in that service. Mr. Blaine has given satisfactory assurances of his fixed determination to execute it should he be elected, and he will have the aid and influence of his party.

"'On the other hand, should Gov. Cleveland be elected, his party, with great unanimity, will insist in sweeping changes in the civil service. However good his intentions might be, he could not successfully withstand this demand. The leading men in the Democratic party have repeatedly declared their opposition to any reform in the civil service. It was this party that, departing from the teachings and habitr of our fathers, adopted and enforced the "spoils system" in the administration of the Government. This system is a legacy from the Democratic party, and it has not lost its appetite for official plunder.'

"There is no doubt that Judge Gresham is a good prophet, but now he says nothing. To those of his friends who urge him to talk about the questions which have most interested the country while he has been upon the bench, he has always replied: 'That would be saying that I am a Republican.'

"There the conversation always ends, because no one who knows Judge Gresham cares to bother him to say that he has been a Republican for thirty years; they know that already."

He Was for Blaine but Now Wants Gresham.

CHICAGO, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It was my privilege to be the President of the first "Young Men's Blaine Club of Chicago." That was in 1880. We were loyal to the great American, for after Garfield was nominated, instead of disbanding we promised Garfield our support, and adjourned as a Blaine club to meet the first Tuesday in February, 1884. Since the writing of the "Florence letter," knowing the man, the members of our old club whom I have seen accepted Mr. Blaine's refusal to run as final, and have, as I have, turned our eyes towards the soldier and statesman Judge Gresham. With him and some good Eastern man for second place, as Morton, Depew, Phelps, or Hawley, we are sure of having brains, not beef, to represent us as Chief Magistrate. In Gresham we will have a man who fought and suffered that his country might live, and not a man who furnished a substitute when conscripted, whom he subsequently permitted to die in the poorhouse; not a man whose sympathies are altogether with England; not a man "who reaches the climax of his great powers by vetoing with ghoulish glee a $2 pension bill for a disabled soldier." With Gresham we will not have, as the Democracy has, what Ingalls calls a fetich, but we will have the brave soldier, the statesman, the upright, honest, learned Judge. A man who will bring to the office learning, judgment, and statesmanship—a man who can certainly be elected even against a campaign of big collars and big bandana handkerchiefs. With Gresham as leader and Blaine, Ingersoll, and others on the stump—a united Republican party—the party represented by this imbecile Administration will be put to flight, and the alleged election of Cleveland in 1884 contradicted and disproved. W. B. BRADFORD.

Gresham Walked and Let a Sick Soldier Ride His Horse.

PAOLI, Ind., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a farmer, citizen, and one of the first children born in this county after emigration had commenced the settlement of this State, I have concluded to write a word in regard to the sentiment existing in favor of Watt Gresham's candidacy for President. The sentiment of this (the Second) district is becoming wild. The enthusiasm is so great that you hear his candidacy favored from every tongue except some old-time Democrat who got a skinning from his tongue when a mere boy. We all know him personally, and to know him is only to love him. His pure, unsullied character is entirely above reproach. The feeling is so great it is simply irrepressible.

It seems that the Democrats are being infected with the same feeling. I met one a few days ago and told him there was a possibility of Watt Gresham (we all call him "Watt") becoming the nominee for President. He said, with astonishment and with tears trickling down his face, "If that is so myself and boys will be bound to vote for him." He said: "I had a brother in his regiment who, while on a long march, fell sick. Gen. Gresham noticed him laboring along with his knapsack on his back, and requested him to halt and get on his horse and ride. My brother was a mere boy, but at first refused and told the General it was more important that he should remain on his horse, to which the General said under no circumstances would he ride and let one of his sick men walk. My brother then mounted the horse and rode him until they got into camp. The next day my brother was sent to a hospital, and in a few days came home and died."

I am no politician, but want the ball kept rolling. We of Indiana have another great man, a grandson of old "Tippecanoe," for whom we entertain the kindest regards, but his name sounds cool. We want a man like Watt Gresham, one who is near the people. Give us him and we will carry the Second District, which is 4,000 or 5,000 Democratic. Orange County, 200 Democratic, will give 400 Republican majority with Judge Gresham at the head of the ticket.

T. N. BRAXTAN.

"He Is a Man of Clean Record."

GALLATIN, Tenn., June 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The appended editorial is from yesterday's Nashville *American*, the leading Democratic paper of Tennessee. The Gresham following in this section appreciates the high tribute thus paid the Judge. Since the unconditional withdrawal of Mr. Blaine from the contest we look to see the nomination surely go to Indiana's illustrious son, Walter Quintin Gresham. All honor to THE TRIBUNE for the noble fight it is making in his behalf.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN.

Looking over the whole field it now appears to us that probably Gresham will be the Republican nominee. When it became certain that Blaine would not be we supposed Depew would be. But the Republican leaders are rapidly turning to the West for a candidate. We do not believe the politicians will suffer Sherman to be nominated. The politicians of the North will regard the Southern movement for Sherman as an officious interference with a great responsibility in which they give no assistance except noise. The leaders are coming to believe that Gresham can hold the entire West and keep it steadfast for the party, and this is a matter the Republicans are looking at with the deepest interest. Depew is popular in New York, but he is a railroad President, which will hurt him in the West. Gresham is a Judge—a crippled soldier. *He is a man of clean record.* Dan Voorhees said: "There can be no personal warfare on Gresham." He lives in Indiana, a State which is important for the Republicans to carry. And, while his decisions as Judge have made Gould his enemy, they have made him many friends with the masses. In the West he is regarded as a revenue-reformer, though a protectionist. All over the West his popularity has increased greatly within the last few months, and Eastern Republicans, though opposed to him at first, are now turning to him.

Is It in the Climate?

CHICAGO, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The little Town of Corydon, Ind., was the early home of one President, Gen. Harrison, and also the early home of our next President, Gen. Gresham.

In 1808 Gen. Harrison was appointed Governor of the Territory of Indiana, with instructions to select a site for the Territorial Capital. Early in the spring he descended the Ohio River in a flatboat, and, shouldering his valise, carried the Government ashore and located it, temporarily, in a little brick house that is probably still standing, near the river-bank, in the Town of Jeffersonville. For about two months this was the Capital. During this time Gen. Harrison prospected for a permanent site for his future city—one he fondly hoped from its central location would become the future Capital of the country. Beside a large spring now in the Corydon Fair Ground there was a log cabin occupied by a family named Smith. Here Harrison obtained boarding, and stretching a sheet across the end of the room again deposited valise, Territorial Government, and all its honors, in his new residence. A day or two after having surveyed the site of the new town he said to Miss Smith, afterwards Mrs. Bennis: "Now we have the city surveyed, to you belongs the naming of it." She chose the name from the song in the "Old Missouri Harmomist," in which Caroline bemoans the fate of her Corydon. In 1816 Indiana became a State, and in 1824 the Capital was removed to Indianapolis.

The early settlers of Corydon were an exceptionally intelligent class of people. They were the class to whom jeans or broadcloth makes no difference, and their children, whatever be their circumstances in life, have always had the advantages of association with respectable, well-behaved, and intelligent people. But if the Corydonians get off their balance, and take to putting on airs, we will forgive them, for it is not every little town of 1,000 inhabitants that can furnish two Presidents of the United States.

A. T. S.

That taint of scrofula in your blood can be wholly eradicated by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Over 16,000 physicians indorse Platt's Chlorides as the proper household disinfectant.

BLAINE STARTS TODAY

ON HIS FAMOUS COACHING TOUR THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS.

It Will Occupy a Month and Include Many Points of Interest—The Salisbury Ministry in Trouble Over Their License Compensation Policy—A Graceful Tribute to America Through Ex-President Arthur's Son—Miss Calhoun and "The Scarlet Letter."

[*New York Tribune Cable.*]

LONDON, June 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and their two daughters and Miss Dodge arrived Saturday evening in London. Their departure from Paris had been postponed, owing partly to engagements and partly to a severe cold which Mr. Blaine had caught and which made traveling imprudent. They are all at the Hotel Metropole, one of the biggest in London, where, after twenty minutes' waiting, anxious inquirers may sometimes find out whether Mr. Blaine is in. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie are staying at the same hotel, and the whole party start Thursday morning on that already famous coaching tour to Scotland. Their road lies through the eastern counties of England, and all or nearly all the eastern cathedral towns will be visited, including Peterborough, Ely, Lincoln, York, and Durham. Their destination is Cluny Castle, belonging to Mr. MacPherson of Cluny, in the Speyside country, with some 11,000 acres about it, but no deer forest. Thirty days are allowed for the journey. There will be no traveling Sundays, of course. Mr. Blaine and his family will spend about a fortnight at Carnegie Castle, as for the summer Cluny is likely to be called. They will return to London by rail, arrive here about the 15th of July, and sail July 19 from Southampton for New York on the Norddeutscher steamer Trave. Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie will remain in Cluny till the end of September, and return on that gigantic new Inman ship the City of New York, which is bigger by 2,500 tons than anything afloat on the Atlantic, and is expected to break the record on her first voyage. Mr. Carnegie was a guest Sunday evening at the Gallery Club, where he met a number of eminent men, to all of whom his reputation as a radical seemed well known.

Mr. Blaine, in spite of his Paris cold, is looking extremely well, and in spite of his refusal of the Presidency is in extremely good spirits. His faith in the election of the Republican candidate is firm, provided only that a good candidate be chosen who will force the fighting on the tariff. The fears and hopes of most Americans abroad point in the same direction. I have met no free-trader who believes or wishes that the Democrats will put themselves squarely on a free-trade platform, and no protectionist who doubts that the country could be carried with Mr. Blaine as a candidate, or who does not believe that it can now be carried if the contest is between American protection and British free trade.

The Ministry are daily more impressed with the force and significance of opinion against their license-compensation policy. Saturday's turnout in Hyde Park was numerous and enthusiastic, not to say fanatical. Mr. Caine's speech was the most menacing feature of the day. Mr. Caine is one of the Liberal-Unionist whips, yet he said: "If the Ministry elect to stand or fall on these licensing clauses, so far as I am concerned they may fall." If that spirit should spread in the Liberal-Unionist ranks they would fall fast enough. But it will not spread. Mr. Caine is a unique instance of a man who is for temperance first and union afterward. Besides, the Ministry do not mean to let the question at present come to a vote. They will take advantage of the recent judicial decision hostile to the view on which these license clauses were framed. That decision has been appealed against and is thought likely to be reversed. Mr. Ritchie will announce, when these clauses are reached, that the Government is unwilling to proceed with them while the point at issue is before the courts, and will move to postpone them, and this will be carried. Their tactics, if not heroic, are clever enough, and will shelve the difficulty for the moment. They cannot get rid of the question permanently, nor will the British taxpayer forget the attack that has been made on his pockets.

The Irish exhibition in London has been opened with a speech from Mr. Sexton, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, eloquent enough to discourage English competition. The Lord Mayor of London, who joined in the ceremony with his colleague of Dublin, contented himself with saying "ditto" to Mr. Sexton. Orangemen, Catholics, Nationalists, and Unionists stood side by side upon the platform. Mr. Parnell was present, but said nothing. The exhibition is still far from ready.

The committee of the Gallery Club, which includes some of the most distinguished persons in London, have elected the son of ex-President Arthur an honorary member of the club for a year. This compliment is unusual, if not unique. The committee wish it known that it was meant as a mark of respect to the late Chief Magistrate of the United States and of good will to America. Mr. Arthur's proposer was, I believe, the Earl of Wharncliffe, and the election was unanimous.

"The Scarlet Letter" was produced last night by Miss Calhoun at the Royal Theatre in the Coleridge-Forbes version. This version proves to be an excellent literary performance, but lacking in dramatic energy and coherence. The five short acts are so many tableaux. Yet each of the first four is full of life and color, the interest rising steadily till the fifth is reached. Here, unhappily, the adapters have tried to improve on Hawthorne, so that, while nothing but cordial applause was heard during the first four acts, the curtain went down on the fifth amid applause mingled with hissing. The mistake was that Messrs. Coleridge and Forbes, in order to avoid an unhappy ending, prevented Dimmersdale from confessing the murder. "It is the hand of God," says Hester as the curtain falls. Perhaps, but the hands of men and women did not approve this change. But for this mistake everything from the beginning to the end of the evening would have gone well. Miss Calhoun has become a better actress than when at the Haymarket, where she made her London reputation. She played Hester Pryune with tenderness, often with power, and with a reserve and ripeness of method which delighted critics and public. She was both pathetic and sympathetic. Few more difficult scenes than that of the pillory have tasked any actress' powers. There is almost nothing to say, but much to express. Miss Calhoun bore this ordeal with composure and courage. The play may likely succeed when the last act has been rewritten. The house was full of Americans, including Mrs. Phelps, Mrs. Louise White, and Mr. Charles Phelps. The Lord Chief Justice was present to witness his son's experiment, Lady Coleridge with him. There were to be seen also Lady Mackenzie, Sir Morell's wife; Lady Monckton, Mrs. Jeune, Lady Puleston, Sir Frederick Haines, and other well-known persons. This morning's papers have nothing but praise for Miss Calhoun. G. W. S.

A Seizure of Obscene Photographs.

A little disagreement among the people of the Acme Copying Company yesterday led to the arrest of the President of the company and the exposure of an indecent traffic the concern is said to have been carrying on for some time under the shield of a legitimate business which the company does at Nos. 302 and 304 West Van Buren street. They have been doing an enormous business in obscene pictures.

An artist named Settle was employed by the concern and objected to not receiving his pay. He informed the police of the company's traffic in obscene pictures. A warrant was taken out late in the afternoon and Officers Nordrum and Plunkett raided the place and seized 300 negatives and cabinet photographs of scantily clad and suggestively posed women. The officers say that many of the pictures are those of well-known women of the town, and hint that many giddy young girls of respectable West Side families have been induced to pose for some suggestive pictures.

The company is said to have had a great many agents out vending these contraband goods on the sly. B. G. Smith, the President and manager, and Melville Parker, an employé, were locked up at the Central Station. Smith is a good-looking man about 30 years of age and Parker a few years younger.

Houses and People All Full.

Kansas City *Journal*: This is a great week for St. Louis. All her now vacant houses will be filled for at least three days.

THE IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

The Committee Investigating the Institution Cannot Get Pay for Services.

IOWA CITY, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—This city—and the entire State for that matter—is just now laughing over the dilema the Investigating Committee looking into the affairs of the State University finds itself in. This committee has been at work here for three weeks and over and including the per diem and expenses of the five members of the committee has incurred an expense of over $2,000. The committee was appointed at the closing hours of the last Assembly under a concurrent resolution drawn by Mr. McFarland of the House, who is on the committee and is its Secretary.

The committee Chairman is A. F. Meservey, who was born in Clinton, De Witt County, Ill., Jan. 3, 1851. His parents moved to Fort Dodge, Ia., in 1855. He studied in Chicago at Emanuel Hall and afterwards at the Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y. In 1872 he was apppointed to the Government Military Academy at West Point, but failing eyesight compelled him to leave at the end of eight months. In 1876 he gave up the mercantile business, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877. In 1878 his father died and he assumed the business left by him. In 1880 he moved to his present home, Cherokee. He was elected to the Senate by the Republican party and has completed his first term.



CHAIRMAN MESERVEY.

The committee members last week thought it about time to replenish their pocketbooks and sent to the Auditor of State their orders for several hundred dollars' worth of warrants. The Auditor refused to issue his warrants, saying he could not pay money out on a mere legislative resolution, and referred the committee to the State Constitution. The feelings of the committee can be imagined, and they at once stopped the private work that they were engaged on here in looking over the books of the university. They found, too, that the Attorney-General of the State is inclined to side with the Auditor, and so all hopes are closed against them in that direction. The best and only thing left open to them is to go to the Executive Council of the State and get that body to appropriate money to carry on the work of the investigation. The Executive Council, however, is not overburdened with cash for extra purposes, and it is not likely they will take any satisfactory action. If they do not do so the only thing that the committee can do is to go ahead or abandon the investigation. If they stop they have their own time lost and $1,000 to pay for witnesses and stenographers and other expenses, to say nothing of their own time and expenses. If they proceed with their work they will have to pay all expenses and take their chances of the next Legislature paying the bills. As the findings, no matter what they may be, will not likely please everybody, there might be some trouble a year or so from now in getting a new Legislature to foot the expenses. The committee is in a bad shape, but the opinion is that it is to blame for the situation it is in. It originated the investigation and then was not sharp enough to see that the matter of pay was secured.

The committee will meet the Executive Council at Des Moines tomorrow to see what can be done. Meantime the interest here in the university investigation increases. The committee is only half through the work.

A GOOD MAN TO STEP DOWN AND OUT.

Postmaster Corse of Boston Will Retire with the Sanction of the President.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—That Postmaster John M. Corse's resignation before long will be in the hands of the President is now believed to be certain. Rumors of his intention to step down and out have been afloat for over two months. It is understood that the Democratic machine of Massachusetts, after having so long unsuccessfully tried to oust him, has at last succeeded, and that his departure from the office will be with the complete sanction of the President. The President, so it is said and believed here, wanted to conciliate those of the Democrats who were disgruntled when he refused to parcel out the offices in their way. Instead of naming Gen. Collins for Secretary of War he named Endicott. Instead of Peter Butler for Collector the President nominated Saltonstall. Corse was made Postmaster, and not Martin, the machine candidate. Frederick O. Prince, Secretary of the National Committee, wanted a high diplomatic berth—that of Minister to England preferred—but got nothing. Judge Abbott was not averse to receiving some similar attention from the President, but he, too, was left out.

All of these men and their friends were dissatisfied. They were especially hostile to Corse as Postmaster, chiefly because, although a faithful public servant, he was not a spoilsman. Corse has consequently been driven hard by his party and has been harassed at every point. Patrick Maguire has attacked him regularly for eight months in his paper, and was instrumental in having charges preferred against one of Corse's subordinates, Williams of Roxbury, merely as a means to fight Corse. By a plan agreed upon recently Corse is to give up his office, and thus the hostile Democracy has been conciliated. Collins, Prince, and Maguire are showing this by working for Cleveland at St. Louis. Collins will probably be Permanent Chairman by special request of the President. Prince and Maguire are Cleveland delegates. Having helped to renominate Cleveland they will help to reëlect him, but the new Cleveland Administration will find a new man as Postmaster of Boston, and his name is John E. Fitzgerald, now Collector of Internal Revenue.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA GRAND ARMY.

Holding the Seventh Annual Encampment—Big Attendance.

OWATONNA, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—The seventh annual encampment of the Southern Minnesota G. A. R. Association began its session here yesterday. The President, J. H. Hellemeg, delivered his address last night. Capts. Castle and Grant of St. Paul also spoke. There are forty posts represented, all accompanied by bands and drum corps. Over 1,500 paraded today. The city is gayly decorated. Over 10,000 people are in the city. Commander-in-Chief J. H. Rea delivered an address this morning. Comrades Wheelock, Department Commander J. H. Ege, E. W. Stanley, Mayor Gutterson, Albert Scheffer, M. H. Dunnell, Capt. I. H. Mullen, and others addressed the assemblage. The election of officers and selection of place of holding the next meeting will take place tomorrow. The citizens spread a banquet for 2,000 people tonight.

A Little Scare in the La Salle Street Tunnel.

There was a little panic in the La Salle street tunnel yesterday afternoon, and, though no one was hurt, several car-loads of passengers were badly scared and shaken up. At 2 p. m. Wells street grip-car No. 118, with another car attached, was going south through the tunnel. The grip driver suddenly found that an electric-light man standing on a ladder on the track fixing a burner was not going to get out of the way in time to avoid the train. The brakes were put on so suddenly that the train was brought to a standstill with a violent shock. The rear car slipped off its trucks and crashed into the car ahead. The people scattered off the cars into the tunnel, and many of them narrowly escaped being run down by a north-bound Clark street grip train. The cable was stopped and traffic impeded for about fifteen minutes before the car was got back on its trucks. About 5 o'clock a Clark street car became stuck on Illinois street, just west of Clark, and before it could be cleared a line of delayed cars strung along Clark street from Illinois to Ontario. It was all right in time to catch the 6 o'clock rush.

Funeral Directors' Convention.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., June 6.—[Special.]—Over 100 delegates were in attendance upon the Iowa Funeral Directors' Association which closed its two days' session here today. The following officers were elected: President, J. R. Krebs, Cedar Rapids; Vice-President, M. Millard, Sioux City; Secretary, M. H. Miller, Tipton; Treasurer, M. Birkett, Creston. The delegate to the National Convention in Baltimore in October is Will Hohenschuh: Executive Committee, Messrs. Hoffman, Dubuque; Jones, Manchester; Wilbur, Marshalltown. The place for the next meeting was fixed at Dubuque for the first Tuesday in June, 1889.

"100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla and true of no other medicine.

TAKING ON A NEW PHASE.

RECIPROCITY WILL COME IN FOR A SHARE OF THE TARIFF DISCUSSION.

Mr. Breckinridge and Other Southern Democrats Have Had Some New Light on the Subject of Trade with Canada—Prospects for Enlarging Chicago's Government Building—Congress Shows More Interest in the Convention than in the Regular Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[Special.]—The tariff debate will take a new turn tomorrow and branch off to some extent on reciprocity with Canada. This will arise over amendments offered this afternoon. The clause in the Mills bill providing that no lumber should be admitted to this country free of duty when an export duty was charged in the country whence it was shipped was under discussion. Mr. Dingley offered an amendment providing that no lumber should be admitted without paying the present rate of duty when shipped from a country which refused to accord to American fishing vessels, authorized to "touch and trade," the same privileges that are accorded under similar circumstances in our own country. This was discussed for some time. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky then offered a further amendment which will open up the whole question of reciprocity with Canada, though there was no provision in it for a uniform system of customs and internal revenue taxes as provided for in the resolution on the subject offered some time ago by Mr. Hitt. The Breckinridge proposition was that when the Canadian Government granted our vessels full commercial rights their fish and the fish of all other countries should be admitted duty free. Then a clause was added providing that when Canada removes the duty on American products the products of that province shall be admitted to our ports free of duty. Under the latter clause Mr. Breckinridge expects to establish reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, but he does not put any safeguards around the matter for the purpose of compelling the Canadians to act in good faith. The good faith of the Democrats who will support the Breckinridge proposition may itself be questioned. The southern Democrats have all along opposed commercial union or reciprocity with Canada, and it is probable that the amendments would not have been offered had not Mr. Dingley's efforts to compel Canada to recognize the rights of American fishermen been made. There was a short talk about the matter this afternoon. Mr. Breckinridge briefly explained his amendment, and Mr. Dingley pointed out that in the first clause he proposed to let Canadian fish come to our shores free of duty on their according our vessels trading privileges which they had long claimed as a matter of right. The debate will be continued tomorrow.

Representatives Adams and Lawler made arguments today before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of the enlargement of the Chicago Post-Office on the plans suggested by Superintendent Mike Bailey. The committee seemed favorably disposed to grant what the Chicago members asked for, but the plans presented seemed not to give all the information desired. The matter was postponed for one week, and Mr. Bailey is expected to be here at that time to give the members of the committee any information they desire.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

Thurman's Red Bandanas Waving in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—Several enterprising pages of the House today secured a large supply of bandana handkerchiefs, which they distributed freely among the Democratic nominees. Frank Lawler tucked the corner of one in his vest front, Spinola tied his flag fashion to a brass rail in front of him, Randall spread his upon his desk, while Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee flaunted the ruddy cloth, and the bandanas were peeping from every pocket on the Democratic side of the House.

The Senate bill providing for an additional Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah was passed, with an amendment authorizing the Governor of the Territory to assign the Justice to temporary duty in the busiest judicial districts.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill. The Clerk read the pending paragraph, "Picket and Palings," which Mr. McKinley immediately moved to strike out.

After a debate, participated in by Messrs. Boothman of California, Southwaite of Ohio, and Sherman of New York, the motion was rejected.

Mr. Booth of New Jersey moved to strike out of the nineteenth line "shingles," and insert "shingle-bolts" (the raw material) instead. He called on Democrats to vote honestly upon the amendment. A vote against it meant free trade, for shingles were an article of manufacture. The amendment was rejected without a division.

With little delay the remaining paragraphs of the lumber sections—"clapboards, pine or spruce logs"—passed over down to the provision that existing duties be levied upon articles on lumber schedules where export duties are imposed by the country from which they are imported. Mr. Dingley of Maine proposed an amendment continuing the existing duties on the lumber schedules wherever the exporting country denied our vessels the right to touch, trade, and take bait.

Mr. Cox, New York, created a diversion by having read a dispatch from St. Louis announcing Cleveland's nomination by acclamation. The Democrats burst into applause. Mr. Tarsney, who had the floor, waved a bandana rapturously. There was a moment of silence on the Republican side, followed by a storm of cheers and hand-clapping.

During the subsequent debate Messrs. Weaver of Iowa and Funston of Kansas indulged in personal recriminations and shook their fingers in each other's faces over the barbed-wire and lumber taxes. Pending the debate on Mr. Breckinridge's amendment to Mr. Dingley's amendment the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After a few minutes the doors were reopened and the presiding officer laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning without his approval a bill pensioning a widow on the ground that the death of her husband (for which the pension was allowed) had nothing to do with military service, but was the result of suicide. The Senate then resumed consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and after the adoption of some amendments the bill was passed. The conference report on the bill for a public building at Bay City, Mich., was agreed to, with the appropriation left at $200,000.

After a long debate the bill to prohibit alien labor on public buildings was laid on the table without action. The bill to provide new quarters for the Supreme Court was passed.

Mr. Stewart gave notice that he would tomorrow move a suspension of the rule against general legislation and appropriation bills so as to allow him to offer an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill. The amendment proposes to allow any person to deposit at any United States mint or assay office gold or silver bullion (not less than five ounces of gold or less than eighty ounces of silver) and demand and receive therefor coin certificates to be legal tender.

Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death?* Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

John Wright, McWennansville, Del., has used Heiskell's Tetter Ointment on several obstinate cases of skin diseases with great satisfaction.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE ROCK ISLAND.

Financial Showing of the Road for One Year—Extensions and Improvements—Election of Directors and Officials—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eastern Illinois—Reports for Six Months—Central Traffic Association Affairs.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company was held in this city yesterday. Of the entire capital stock (461,560 shares) 352,125 shares were represented in person or by proxy. David Dows, H. R. Bishop, Sidney Dillon, R. R. Cable, and Hugh Riddle were unanimously reëlected directors. The Board of Directors is as follows: David Dows, Francis H. Tows, James R. Cowing, Sidney Dillon, Roswell P. Flower, Benjamin Brewster, H. R. Bishop, and Henry M. Flagher of New York, Hugh Riddle, H. H. Porter, and Marshall Field of Chicago, R. R. Cable of Rock Island, and George G. Wright of Des Moines, Ia. The annual report of the directors for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1888, was submitted. The gross earnings were $13,509,727; operating expenses and taxes, $8,742,059; net earnings, $4,767,667; cash receipts of lands sold, $220,000; interest received from proprietory roads, $193,170; premium of 5 per cent bonds sold, $844,000; total income, $6,024,837. From this sum has been paid: Interest on bonded debt, $1,810,777; rentals of leased lines, $411,400; rentals on tolls, Missouri River bridges, $206,387; dividends on capital stock, $3,010,518; total, $5,439,084, leaving surplus for the year, $585,753. The proceeds of the sale of $21,960,000 of 5 per cent extension bonds and bond certificates have been used in building extensions to the system—namely: the Wisconsin, Minnesota & Pacific, St. Joseph & Iowa, and Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska. The issues of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds—$21,960,000—of the above companies and also a majority of the capital stock of the same are owned by the Rock Island Company and are held by trustees as security for its issue at 5 per cent, extension and collateral bonds. The gross earnings show an increase of $1,190,678 and the net earnings a decrease of $46,572. The operating expenses increased $1,276,158 and taxes decreased $38,907. During the year the company has purchased the remainder of Blocks 106 and 107, S. S. addition to Chicago, at the river and Twelfth street. This purchase adds a valuable piece of dock property to the terminal grounds, and with the completion of the Twelfth street viaduct, under an agreement recently perfected with the city, the facilities for handling its freight in Chicago will be improved. Real estate has also been purchased for freight-yards and transfer grounds near South Englewood and Washington Heights, for increased station grounds at Peru, Ill., at Harvard and Stuart, Ia., and for changing the line of road near Princeton, Gallatin, Mill Grove, and Hickory Creek, Mo. The passenger depot in Chicago, owned jointly with the Lake Shore Road, has been improved by the addition of two stories and an attic to the office part of the structure. A large number of valuable improvements have been made at many points along the company's lines. Early in the fiscal year the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, extending from Des Moines to Fort Dodge and Ruthven, Ia., 143 miles, with all its property and equipment, was leased by the Rock Island Company on the basis of a rental equal to 30 per cent of the annual gross earnings of the former road, the Rock Island guaranteeing that the rental shall amount to a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the bonded indebtedness of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge, which amounts to $104,980. The Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska Railway Company (lines west of the Missouri River) was organized in March, 1886, with a capital stock of $15,000,000, which in June, 1887, was increased to $30,000,000. The bonded indebtedness of this company is at the rate of $15,000 per mile for 1,030 miles of completed road, and for equipment $2,550,000, being the amount actually expended for locomotives, cars, etc., or at the rate of $5,000 per mile for 510 miles of road, the whole issue aggregating $18,000,000 of 6 per cent first-mortgage bonds. The preliminary surveys for the construction of the road were commenced Dec. 15, 1885; grading was commenced July 1, 1886, and track-laying Oct. 1, 1886, 1,113 miles of road being in operation March 31, 1888. This road will undoubtedly be an important feeder and connection of the Rock Island Railway, with which it connects at St. Joseph, Mo., and also (over a leased line) at Kansas City, Mo., and to which it is allied by close traffic agreements. After the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting the Board of Directors met and elected officers for the ensuing as follows: R. R. Cable, President; David Dows and W. S. Purdy, Vice-Presidents; W. S. Purdy, Secretary and Treasurer. James R. Cowing was reëlected Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer in New York, and John F. Phillips Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer in Chicago. The following members of the board were elected as an Executive Committee: Hugh Riddle, David Dows, R. R. Cable, H. R. Bishop, and Benjamin Brewster.

Eastern Illinois Annual.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company was held yesterday. All the old directors were reëlected. The following officers were elected: H. H. Porter, President; O. S. Lyford and George C. Kimball, Vice-Presidents; H. A. Rubidge, Secretary; C. W. Hillard, Treasurer; H. H. Porter, R. P. Flower, H. R. Bishop, Benjamin Brewster, and H. H. Stevens, Executive Committee. The annual report is for the six months—July 1 to Dec. 31, 1887—only, the fiscal year having been changed. During that period the gross earnings were $1,126,643; operating expenses, $644,727; net earnings, $481,915. The annual meeting of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Company (leased to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company) was also held and the old Board of Directors reëlected. The following officers were elected: H. H. Porter, President; George C. Kimball and O. S. Lyford, Vice-Presidents; C. W. Hillard, Secretary and Treasurer; J. H. Kingwell, Assistant Secretary; H. H. Porter, R. P. Flower, H. R. Bishop, Benjamin Brewster, and Henry Seibert, Executive Committee. The gross earnings for the year were $440,932; profits from investments, $72,767; total income, $513,700; operating expenses, taxes, rentals, and interest on bonds, $452,747; net earnings, $60,953. Out of this was paid a dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, amounting to $21,978.

Eastern Passenger Affairs.

The regular monthly meeting of the passenger department of the Central Traffic Association was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. A large number of requests for reduced rates were acted upon, among them being rates for the Fourth of July, for which it was agreed that excursion rates, locally, of one fare for the round trip between all points in the territory of the Central Traffic Association may be made, and round trip excursion tickets may be sold on Tuesday, June 3, and Wednesday, July 4, 1888, good returning up to and including Thursday, July 5, 1888. For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, O., Sept. 10 to 14, 1888, a rate of one cent per traveled mile via Short Line may be made; tickets of the standard form may be sold from Sept. 8 to 10, inclusive; good for going passage on day of sale stamped on back by the selling agent; good for return passage on the date stamped on the back by the joint agent at Columbus, but in no case later than Sept. 19. For the Army of the Cumberland, meeting to be held at Chicago in September, 1888, a rate of a fare and one-third on the certificate plan was granted. For the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, Cleveland, O., Oct. 2-5, 1888, a rate of one fare for the round trip was authorized.

Keokuk & Des Moines Meeting.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 6.—The annual stockholders' meeting of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, now operated by the Rock Island, was held here today. Benjamin Brewster, Thomas Gilman, and James R. Corning, all of New York, were reëlected directors for three years. The number of votes cast was 24,112.

Items.

The Pan-Handle (Pennsylvania route) has decided to run hereafter a new fast morning train from Chicago to New York. The train leaves the Union Passenger Station, Chicago, at 10 a. m. and will arrive in New York at 4 p. m. the next day, running through Logansport, Columbus, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia without change. This train will carry Pullman vestibule sleeping-cars.

At the meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Western and Northwestern roads at Chairman Faithorn's office Tuesday it was considered advisable to defer action under the resolution by virtue of which the meeting was convened until after the meeting of the managing officers, which is set for Tuesday, June 12, and at which time consideration of the situation in view of the reduced rates to St. Paul will be had.

The Rock Island has notified Chairman Faithorn that the action of the Milwaukee & St. Paul in applying the differential basis over their entire system on shipments of live-stock, using thirty-four-feet cars as the standard, has been followed by the Chicago & Northwestern, and also the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and that, therefore, the Rock Island is compelled to pursue the same course, and has advised its agents accordingly. The Illinois Central also gives notice that it has decided to pursue the same course on all its lines in Iowa, making its rate on standard cars apply on cars of greater length.

President W. H. Truesdale of the Minneapolis & St. Louis has sent the following communication to Chairman Abbott of the Western States Passenger Association: "I desire to give you the requisit fifteen days' notice of our desire to withdraw from your association. We have for some time thought, owing to the withdrawal of so many lines from your association, that it had left it in such shape that it has not furnished sufficient protection to passenger rates and revenues as to justify the expense of our continuing a member of the association, but we have continued a member thereof hoping that the lines which had withdrawn would see it to their advantage to become members of the association again under the present or some other agreement that would be satisfactory, but as this seems less likely than ever before we have concluded it best to give you this notice, which we shall consider effective on and after June 16.

THAT NOTICE TO SALOONKEEPERS

Not Considered as an Infraction of the Boycott Law.

Corporation-Counsel Green was asked yesterday if the handbill in German and English calling upon the public to "remember the Aldermen who voted for Onahan's oppressive saloon regulation and ordinance, and also a few business-men who signed petitions in favor of closing saloons Sunday," was an infraction of the "Boycott law." In reply he stated that he could not see exactly how it came within the scope of the act referred to. There were no names attached to the placard showing whence it emanated, and on its face it did not advise people not to patronize the people who were held up for "remembrance." So far as the Aldermen were concerned it was evidently a political notification that they would hereafter be marked by a certain wing of the saloon interest, and that efforts would be made to defeat them when they next appeared for reëlection. In the case of the business-men who were mentioned, the animus of the placard was that of the "boycott," but it was so carefully worded that he doubted if any legal proceedings could be begun against its authors, should their names become known. In his judgment it was not worth notice. The sentiment of the public was in favor of the Mayor's ordinance regulating the locality of saloons, and removing them from the immediate neighborhood of churches and schools, and he believed the ordinance would prevail at the next meeting of the Council.

Ald. Badenoch, who is a dealer in flour and feed, was around the City-Hall for a few minutes in the afternoon, and when his attention was called to the placard he laughed immoderately, and said that if it gave its authors as much trouble as it did him they had their labor for nothing. "A saloonkeeper's boycott," said he, "is not worth the paper it is written on. Those whom a saloonkeeper can control either in business or in politics are too insignificant to notice, and the saloonkeepers who sympathize with any such movement are equally so."

THE DISTILLERY CATTLE.

The Health Department has been asked to confine Chicago's cattle industry to the Stock-Yards. An old lady living in the northwestern part of the city called on Commissioner De Wolf yesterday and objected to the feeding of large numbers of cattle within the city limits. Her complaint was aimed at the Phœnix Distillery, whose sheds and accommodations for 1,100 cattle are located on Clybourn place near the river. Ordinarily the cattle were shut up in their sheds from one month's end to another. Day before yesterday, in accordance with the Mayor's order, several hundred were turned out of the sheds, loaded on the cars, and shipped away. Their appearance on the street excited the indignation of residents of the neighborhood, and the complaint was made. There are now but 400 cattle in the Phœnix sheds, and they will be shipped away in a few days. The sheds will not be reoccupied during the summer. An inspection of the premises revealed nothing extraordinary in the way of filth or bad odors. The sheds and cattle appeared to be in as cleanly a condition as the distillery system of feeding admits of. The peculiar smell of the warm distillery slop as it flows into and through the sheds in open troughs penetrates to a considerable distance around. There is no other evidence to speak of that cattle are kept in large numbers in the neighborhood, and the smell referred to is not particularly disagreeable, even to one who is not accustomed to it.

"I think you will find," said an employé of the Phœnix Distillery, "that these complaints emanate from people who have cattle of their own to feed."

"Why, that would be equivalent to people throwing stones who live in glass houses."

"O, but there's a reason for it. If the distilleries did not feed cattle of their own they would have large quantities of feed accumulating which they would be willing to sell for a song. It costs these people something now to feed their cattle."

It is probable that in exceedingly warm weather these sheds filled with cattle would be offensive and a source of ill-health in the neighborhood, but it is promised that after this week the sheds will be empty.

NOTES.

Licenses this year have been issued for only 5,589 dogs, as against 9,317 up to the same date last year. The annual proclamation has not yet been issued, and this probably accounts for the small number of licenses.

Chief of Police Hubbard yesterday issued a general order establishing a new precinct in the southern part of the city, to be in charge of Capt. Lyman Lewis. Lieut. Aldrich is promoted to be Captain of Police, and is assigned to duty in command of the Third Precinct, vice Capt. Lewis, transferred. Sergt. Thomas D. Beck of the First Precinct is appointed Lieutenant, transferred to the Third Precinct, and assigned to the Desplaines Street Station, vice Lieut. Aldrich, promoted. This order will take effect at 7 o'clock a. m. June 7.

The Committee on Public Charities of the County Board yesterday investigated the charges against Assistant County Physician Gray, made by the family and friends of Thomas H. Moran. The only testimony reflecting on Dr. Gray was that of J. T. McEnnis, a reporter. He insisted that Dr. Gray told him that he had removed the skull and examined the brain at the post-mortem. The doctor now admits that he did not remove the skull. He said the reporter misunderstood him. The evidence will be carefully reviewed before arriving at a decision.

ONLY A FEW MORE HANGINGS.

The Governor Signs the Electric Death Penalty Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—Gov. Hill today signed the bill which abolishes hanging for all murders committed after Jan. 1, 1889, and provides that executions shall be carried out by the use of electricity. The bill provides that a prisoner sentenced to death shall be immediately conveyed by the Sheriff to one of the State prisons, and there kept in solitary confinement until the day of execution, to be visited only by officers or by relatives, a physician, his clergyman or counsel. The court delivering the sentence shall name merely the week within which the execution shall take place, the day of execution being left to the discretion of the principal officer of the prison.

The execution is required to be practically private, only officials, clergymen, physicians, and a limited number of citizens being allowed to be present. After the execution funeral services may be held within the prison walls, and the body shall be delivered into the custody of relatives, if requested; otherwise it shall be decently interred within the prison grounds.

This bill is the outcome of a recommendation contained in the first annual message of Gov. Hill to the Legislature in 1885, as follows:

The present mode of executing criminals by hanging has come down to us from the dark ages, and it may well be questioned whether the science of the present day cannot provide a means for taking the life of such as are condemned to death in a less barbarous manner. I commend the suggestion to the consideration of the Legislature.

The attention of scientific men was attracted to the subject by this message, and in 1886 a commission was appointed by the Legislature to investigate and report the most humane and practical method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases. This bill is substantially in accordance with the recommendation of such commission to the Legislature of the present year.

MATTERS IN MILWAUKEE.

Christian Temperance Union Convention—Labor Differences Adjusted.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—[Special.]—About 400 delegates from different parts of Wisconsin are in attendance at the fifteenth annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union which began its sessions today. The President, Mrs. Amy Morse, in her annual address, while discussing the liquor traffic, said: "Since our eyes have not been blinded by the sophistries of high license, we have been enabled to see the real proportions of the important outpost of the enemy. We see 'Uncle Sam's' partnership in the business not only intrenches the traffic in the cupidity of men, but gives it a right to demand protection from the Government. We therefore demand that 'Uncle Sam' immediately sever all connection with the business, so that in fighting the appetites of men we need not fight the almighty dollar; or in fighting the liquor interest we shall not be charged with fighting the Government under which we live."

The locked-out employés of Bradley & Metcalf's shoe factory returned to work today, the differences between the union and non-union men having been adjusted.

"Herbrand" Fifth Wheel for Buggies.

THE TELEPHONE PATENT.

THE HEARING RESUMED BEFORE JUDGE BLODGETT.

Judge Smith's Argument to Establish the Priority of the Cushman Invention—The "Talking Box"—The Bell Exhibit—The Althea Spring Company—Suit Against the Chicago Opera-House Company—Dismissal of Suits Against Byron J. McCleary.

The Bell-Cushman case was resumed yesterday before Judge Blodgett, and Judge Smith began the argument for the defense. In his opening statement Judge Smith said: "This case involves a consideration and determination of the scope and construction to be given to the two patents referred to—the Bell and the Cushman telephone patents. In 1851 Dr. S. D. Cushman, the defendant, was living at Racine, Wis., and had charge of the Erie & Michigan Telegraph line, being also engaged in constructing a line from Racine to Beloit. It was while thus engaged that the doctor, in experimenting with a lightning arrestor, discovered that sounds could be transmitted in boxes connected with electro-magnets. The apparatus put into the boxes consisted of two electro-magnets placed in a vertical position connected with a piece of soft iron fastened to the bottom of the box. Four such boxes were made and experiments tried which proved quite satisfactory. Judge Smith then detailed the manner and way in which these "talking boxes," as they were called, were used in several places in Racine. Then gradually improvements were made. A man named Blodgett succeeded in making the boxes talk louder. In 1855 Joseph and Josiah B. Cushman, brother and son of Dr. Cushman, further improved the "talking boxes" by means of wires. In the fall of 1857 Dr. Cushman removed to Cleveland, O. Two of his "talking boxes" used in Racine were packed in a box and shipped to New Lisbon, O. Dr. Cushman's business had been extended in the meanwhile, but when the Rebellion broke out the doctor's business was paralyzed and he found himself a poor man. In 1866 the doctor invented a fire-alarm electrical apparatus, and it was suggested that the "talking boxes" be also used in connection with that. The boxes therefore were reconstructed, but they went into the possession of a man named Hicks, who died in May, 1873. From that time the boxes were lost, and all efforts made by Dr. Cushman to find them were fruitless. In 1876 A. G. Bell, then of Salem, Mass., made application for a patent in an improvement in telegraphy. Bell had accomplished nothing in the matter of transmission of speech. The device, such as Bell had, was exhibited at the Centennial. Dr. Cushman saw it, made up his mind that it was his old invention, and at once wrote to his brother desiring him to see such persons in Racine as had seen Dr. Cushman's "talking-boxes," the Bell exhibit being substantially what the Cushman "talking-boxes" were. Furthermore, two boxes, duplicates of the Bell device, were secured. March 30, 1880, Cushman and Theodore N. Vail, then the general manager of the Bell Telephone Company, corresponded on the subject, the result being an examination of Dr. Cushman as to his claims for priority of discovery. A contract was entered into by Cushman with the Bell Company whereby the doctor was to work three years for Bell and sell and assign all inventions heretofore made by him relating to telephone operations. In the fall of 1885 attention was called to the fact that Dr. Cushman claimed to have discovered the speaking telephone many years prior to Bell. Then the American Cushman Telephone Company was organized after a thorough examination of the facts, and it widely advertised its business. July 20, 1886, the American Bell and the Chicago Telephone Company filed a bill of complaint against the Cushman company. Judge Smith then dwelt in great detail upon the priority of discovery. He thought that Judge Blodgett in the determination of the question of discovery should go back of Bell's patent of 1876, and that in the examination of crude devices Dr. Cushman's "talking box" as used between 1851 and 1855 was infinitly superior to anything Bell exhibited at the Centennial. Extracts were read from the depositions of Dr. M. T. Teegarden, E. Sanford Blake, R. W. Howland, and others, residents of Racine in 1851, tending to prove the establishment of the Cushman "talking boxes" at that time. Therefore Judge Smith thought that on the question of priority of invention the court should decide for the defendant. Judge Smith will close his speech today. Other arguments will take up the rest of the week.

A Mineral Spring.

In Judge Clifford's court the jury in the case of Lewis Dutton against Louis Adams found for plaintiff and assessed damages at $275, the amount claimed. Lewis Dutton owned land in Pittsfield, Ill., in 1886. On the land was a spring of water which, he claims, possessed great medicinal qualities. He came to Chicago and boomed the spring. He had a pretty name selected—the "Althea Spring Company." In December, 1886, the Althea Spring Company was organized, with a capital stock of $200,000, and among the names of the directors were Martin J. Russell, R. J. Smith, Leon Schlossman, Louis Adams, Redmond Prindiville, H. T. Mitchell, Lewis Dutton, Justice John K. Prindiville, Adolph Loeb, and Walter Newberry. The only official act of the company was to buy the land from Dutton, giving him three notes of $250 each and one-fifth of the stock of the company. After this was done it is claimed that an expert was sent down, who returned word that there was no virtue in the water. The company claimed that the notes were given with the understanding that they were to be paid for from the proceeds of the sale of stock. As no stock was ever delivered, they claimed that the notes were not valid. Dutton thought otherwise and brought suit to collect the principal and interest. The attorney for the stock subscribers took an appeal, as they claim if Mr. Dutton is successful in this he will sue for the amount of his stock, $40,000.

Items.

The jury in the suit of François Lambert, "the blind beggar," against Joseph Bachner, his son-in-law, returned a verdict before Judge Altgeld, giving Lambert $1,516. He sued for $1,700, which he claimed he loaned Bachner to send to a woman in France. Bachner claimed that he borrowed the money to buy stock.

Michael C. Hopkins had in Judge Tuthill's court a suit for $5,000 damages against Justice Brayton, Attorney R. S. Carroll, Constables John McLinden, James W. Fitzsimons, and Lars P. A. Willan. Hopkins claimed that he was capiased and kept for seven hours in jail on a judgment for $33 in favor of Willan. The jury rendered a verdict for the sum of $5 against Lawyer Carroll alone.

Samuel Kitson, the North Side dry-goods merchant, against whom John V. Farwell & Co. hold a judgment for $5,852, claimed before Judge Prendergast that he was insolvent. The Judge decided against him and he appealed to the Circuit Court, where before Judge Waterman a jury held him liable for the second time. He will appeal to the Appellate Court.

The case of William M. Gassaway was tried by Judge Waterman. Benjamin F. Johnston secured a capias against Gassaway on a judgment and put him in jail, but he pleaded insolvency, and Judge Prendergast gave him his liberty. Johnston appealed to the Circuit Court. The matter came before Judge Waterman, but Gassaway was not present, and the court found that he had property but refused to reveal it.

A creditor's bill to recover a judgment for $2,500 was begun in the Circuit Court by Frederick Miller against Henry Liberman. Miller is a member of the firm of Felsenthal, Gross & Miller, bankers, to whom Liberman gave a note for the amount of the judgment. Liberman was in partnership with Samuel E. Levy at No. 256 Franklin street. Miller says in his complaint that Liberman is alleged to have put all of his property in the hands of Joseph and Leopold Wineman. Miller asks the court to order a discovery of Liberman's transactions.

Fifty-year old August Schoenfeldt was married to Anna Julia Lehman in 1868. In 1876 Mrs. Schoenfeldt secured a divorce, but in 1880 they were remarried. In October, 1886, Schoenfeldt claims, his wife and her son Frank drove him from his home at No. 285 Newberry avenue. Schoenfeldt claimed that the property was purchased partly with his money, and he began proceedings to recover his homestead rights. The case came up before Judge Jamieson yesterday, when it developed that for the second time Schoenfeldt had reconciled his wife and was living with her again. By consent his suit was dismissed.

Over twenty-five law suits begun against Byron J. McCleary of the Board of Trade firm of B. J. McCleary & Co. were dismissed by stipulation in the various courts yesterday. McCleary & Co. went to the wall in the grain flurry of last June, when Kershaw & Co. and a dozen other Chicago houses, not to mention the Fidelity Bank of Cincinnati, were obliged to lay down their hands. McCleary's failure was for nearly $400,000. The dismissal of the suits against him is the result of a settlement with his creditors. Some months ago he offered them 40 cents on the dollar, which they declined. Little concerned, McCleary went to California, and upon his return, it is said, his creditors accepted a settlement for less than the per cent he first offered them.

Judge Collins heard the divorce case of Mrs. Carrie M. Hull against Henry P. Hull. He was a collector for his wife's uncle, W. L. Kidder of Terre Haute, Ind. It is alleged that some of the money he collected stuck to him. He told his wife that he was going to St. Paul. The last heard of him was in 1886, when he was in New Orleans. Tears came into Mrs. Hull's eyes as she unwrapped a brown paper parcel and disclosed a dried twig from an orange tree and several little articles of stone. "These are what my husband sent from New Orleans. The stones were bought by him at the New Orleans exposition. That was a way he adopted of showing me that he was South. The things came with a letter from him." Mrs. Hull said he did not offer to provide a home for her or have her join him. Judge Collins cut the marital knot.

A suit for $50,000 was begun in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Mary E. Potwin as administratrix of her late husband, Henry Potwin, against the Chicago Opera-House Company. Henry Potwin was the owner of the building known as No. 126 Washington street, which adjoins the Chicago Opera-House on the west. When the Opera-House Company began the erection of its building it entered into an agreement with Mr. Potwin by which he permitted the foundations of the west wall of the Opera-House to be laid under the wall of No. 126 Washington street, and the agreement provided that the Opera-House Company should pay any damages which might result to Potwin's structure through the architectural arrrangement. It is alleged that the natural settlement of the Opera-House Building has caused damage which the directors have failed to pay.

THE RECORD.

United States Court—New Suit.

20,966—Mary Waldron vs. Josephine P. Waldron. Case, $100,000. Charles H. Aldrich, atty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

116,459—Michael Considine vs. Peter F. Koehler and Edward F. Martz. Appeal.
116,460—Solomon Rosalsky vs. Jacob Rogalsky. Debt, $3,000. Samuel E. Dale, atty.
116,461—Joseph Strauss, Henry Kupfer, and Julius Strauss vs. Same. Asst., $4,000. Same atty.
116,462—Edward Harding, Gardner R. Colby, and Charles L. Harding vs. Same. Same, $3,000. Same atty.
116,463—Patrick Davis vs. Ransom Parker, A. C. Baker, and the City of Chicago. Case, $20,000. Windes, Sullivan, and H. Browne, attys.
116,464—John G. Richardson vs. William Perry, Frank R. Chandler, Abbey B. Buffom, and The Sullivan Savings Institution. Bill for mechanic's lien. Abbott, Oliver & Showalter, solrs.
116,465—Griswold Bros. vs. John Coyle. Appeal.
116,466—Albert Siegle vs. Edward J. Coen. Appeal.
116,467—J. Hamilton Farrar vs. Samuel P. Parmly. Asst., $10,000. W. I. Culver, atty.
116,468—Frank Lamb vs. J. B. Bailey and John F. Beyerlein. Case, $1,000. S. W. Jackson, atty.
116,469—Michael Weber vs. North Chicago Street Railway Co. Case, $10,000. Mills & Ingham, attys.
116,470—Mary Graupner vs. John Heutz. Case, $10,000. Cutting, Austin & Higgins, attys.
116,471—Bill. Suppressed.
116,472—Linda B. Allyn vs. William H. Allyn. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. L. Barber, solr.
116,473—Henry W. Ames vs. George R. Klingbeil. Conf. of judgt., $1,332. Rubens, Ames & Mott, attys.
116,474—Bill. Suppressed.
116,475—Ferdinand Siegel and Henry Siegel vs. Samuel J. Mintz. Asst., $1,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.
Suppressed Tuesday—116,429, William J. Dodds' vs. Alfred E. and Enoch B. Stevens. Case, $500. F. F. Reed, atty.—116,430, Dodds & Harris vs. Same as A. E. Stevens & Co. Case, $2,500; attch. in aid, $1,943.19. Same atty.—116,431, T. Harris & Co. vs. A. E. Stevens & Co. Case, $1,000; attch. in aid, $843.32. Same atty.—116,432, Whitney & Co. vs. Same. Case, $1,200; attch. in aid, $931.81. Same atty.—116,433, Harris & Son vs. Same. Case, $1,000; attch. in aid, $507.04. Same atty.—116,437, Edward F. Bonaventure vs. R. M. Dorman. Asst., $700. Hoyne & Follansbee, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—2,466, Deere & Manseur Co. vs. John H. Buckingham; judgt. by deflt., $89.76 and sci. fa. agst. C. P. Buckingham.—8,855, Baltimore Mfg. Co. vs. Uzziel P. Smith; judgt. by deflt., $81.40, order sci. fa. agst. Abner Smith.—12,987, Raymond Lead Co. vs. James L. Campbell; judgt. by deflt., $50.—12,936, Albert G. Woodruff et al. vs. John S. Veatch; judgt. by deflt., $451.—13,123, R. A. Oddie vs. Charles S. McLane; same, $295.—13,089, Union Trust Co. vs. Archibald Lumber & Tie Co.; judgt. by deflt., $265.40.—12,589, Frank Weiseman vs. Henry Sweet; same, $673.20.—11,868, National Tube-Works Co., use, vs. John Woodman and William C. Warner; same, $1,107.61.—13,019, James Pittaway vs. Henry Mackenzie; same, $440.69.—12,876, Andrew Crawford vs. William Hansbrough; judgt. by dflt., $265.22.—12,787, Bernard King vs. Thomas H. Whalen; judgt. by deflt., $321.60.—13,021, Central Stone Works vs. J. E. O'Rorke; judgt. by deflt., $513.74.—5,859, C. M. Koldt Jr., use, vs. R. Blume; same, $291.92.—88,426, Scholuck vs. Field; same, $275.—12,572, Frank Bartholomae et al. vs. Anna Felip; judgt. by deflt., $160.50.

JUDGE ANTHONY—5,098, Alfred Cowles vs. Mary A. Colbert; judgt. on verd., $1,250.

JUDGE ALTGELD—8,774, H. H. Carr vs. Albert H. Leszynsky; verd. for plff., $1,053.10.—6,162, Louisa and François Lambert vs. Joseph; verd. for plffs., $1,516.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—5,538, Given vs. Geyer; decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—5,427, Nelson vs. Pickwick Assn. Co: decree.—3,946, Schoenfeldt vs, Schoenfeldt; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

66,843—East River National Bank vs. Charles F. Blakely, Charles W. Marsh, William W. Marsh, and Charles E. Tuerk, composing the firm of the Blakely-Marsh Printing Company. Asst., $3,500. Jesse A. Baldwin, atty.
66,844—Same vs. John Fairbanks, Loomis T. Palmer, and Frederick McQuigg. Asst., $3,500. Same atty.
66,845—The T. W. Harvey Lumber Co. vs. James Barker, Russell Barker, William J. Barker, and Edwin G. Foreman. Petition for mechanic's lien. Pease & Williams, solrs.
66,846—George G. Newberry et al. vs. Alfred Noxon, Amelia Noxon, Austin S. Field, Orrin M. Wells, Emil Moschke, and Barbara Moschke. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $700. Frank H. McCulloch, solr.
66,847—Lewis Martin vs. Yohann Gross and L. Bakstaller. Conf. of judgt., $326. A. C. Story, atty.
66,848—Polar Oil Co. vs. Frederick A. Wichelman. Asst., $500. Brady & Northrop, attys.
66,849—Mitchell, Morris & Co. vs. John W. Batdorf Company. Asst., $4,500. Moses & Newman, attys.
66,850—C. Deach and James E. Arnold vs. W. G. Gordon, J. H. Blass, et al. Petition for mechanic's lien. Robert Van Sands, solr.
66,851—Thomas Wood vs. John F. Merchant. Covenant, $300. T. H. Hood, atty.
66,852—In re petition of Clarence Pomeroy, arrested at suit of Paul Villavosa. Appeal from County Court.
66,853—Asst. Suppressed.
66,854—Atta Kline vs. W. P. Hart. Appeal.
66,855—George Keller vs. Mary Keller. Bill for divorce. Walker, Furthmann & Judd, solrs.
66,856—F. M. Madison vs. N. H. Henderson. Asst., $5,000. M. I. Beck, atty.
66,857—Silas Gray vs. Elizabeth S. Gray. Bill for divorce. Alfred Ryors, solr.
66,858—Replevin. Suppressed.
66,859—Mary E. Potwin, ex. of Henry Potwin, vs. Chicago Opera-House Company. Asst., $50,000. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk and J. J. Hoch, attys.
66,860—Albert H. Clark vs. John Magloughlin, Isabella Magloughlin, Robert Blair, Tracy Blair, William T. Blair, John W. Scott trustee, Francis Squair receiver, Frank R. Chandler et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,200. March & Dilley, solrs.
66,861—George Ertz vs. Louisa Ertz et al. Petition to perpetuate testimony. S. A. Walther, solr.
66,862—Maria Bartelt vs. Herman Bartelt. Bill for divorce for felony. Same solr.
66,863—Chicago City Railway Co. vs. Joseph Buechele. Appeal.
66,864—Edward H. Wise and Leo H. Wise vs. Henry Liberman and Samuel D. Levy. Asst., $2,000. Moses & Newman, attys.
66,865—S. Ehrlich vs. Ferdinand Lieberman. Appeal.
66,866—Louis L. Sharpe vs. Joseph B. Ditts and Caroline C. Hitchcock. Replevin, $300. Condee & Rose, attys.
66,867—Asst. Suppressed.
66,868—Asst. Suppressed.
Suppressed Tuesday—66,820—Gustav Salomon and Solomon Salomon vs. Max and Moses Weinberg. Case, $1,046.39. Holzheimer, Eliel & Rosenthal and Kraus, Mayer & Stein, attys.
66,834—Frederick Miller vs. Henry Liberman, Joseph Wineman, and Leopold Wineman. Creditor's bill, $2,500. E. B. Felsenthal, solr.
66,835—George B. Newton, et al vs. Northwestern Coal Company. Asst., $15,000. Payne & Porter, attys.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—8,220, Ryan vs. Chicago & Lemont Stone Co.; judgt., by deft., $1,343.33.—5,431, Michael Hopkins vs. Lars P. A. Wallin, R. S. Carroll, James W. Fitzsimons, John McLinden, and H. B. Brayton; verd. agst. Carroll $5, and not glty. as to others.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—7,568, Ingersoll vs. Porter; verd. for deft., $58.65; mo. n. t. by plff.—8,318, Heirig vs. Keeler; verd. for plff., $10.

JUDGE WATERMAN—5,311, Spring vs. Chas. H. Choate; verd. for plff., $1,650.—5,338, Kitson vs. Farwell; verd. agst. Samuel Kitson; mo. n. t.—5,574, in re Wm. M. Gassoway; verd. reversing County Court dischg. petnr.

JUDGE BAKER—8,450, Ohlerking vs. Oberman Brg. Co., $180.05; mo. n. t. by deft.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,843, Andrea Karns from Sanford A. Karns; decree divorce.—3,670, Mary E. Hill from Frederick K. Hill; decree divorce.—3,737, James M. Colton from Mary Colton; decree divorce.—3,846, Susie C. Page from Ulysses S. Page; decree divorce.

County Court—New Suits.

7,784—John M. Williams vs. Edward B. Hopkins. Appeal.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No court.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Bell-Cushman case.
APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday next.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 4,903, 2,797, 8,260, 5,737, 8,398, 681, 5,821, 4,835, 7,869, 7,714, 8,337, 7,863, 6,583, 8,100, 40, 866, 2,193, 1,148, 6,221, 8,367, 5,049, 570, 7,158, 5,372, 3,312, 6,862, 474, 4,761, 6,543, 5,102, 557, 2,920, 6,900, 7,774, 76, 8, 8,309, 6,316, and 6,317.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 8,653.
JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10.
JUDGE SHEPARD—No. 5 on hearing.
JUDGE ALTGELD—Cases from Judge Gary.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 8,476, 8,477, 8,302, 7,648, 8,505, 8,509, 8,575, 8,554, and 8,565.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 7,429, 7,684, 7,685, 7,556, 7,760, 6,764, 7,347, 7,563, 6,711, 6,722, 6,723, 7,691, 7,224, 1,735, 7,412, and 7,803.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Nos. 4,382, 5,583, 5,750, 5,766, 5,795, 8,099, 5,054, 5,311, 5,450, 5,598. No. 5,748 on trial.
JUDGE COLLINS—General business and cases from Judge Tuley.
JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21.
JUDGE WATERMAN—No. 5,592 on trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insanity cases and general business.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.
JUDGE GARNETT—1,195, Patrick Finerty; 1,196, same; 1,330, Edward Mines et al.; 1,335, Joseph Biddle; 1,359, Richard Dooley; 1,361, James Derry; 1,362 and 1,363, same; 1,369, 1,370, and 1,371, Dan McMahon et al.
JUDGE BAKER—Will call from calendar No. 1; 1,432 and 1,431, Charles Koester; 1,435, John Davison; 1,472, Patrick Whalen; 1,475, Henry Comerford et al.; 1,475, William Burns; 1,477, William Alexander et al.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Cases from yesterday's call. No. 1,428 on trial.

Illinois Supreme Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 6.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court sat a few moments this morning and announced that tomorrow morning they would commence the call of the docket, so that it is probable business will proceed as if none of the Judges expected to retire within a few days. There is no intimation about the Appellate Court business, and the presumption is that the new assignments will not be made till the vote of Monday is canvassed and the new Judges qualified.

How Mathias Was Thrashed.

Two men stood before the bar in Judge Kersten's court yesterday when the case of Adam Defield was called. One was the prisoner, tall and sinewy, and the other a short, fat German, who looked as though he had been through four rounds, Queensberry rules, with a steam threshing machine. His head was completely swathed in bandages, there were several bad bruises on his face, one eye was swollen shut and the other but little better, and he carried one arm in a sling. Mrs. Defield, the prisoner's wife, was by her husband's side and was in tears, but none the less anxious to testify.

"Dis man he boards by my house," she said excitedly. "He don't pay me no money, but he gets himself trunk effery daytimes. Ven I ask him vy he not bay me some money he haf me on der arm mit a shtick geschlagt; you can de pruises see auf my arm. Den my man he comes home, un ven I tells him vot happens he gifs it to him goot, I pet you."

"Here, you man with the night cap, what have you to say? What's your name?"

"Mathias Holsch," said the bunged-up man, and he began to pour out a tale of German wo which the court with difficulty checked. Divested of its frills his story was that he had some words Tuesday evening with Mrs. Defield, with whom he boarded at No. 66 Perry street. The husband came home and at once assaulted him with a club, beating him into insensibility. Officer Hoffman found the man lying between the Defield house and the one adjoining and arrested Defield, booking him for an assault with a deadly weapon. The charge was dismissed and Defield was fined $25 for disorderly conduct.

REVENGE OF A TUGMAN.

IT KEEPS 5,000 PEOPLE WAITING TWENTY-THREE MINUTES.

An Instance of Mulishness at Clark Street Bridge Requiring Prosecution—Enforcing the Ordinance Against the Whistling Nuisance—The Steambarge D. W. Powers Ashore in the Straits—Former Grain-Carriers Going Into the Ore Trade—Close Call for the John Miner.

Five thousand people were kept waiting twenty-three minutes for the Clark street bridge to close yesterday noon while "Bob" Teed, the Captain of the tug bearing his name, was having his revenge on the bridgetender for closing the bridge ten minutes before without waiting for him. When Teed faces a police-court Justice—as he will if Harbormaster Irwin, who was a witness of his mulishness, does his duty—the sweetness of his revenge may turn to wormwood.

The Teed had a schooner in tow, and when the bridge reopened at 12:02 started for the north draw, notwithstanding a Ludington scow containing 850,000 feet of lumber was already well in it coming up. Bridgetender Harper ordered Teed to take the south draw, and he could easily have done so, as the tug Crawford was at his tow's stern, but he forced his way into the draw. It took him till 12:25 to push the scow to one side and get through. In the meantime two boats, the Mucy and the Nelson, which had been following him, took the south draw and got out of the way. There was no excuse for Teed's course, as the scow had the right of way through the north draw, the rule "Keep to the right" applying on water as well as on land. As all the tugs belonged to the Chicago Towing Company there was not even the mitigating circumstance of rivalry between tug lines.

"If Teed was my Captain," said J. L. Hoggie, President of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, "I should thank the city for prosecuting him, and I would also discharge him so quickly he would not know what was up until it was over." Said J. S. Dunham: "A few more instances of this kind and the Landon ordinance will not only be passed, but bridges will be closed during the day. If he was my Captain I should ask the city to push the case."

Local Marine News.

Capt. J. S. Higgie's schooner, the Miner, had a close call in the straits Monday night off the "Shank." A steambarge going at full speed passed so close that she carried away the jibboom of the Miner, which was also going at a fair rate. It was done so quickly that the Miner's Captain hardly saw the barge. Capt. Higgie thought himself in luck, as the schooner, which is valued at $8,000, had no insurance.

Capt. David Vance of Milwaukee, who was in town yesterday, denied the persistent statements that his company, the Commercial Union, was discriminating or was going to discriminate against sail vessels carrying grain by charging a higher rate of insurance on their cargoes than on steam vessels.

The formal opening of the Lackawnna Steamship Line has been postponed until the Scranton comes out, which will be in about two weeks. That occasion will be made a notable one.

The Rosedale, the first steam vessel to reach Chicago from across the Atlantic, will arrive at Montreal next Saturday, and at this port a week later. A part of her cargo must be lightered from Montreal up to Lake Erie.

Two new boats made their first entry into Chicago River yesterday. They were the Tom Adams, a huge wooden craft, which brought in 2,500 tons of coal, and the Henry J. Johnson. Both are creditable additions to the lake marine.

Lake and Canal Freights.

The ore trade is absorbing most of the vessels bringing up coal, and as a result there was little room on the market yesterday. Rates were unchanged except on oats to Buffalo, which fluctuated between 1⅜ and 1½ cents, but no charters were made at either price. The Oregon took 46,000 and the Albertson 52,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo at 1¾ cents. The Arcadia took 22,000 bushels of corn to Montreal, and the H. S. Pickands took oats to Port Huron.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—[Special.]—The lake freight market is firm today at former rates, especially for up cargoes of coal and down cargoes of ore from Marquette. Charters were: Frank L. Vance, Morey, Moravian, and David Vance, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 90 cents; Mineral State, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, not east of Cleveland, 90 cents; Queen of the West, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, 85 cents; North Cape, coal, Cleveland to Ashland, 70 cents; same vessel, lumber, Ashland to Chicago, $2.50; Canton and St. Lawrence, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee, 70 cents; Bessemer, coal, Erie to Escanaba, 60 cents; ore, Escanaba to Erie, 90 cents; Australia, coal, Erie to Duluth or Washburn, 70 cents; New Orleans, coal, Cleveland to Washburn, 70 cents; P. P. Pratt and Sitka, coal, Toledo to Duluth, 70 cents.

DULUTH, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—Wheat freights are dull, with scarcely any demand. Rates to Buffalo are 2¾ cents. More vessels are going to Two Harbors and Ashland for ore, while line boats are taking flour.

Disasters from the Gale.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The tug Leviathan was ordered today to the steambarge D. W. Powers, ashore at Skillagalee. The telegram did not state her condition or what she was loaded with. As she is badly exposed to all kinds of weather on this reef she will fare badly today, as the wind is blowing a gale from the northwest. The Powers is owned by A. V. Mann & Co. of Muskegon, and is valued at $16,000.

ALPENA, Mich., June 6.—[Special.]—The barge Burnsides, in tow of the Cheney, cedar-laden, waterlogged off Middle Island this morning and rolled her deck-load off, carrying away the port stanchion and rail. She was brought here. It is now blowing a gale from the west.

Abating the Whistle Nuisance.

The City of Charlevoix made a great racket at Madison street bridge Monday evening because the bridgetender did not open the bridge to suit her Captain. The A. Folsom had her whistles blowing nearly the length of the river on her trip up in the afternoon. Yesterday Officer Keenan notified both boats that a repetition of the offense would be punished, and that they must put on smaller whistles for Chicago River. "Paddy" Foley, Captain of the tug Frank R. Crane, had his revenge for being fined for excessive whistling a year ago. When he was leaving yesterday for Cedar River for the rest of the season he opened up his whistle—a double affair with combined bass and tenor toots—and blew to his heart's content as he passed down the river.

Towed Up the Canal in Sections.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—The bow end of Thomas Marks & Co.'s new steel steamship Algonquin, built at Glasgow, which is coming through the St. Lawrence Canal in sections, arrived here today in tow of four tugs. The stern end is expected tonight, when she will be put together here. She will run in the Lake Superior trade.

Vessel Movements.

Green Bay—Cleared—Northerner.

Lake Linden—Arrived—J. E. Potts, Keewenaw.

Racine—Arrived—Marshall F. Butters, Kewanee.

Ogdensburg—Arrived—Pridgeon, sundries, Chicago.

Michigan City—Sailed—L. A. Simpson, H. B. Pereue, Michaels.

Cheboygan—Arrived—John Ritchie, Lilly May, Michigan and consort.

Sandusky—Arrived—C. Tower, Duluth, flour. Cleared—Kasota, Duluth, coal.

Marquette—Arrived—Tempest, Thomas Parsons. Wind northwest, heavy.

Collingwood—Arrived—A. E. Vickery, American, E. B. Maxwell, from Chicago, grain.

Milwaukee—Arrived—W. M. Egan, coal. Sailed—Rust, Butts, Clint, for Escanaba.

Ashland—Arrived—Louisiana. Cleared—R. P. Flower, Minneapolis, Santiago, ore, Lake Erie points.

St. Ignace—Sailed—Cascade, Charlie Marshall, cedar, Chicago; Narragansett, iron ore, Pine Lake.

Grand Haven—Cleared—Wilde, Forrest, Topsey, Hunter Savidge. Wind-bound—Belle Laura, Petrel. Wind northwest.

South Chicago—Arrived—Merrimac, Pilgrim. Sailed—Manhattan, G. W. Merley, Moravia, T. P. Howland, Howlet, Nevada.

Whitehall—Arrived—Drive. Sailed—Mollie, Minnehaha, Harrison, Guide, Suit, Daisy Day, Covell, German. Wind northwest, light.

Alpena—Arrived—C. N. Johnson, Robert Cowle, Burnside, North Star, Cheney, Maize. Cleared—Maumee Valley, Davis, Westford.

Midland—Arrived—Sunrise, Newsboy, J. Kelderhouse, Manistique, Angus Smith, E. L. Coyne, Favorite. Cleared—A. Mosher, York State.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Grace Williams, Duluth, Lydia. Departed—Challenge, Guide, Maggie, Luetz, J. H. Stevens, J. F. Card. Wind east, fresh.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Mary Groh, Swallow, Joseph Duval, Mishicott. Sailed—R. S. Marsh, Silver Lake; Elva, Portage; Waleska, Muskegon. Wind south, light.

Ludington—Arrived—Joses, Maggie Thompson. Cleared—Frank Woods, Colin Campbell, Conneaut, Graham Bros., Island City, C. J. Roeder, Leilata. Light northeast wind.

Welland Canal—Passed down—Alma Munro, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo. Windbound—W. R. Taylor, S. Neelon, A. Muir. Wind southwest, blowing strong.

Escanaba—Departed—Thomas Davidson, City of Grand Rapids, R. R. Rhodes, M. F. Merrick, Montgomery, Loring, Belle, Hancomb, William Howe, Typo, F. W. Gifford, Mark Hopkins. Fresh northwest wind.

Minorville—Arrived—City of Marinette, Laura. Departed—Adirondac, Mary Groh, Julia Larson, Christina, Gilbert Knapp, Persia, Emma L. Neilson, Clara, W. O. Goodman, Frank Miner, Little Georgie, William Rudolph, S. A. Wood, Ann Maria, Levi Grant. Wind northeast, light.

Muskegon—Cleared—Harvey Person, Andrew Jackson, Lincoln Dall, Leu Higby, W. F. Morse, O. R. Johnson, George Dunton, C. Hickox, Michael Groh, L. B. Scott, A. Soper, Ida M. Torrent, S. K. Martin, for Chicago; Merchant, for Evanston; Penobscot, for Milwaukee. Wind northwest, fresh.

Cleveland—Arrived—Oscoda, Aranac, Henry C. Richards, Ed Kelly, Specular, A. Everett, Fred Kelley. Cleared—Argonaut, Marquette, coal; New Orleans, Washburn, coal; Smith Moore, Washburn, light; Charles Ware, Duluth, light; Gen. Franz Sigel, Milwaukee, coal; Col. Cooke, Eagle Harbor, coal; R. J. Hackett, Marquette, light; Iron Age, West Superior, coal; Columbian, Gladstone, light; Brunette, Chicago, coal.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances at the Port of Chicago yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

With lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Props City of New York, Swallow, Muskegon; G. C. Markham, Manistee; Saugatuck, Saugatuck; S. Chipman, Escanaba; schrs Thomas Hume, Ebenezer, Muskegon; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Ella Ellinwood, Green Bay; Mars, M. E. Cook, Ludington; Phenix, Little Bay de Noquette; J. B. Wilbur, Cedar River; Peshtigo, Active, Peshtigo; scow O. I. Jacobus, Ludington; Lavinda, Portage Lake.

With sundries—Props Conestoga, Buffalo; Arcadia, Montreal.

With coal—Props Cumberland, Buffalo; Henry J. Johnson, Cleveland; schr Benjamin F. Bruce, Buffalo.

CLEARANCES.

With grain—Props Newburg, W. L. Frost, Ogdensburg; M. M. Drake, A. Folsom, Nebraska, Buffalo; Jay Gould, Port Huron; schrs Walter Smith, Pentwater; Comanche, Oswego; James D. Sawyer, Buffalo.

With sundries—Prop Thomas H. Smith, Sturgeon Bay; schr Advance, Peshtigo.

Light—Props Swallow, City of New York, Muskegon; T. N. Palmer, Frank L. Vance, Cumberland, H. J. Johnson, Buffalo; W. J. Carter, Ludington; G. C. Markham, Manistee; Chenango, Ashtabula; M. T. Green, St. Joseph's Island; J. H. Pauly, Montague; schrs E. M. Stanton, Clipper City, Apprentice Boy, Kate Lyons, Muskegon; Thomas Hume, Cheyboygan; Wanetee, Pentwater; Phenix, Bay de Noquet; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Magdalena, Ludington; Mystic, Manistee; David Vance, Buffalo.

MR. HIGBIE IS UNCOMFORTABLE.

He Doesn't Know Exactly What Mrs. Higbie Will Do.

"I'll make good my word with you, sir," said Mrs. Alice Higbie yesterday morning as she entered the decree-room off Judge Shepard's court and confronted her husband, Frank D. Higbie, who sat there with his attorney, M. C. Neuberger, waiting for the Higbie divorce case to commence. As she spoke she shook her finger in his face menacingly. The husband looked his wife squarely in the eyes, but his face paled perceptibly, and he did not attempt to reply. When she had returned to the court-room Higbie and his lawyer held a consultation, and during the rest of the day a detective sat near the wife and watched her every move.

Every since the Higbie divorce case commenced over a week ago the husband and his attorney, Mr. Neuberger, have been in mortal terror. "The fact is," said Mr. Neuberger yesterday, "that before the case was on trial Mrs. Higbie met her husband and said to him: 'The first man who attempts to injure my character will be 'fixed' by me, and I'll do it right in the court-room.' At another time when it was known between the parties that a divorce was imminent Mrs. Higbie picked up a paper and read of the shooting of Banker Rawson by his stepson. On that occasion she said to her husband, so he told me: 'Frank, that woman is a fool. I would never put my boy's life in jeopardy by having him do any shooting. If my troubles ever come to a point where any one has to be shot I'll shoot him myself.' When the case was called for trial I went to Judge Shepard and told him that I feared Mrs. Higbie, but the court thought it best not to have her searched. During the last few days of the trial there has been much developed to anger her and I tell you candidly that I fear that woman."

The husband, when asked about it, said he had good reason to fear her. "She is a crack shot with a revolver," said he, "and has always had one and has always been in good practice. At fifteen yards she is an accurate shot, and I don't like the idea of facing her should she attempt anything violent. In her sober senses she would do nothing. She's a clever woman and knows that it would prejudice her case; but she is excitable, and when she gets angry I could expect almost anything."

Counsel Bulkley and Gray of the defense deny that there is cause for any apprehension. They claim that Mrs. Higbie does not carry a weapon and that she has never intimated to them a desire to punish any one.

To illustrate the fact that Mrs. Higbie is an excitable lady a Court-House attaché tells a story of how that lady chased Dr. Lonergan through the hall after he had been subpœnaed and refused to testify, calling him a liar. "She even followed him to the elevator and said something to him which caused his face to blanch," said the gentleman. "The doctor told her to leave him or he would have her arrested. Then he jumped into an elevator and hurried to the Sheriff's office, and Mrs. Higbie went out of the building by a side entrance."

During the day Detective Suffield was on the stand for the defense. He was the friend of the Higbies, who is charged in the original bill with being intimate with Mrs. Higbie. Mr. Suffield claimed to be a friend of Mr. Higbie's up to January last, but testified that he introduced Mrs. Higbie to her attorneys last October and guaranteed the payment of the fee for securing a divorce. He also admitted giving Mrs. Higbie a diamond ring nearly a year ago. Since the Higbies separated he said he had furnished the wife with all the money she needed; had paid her hotel bill, paid her moving expenses, and paid the grocery bills and the meat bills. When she was sick he was at her bedside for nearly a week. He was also present and remained all night when Mrs. Higbie's boy was sick.

"Where did you sleep?" asked Mr. Neuberger.

"On a couch in the parlor."

"Where was Mrs. Higbie's room?"

"It was off the parlor."

"The parlor is only divided from her room by curtains, is it not?"

"Well, there are curtains there and I believe a door also."

Mrs. Rawson Remanded by Judge Grinnell.

Mrs. Meckie L. Rawson appeared before Judge Grinnell yesterday morning on arraignment for shooting Attorney Henry C. Whitney in Judge Jamieson's court-room last Friday. "My name is Meckie not America," said the buxom prisoner to the clerk, who called her by her baptismal name. She appeared in good spirits and was, as usual, neatly dressed in a tight-fitting suit of black cloth, jersey waist, and black bonnet. Lawyer Seth F. Crews, who has been retained by Mrs. Rawson since the shooting of Attorney Whitney, entered a formal motion to quash the indictment against her, and the court took the matter under advisement. The motion to quash does away with the necessity to plead until it is disposed of by the court. Mrs. Rawson was then remanded to jail.

"Is that all you want of me?" she asked of Judge Grinnell, after her attorney had concluded.

"Yes, madam, that is all."

"All right," and the prisoner walked proudly away with the bailiff to her quarters in the woman's department of the jail. The indictment against Mrs. Rawson, who is named as "Meckie, alias America," Rawson, contains four separate counts—one for an attempt to commit murder, one for an assault with intent to kill, one for an assault with a deadly weapon, and one for an assault with intent to do bodily injury. The motion to quash the indictment will probably be disposed of today or tomorrow.

Neighbors Fall Out—Miss Lulu's Salutation.

Bad blood has existed for many months between the Otto family and the Leigh family. Mrs. Otto and the daughter Lulu live at No. 489 Franklin street, and the Leighs right around the corner at No. 104 Schiller street. Lulu and Mrs. Otto were arrested on a warrant sworn out by Mrs. Leigh charging them with disorderly conduct in making threats against her and using bad language to her.

"This lady—the young one," said Mrs. Leigh, "has since long last summer been abusing me. Monday evening I was walking along the sidewalk towards my home when she poked her head out of a window in her house and called out: 'Ah, there, you old chromo; you three for a nickel, six for a dime; I'll come down there and slap your face for two cents.' I waited for her to come, but she didn't do it."

Miss Lulu admitted using the language, but declared Mrs. Leigh had provoked all the trouble and had used worse language. She was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

A Dispatch to the Pope.

The Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters is holding its fifth annual convention in Uhlich Hall. Two hundred and fifty delegates, representing eighty-three courts, assembled yesterday morning and marched to the cathedral, where the Rev. Frank Perry celebrated mass. Upon their return to the convention hall Dr. P. H. Cronin moved that the following cablegram be sent to Pope Leo XIII., which was done:

To His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., Rome, Italy: Six thousand Roman Catholic Foresters through their representatives in convention assembled send in the fullness of their faith as children of the Church their respectful greeting and ask apostolic blessing.

P. A. FEEHAN, Archbishop of Chicago.

The reports of the different offices of the High Court were presented to the convention by their representative officers and were unanimously accepted. After appointing proper committees the convention adjourned to this morning.

Reward for Annie Redmond's Recovery.

CHICAGO, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We take the liberty to address you on the following subject: The abduction of the Redmond child and the inability to restore her to her suffering family have interested us greatly, and we think a subscription should be made for the purpose of a reward to be given to any one instrumental in recovering the child alive. We inclose our check for $25 and beg you to open a subscription for the purpose mentioned above, and to call upon the public through the columns of your valuable paper to enter into this in the spirit that it deserves.

EUGENE VALLENS & CO.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

A TALK ABOUT WHISKY.

What the Trust Is Doing—Stocks of Liquor Here and Abroad.

T. M. Gilmore, the Secretary of the Kentucky Distillers' Association, was in the city yesterday, and in conversation with a reporter for THE TRIBUNE on the trade outlook for the ensuing year said: "In the latter part of May there was a convention of the Kentucky distillers in Louisville, at which more than half of the parties interested were present. The annual physical capacity of the Kentucky distilleries aggregates about 60,000,000 gallons, though the tub capacity is one-third less. At the convention it was resolved to limit the production for the ensuing distilling year—from July 1, 1888 to June 30, 1889—to 11,000,000 gallons, 9,000,000 to be distributed pro rata under the capacity rule, the remaining 2,000,000 gallons to be placed in the hands of an allotment committee to be distributed among what is known as the 'conservative houses' for the purpose of 'evening up.' The agreement has been signed by a large percentage of the houses, but will not be of binding effect until after 85 per cent of the houses have signed. Then it will be deposited with the allotment committee."

"What is the present stock of Kentucky whisky in sight?"

"There are about 37,000,000 gallons in bond and the stock in dealers' hands is about 5,000,000 gallons. There are in European warehouses about 85,000 barrels, which were exported within the last three or four years to avoid the payment of the internal revenue tax at the expiration of three years from date of manufacture. This increases the supply to the extent of about 3,000,000 gallons, so there are in all about 45,000,000 gallons."

"Are the exported goods being returned for consumption."

"Yes, at the rate of between 6,000 and 7,000 barrels per month. These are being distributed all over the country, though small syndicates in various cities are buying freely for speculative purposes. There are no '83 or '84 goods in the market, and it is thought by many that there is big money in the fully matured whiskies at present prices."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED front rooms with board; good table; cable or steam cars.

197 THIRTIETH-ST.—A LARGE, NICELY-FURNISHED front room, all conveniences, with board for two, in private family.

217 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Transients accommodated.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS NEAR business centre, with board if desired.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms, also other rooms, with superior board; table boarders.

1234 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH OR without board.

1259 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE FOR gentleman and wife or gentlemen; other rooms; first-class table; home comforts.

1354 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board if desired.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front alcove, also other nice rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; hot and cold water in each room; board if desired.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with board; accommodation for gentlemen.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT PARLOR AND hall room; table board.

1730 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT AND back hall rooms with board.

1827 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD, IN each particular first-class.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME SINGLE AND double rooms, with first-class board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board.

2210 MICHIGAN-AV.—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board.

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS; SUPERIOR board; moderate terms; day boarders wanted.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—LOVELY ROOM FOR gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; fine table; private family. References required.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND single room, with superior board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, first-class board. References exchanged.

4728 KENWOOD-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room and suite of rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished if desired; two blocks from Kenwood station.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME CAN BE found at "The Lakeside," on Lake-av., near 50th-st.; large, airy rooms and first-class table; I. C. R. R. and cable one block; ten minutes to the business houses. Address X 59, Tribune office.

A COUPLE WITHOUT CHILDREN, ON SOUTH Side avenue, will take couple for the summer; no other boarders; price, $16. Address D 71, Tribune office.

HAVING A THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE near Thirty-second-st., convenient to Illinois Central, Cottage Grove cable, and Indiana-av. cars, will rent front alcove or rear room, with board, to gentleman and wife; improvements modern; four adults in family. Address W 85, Tribune office.

North Side.

68 RUSH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER ROOMS with board; reasonable.

193 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms in small family, with first-class table board.

213 DEARBORN-AV.—PARTIES WHO DESIRE strictly first-class table board with good home cooking address or apply at above number. The table is said to be the best on the North Side.

241 E. OHIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS with board.

248 OHIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite of rooms; also other rooms; with or without board.

294 CHICAGO-AV.—A CHOICE SUITE OF rooms; also single rooms; newly furnished and carpeted; everything first-class. Apply or address 213 Dearborn-av.

308 LA SALLE-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM FOR 2 gentlemen, top floor, $4.

West Side.

1,000 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with A 1 table board at SMITH'S RESTAURANT, 523 West Madison-st. Open day and night.

Hotels.

ANNA HOUSE, 102 AND 104 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Family hotel. Located centrally. Prices reasonable for transients.

ELDRIDGE HOUSE—GRESHAM DELEGATES—Elegant apartments and first-class board; five blocks from Auditorium; equal to any first-class hotel for 125 delegates; reasonable. Apply 8 Eldridge-ct.

HIGHLAND HALL, HIGHLAND PARK, WILL be open for summer boarders June 14. For further particulars address F. P. HAWKINS, Room 2, 90 La Salle-st.

HOTEL CRYSTAL—NEWLY FURNISHED front rooms, $2 to $4. 34 Washington-st., near State.

THE WESTMINSTER—ELEGANT NEW HOTEL, 462 N. Clark-st., near Division. Just opened. American plan; passenger elevator and all appointments first-class; all patronage solicited, transient, day board, and families by week or month; the best day board for the money in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEST and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOMS BY TWO GENTLEMEN AND one lady with three-year-old child, for month of July and part of August, two desirable rooms with first-class table, location to be in immediate vicinity of Jackson Park or Hyde Park. References given and asked. Will pay liberally for satisfactory place. X 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN WISHES FOR HIS daughter of 14 board and room, with use of piano, private family; no other boarders; terms must be reasonable. References required. X 67, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A LADY EMPLOYED during the day; must be convenient to the Court-House and reasonable; state price and full particulars. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM PHILADELPHIA in private family; must live nice and be a nice room. Y 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, and baby, on the South Side; Kenwood or Hyde Park; near the lake. Address X 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in private family. Address X 4, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD 3 years old, in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove-av.; must be moderate. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW EXTENSION-TOP CARRIAGE, $25; SEVERAL good second-hand phaetons and buggies cheap to close out. G. L. BRADLEY, 128 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—7-YEAR-OLD HORSE, WITH NEARLY new harness and phaeton; want to sell whole rig; horse sound and gentle, and an easy driver. Y 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BAAUTIFUL SHETLAND PONY and cart; also new-milch cow. Apply at once, rear 2008 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—SULKY; FINELY FINISHED, "BRAN new," a bargain. Y 74, Tribune office.

GOOD SADDLE, DRIVING, AND BUSINESS horses for sale at Rouses new stable, corner Root and Emerald-av., Stock-Yards; will receive a car of saddle and driving horses from Missouri Thursday. Address X 62, Tribune office.

HORSES PASTURED AND CARED FOR AT JOHN LAATZ'S farm, Riverside, Ill.

I HAVE 200 BOTTLES PURE FRENCH BRANDY; wish to exchange for horse, buggy, and harness. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

MAGNIFICENT BROWN HORSE FOR SALE, 5 years old, 15¾ hands high, fine knee action, will give afraid of steam cars, safe for lady to drive; will give written guarantee that he is sound and free from tricks. Gold Coin Extract Company, 327 Wells-st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery wagons and trucks, buggies, carts, milk-wagons, horses, and harness. Factory opposite Twenty-third-st. Depot Archer-av. show-rooms, 2308 State-st. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—THE BEST THREE-HORN SIDE-saddle I can get for the least money; style no object; wanted for country use. Y 31, Tribune.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—K. J. Stamm, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3622—Fred Pilgrim & Co., Booksellers and Newsdealers.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3500, Corner 35th—Chas. C. Fredigke.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123,—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice and Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—E. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—L. Ambrecht, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—R. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, cor. Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzolo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, MILWAUKEE-AV., 883,—Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, cor. Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 360, cor. Harrison-st.—J. G. Marbourg, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 475—F. J. Knowles, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 504, corner Goethe—Rhode's Pharmacy.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
STATE-ST., North, 100, Corner Ohio—A. C. Cowan, Druggist.
STATE-ST., North, 292—H. V. Becker, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—R. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BAY MARE; GOOD FLESH; SIDEBAR top buggy; rubber trimed harness. Return to 416 West Randolph-st. and receive reward.

LOST—FROM A CARRIAGE WHILE DRIVING from 2713 Prairie-av. to 22d-st. Depot on Tuesday afternoon, a lady's small traveling-bag. Any one returning same to 2713 Prairie-av. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, SLOCUM TENNIS RACquet on road from Jackson Park to Lake Michigan. Reward if returned to 2259 Wabash-av.

LOST—THE LADY WHO TOOK THE PARASOL from the Wabash-av. car Tuesday last will save herself trouble by returning the same at once to the Palmer House office, as she is known.

STOLEN—FROM 1004 BELMONT-AV.—A BLACK horse, about 9 years old; short, heavy built; about 1,100 pounds, and grocery wagon, black canvas cover, red running gear; side boards brown. Big reward for return and no questions asked. Address Y 72, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, HAVing experience, as assistant bookkeeper or general office work; good penman; A1 references. Y 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED PHARmacist. Address Y 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS office assistant or bill clerk; willing to work. References. Y 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN REAL ESTATE OR coal office by a young man of pluck and ambition; six years' business experience; at present employed. Address Y 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THIRD-TERM MEDICAL young man wishes position anywhere. Address R D 85, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOUNDRY FOREMAN or assistant, at present assistant in one largest foundries in the "East"; understands heavy and light work; temperate. Best references. Address F. E. HOMIER, 337 Broome-st., New York City.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; best city and country references; willing and obliging. X 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman. City references. X 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTLY FIRST-class coachman in private family. Best of city references. X 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman. Good references. X 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (SWEDish) to take care of horses and make himself useful. Can bring first-class references. Y 8, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man 24 years of age who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages. Best city references. Address Y 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY young man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; good careful driver; strictly temperate; willing to make himself generally useful. X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages. First-class reference from last employer. X 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN TO TAKE care of horses or do any such work. Y 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 3 months in the country, to take care of horses; make himself generally useful; will work for low wages. D O 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR SOME other employment by a reliable man (Dane); best reference. Y 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRIVE WAGON FOR a store or as coachman. Address S D 87, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS porter or work in stock in a wholesale house; willing to do anything; am a good collector. A1 reference. Y 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS willing to make himself generally useful around house; understands driving and care of horses. Can also give best of reference. Address S O 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY CAPAble, energetic young married man of ten years' business experience, holding position of trust, desires to change for satisfactory reasons. Y 6, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, COMPETENT business man; correspondent, manager, or place of responsibility. Address X 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HEAD-WAITER, BY a respectable man, with good references. Address Y 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS bookkeeper; rapid, accurate; 6 years' experience. Best references. Address X 45, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Call after 9, 403 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family. No postal-cards. 88 Butler-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT GIRL IN PRIvate family, is good cook and laundress. Address X 31, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; FIRST-class cook or laundress. Call 122 East Huron-st., in rear. 4 years' reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR SECOND or general work. Address 1534 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT second girl. 2342 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook, washer, and ironer. Call at 281 Twenty-fourth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GERman cook in private American family; no washing. Best references. 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN private family for second and general housework. 1828 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN private family; not very competent but willing to learn. Address 41 East Huron-st., city.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF 9 YEARS' practical experience as nurse in confinement cases; can take full charge of an infant that's brought up on the bottle. Address B. SCHMIDT, No. 307 West Madison-st.; best of city references given. Call for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A YOUNG person who would be willing to make herself generally useful. References. Call or address 2121 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDish lady as nurse in a first-class family; willing to do sewing. Best of reference. 125 Townsend-st., D. G., top flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—SUPERIOR PRIVATE family domestics of all nationalities furnished immediately. Throop-st. Employment Bureau. 10 THROOP-ST., NEAR MADISON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE BUREAU REGIStry has the best class of domestic help in Chicago. 337 Michigan-av.; removed from 275 West Monroe-st.; established 1880. MRS. JONES, Proprietor.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER BY AN EXPORT butter and cheese house; one who has had experience in the produce trade preferred. State reference and salary expected. Address X 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOCKMAN BY A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house. Must be thoroughly posted and give good references. X 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN THAT HAS HAD experience in keeping double entry set of books and doing weighing and general office work. Apply at 1635 State-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A YOUNG MAN who can invest $500 or upwards in the business. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—NEAT YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a good hand and does not use tobacco. State age, where you live, whom you have worked for, and wages expected. Address R D 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 WITH SOME experience in bookkeeping. Goss Printing Press Co., 194-8 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, 20 to 25, in general railroad office; state age and salary expected. Address Y 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BILLING CLERK; ONE FAMILIAR with paper business preferred. Address R D 87, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC, WIDEAWAKE salesmen; salary or commission. Rooms 26 and 27, 243 State-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN—FOR TOIlet soap. Only such as had experience in the line and can give best of references need apply. Address R P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 CLOTHING SALESMAN AT 27, 29, and 31 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BRIDGE draughtsman; must be accurate in figuring and good penman; permanent position for the right man. State references and salary expected. Address Y 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD TRUNK-BOX MAKER. Address at once, stating wages, Trunk Factory, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—GOOD SAMPLE-CASE MAKER. Address Trunk Factory, Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—NON-UNION BAKERS IN ST. LOUIS. Call or address at once, 420 South Second-st., St. Louis.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT AMERICAN BOY, RESIDing with parents, to run errands and do general office-work. Answer in own handwriting, giving age, references, and salary willing to start with. Address Y 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR PERMANENT POSITION—A reliable, active boy about 16 in a store; good habits; $3.50 to $4 per week. Address Y 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, IN A LUMBER OFFICE, A bright, industrious boy, not under 15 or over 17; must be quick and accurate in figures. Address, in own handwriting, D Y 18, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—COACHMAN; A RESPECTABLE MAN who thoroughly understands his business and is strictly sober. References required. Apply at Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GOOD BOOK MEN TO COME TO Milwaukee to handle "Collier's Standard Publications" at New York prices; splendid territory in Wisconsin and Upper Michigan; fare to Milwaukee $2.50. Apply to J. J. GALLAGHER, 17 Excelsior Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—MEN TO TRAVEL ON SALARY FOR the Font Hill Nurseries of Canada; we pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian-grown stock; previous experience not essential; our stock sells well and gives better satisfaction than any other on the market. STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $20 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS HELPER, WITH $250 cash, to go to another city; inside work and collecting; state age, etc.; must have good record. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GENTLEMAN IN THE CApacity of assistant manager and salesman in the wine and spirit department of our business. Address with full particulars of experience, etc., R D 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS-MAN LIVing outside Chicago to represent our house in his State; salary about $100 monthly. References given and exacted. Supt. Mfg. House, Lock Box 1585, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN OF fair education and accustomed to hard work, any position with an established firm. Y 2, Tribune.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER. STATE SALary expected and reference. Y 39, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED, ACCURATE LADY stenographer and typewriter on Southwest Side; $12. Call at 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; two in family. 4213 Champlain-av.

WANTED—ENGLISH OR CANADIAN GIRLS FOR dining-room, cook, and general housework. 275 West Monroe-st., corner Morgan.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. Experience and references required. 3309 Vernon-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework; small family; good wages. 163 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 617 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS A GOOD COOK and laundress in small family. Apply Thursday, 78 Bellevue-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 86 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 58 WARREN-AV., GOOD STRONG girl for general housework.

Nurses.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AND TRUSTworthy person to assist in care of children; must be a good seamstress and willing to help in any department; good position to competent person. Address, stating age, experience, references, etc., Y 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE charge of an infant at 617 Washington-blvd.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—NEAT CAPABLE GIRLS FOR CITY or country; girls supplied. 2248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS OF ALL NATIONALIties; places waiting and good wages. 3829 Cottage Grove-av. Mrs. HORTON.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN TO TAKE orders in Chicago and vicinity for "Table Talk," a book for housekeepers, issued by Finley Acker & Co. of Philadelphia, and for "Our Baby," a book for mothers, issued by the Sunshine Publishing Company; $6 a week salary and liberal commissions will be paid; to the right party the work will yield an income of about 25 cents an hour the whole year round; best of references required. Address REV. J. HENRY SMYTHE, D. D., LL. D., Editor, Sunshine Publishing Company, 402, 404, and 406 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED LADY CANvassers; big profits to right parties. Call before 11. 263 Park-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR UNIVERSAL OIL Heater. This is the best heater or oil burner yet offered to the public for their approval and indorsement. No dirt, no dripping of oil on carpet or stove. It will make a hot fire in one minute; there is nothing in existence that can compete with it in cleanliness, durability, and usefulness. There is big and quick money in it for agents. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. RINDSKOPF, SILVERA & CO., Sole Manufacturers and Agents for the United States, 84 Market-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES 24C; NEEDLE PACKages cheap. ELITHORP'S factory, 71 Randolph.

LADY AGENTS—$10 A DAY SURE; NEW RUBber undergarments; splendid; try it. MRS. H. F. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

LIFE-INSURANCE AGENTS OF EXPERIENCE and able to control and operate districts in this State can obtain most favorable contracts by addressing Lock Box 606, Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE— FOR 99 YEARS, several desirable sites for business blocks, office buildings, and manufactories. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED furniture, carpets, and household goods; without delay. F, 3235 Calumet-av.

PATTERSON'S OIL-GAS BURNERS; ADAPTED to any stove; on exhibition at 3051 Cottage Grove-av.; not a fuel cartridge. Open till 8:30 p. m.

STORAGE.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage are those of GEORGE PARRY. West Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Advances made. Telephone 4,579. Established 1871.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A1 DETECTIVE BUSIness; a chance seldom offered; experience unnecessary; capital required $800. Y 63, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—A DIRECTOR FOR A CHOIR. Address DR. HALE, 2401 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—TWO 14-INCH BORE ENGINES NOW running. J. K. RUSSELL, 12 Fulton-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A PIECE OF PROPERTY which will pay 9 per cent net on $30,000; consists of a choice corner, 72x125; well improved; leased for 5 years, and owner would guarantee rents; you cannot find a better place in Chicago to invest this amount. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES NEAR EGGLESTON; RIPE for sub.; bargain; call quick. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

South Side.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL NO. 78 12TH-ST., BEtween Wabash-av. and State-st., at a price that will pay the buyer 10 per cent net on the investment. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN OPPORTUNITY—WILL SELL FOR $50 down, $30 monthly, stone-front house South Side avenue. 77 Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—FIFTY FEET ON CLARK-ST., S. OF Harrison; will take clear improved property in part. Address Y 89, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR HARRISON; bargain; splendid investment. LEIB, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND CELLAR MODern 15-room flat; Forest-av., near 35th-st.; $8,000. H. L. HUGHES, 788 Congress-st.

FOR SALE— Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st. Two choice pieces, $70,000 and $40,000. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER AT A SPECIAL PRICE 26¾ feet on Michigan-av., 50 feet south of Madison-st.; any one desiring a paying investment should call for particulars on E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EMERALD-AV., S. E. COR. 34TH, 42 feet; $1,500. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—MARSHFIELD-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new flat of 7 and 8 rooms; are large and light; is dirt cheap at $7,000.
Madison, improved piece; renting $1,200; near Centre-av.; cheap.
Cottage Grove-av., corner; improved; rent $1,980.
Washington-boulevard, one of the choicest lots on the street; 30 or 60x130; cheap.
Warren-av., south front lot; $90.
Madison-st., corner, 21x100; $3,000.
Lincoln, near Madison, 24x125; $2,400.
Van Buren-st., 75 ft.; cheap; or might exchange for good improved. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—20 AND 22 SELDEN-ST., NEAR Wood, 2 good 2-story brick houses in 2 flats each, can be had for $2,500 each.
56 W. 13th-st., near Blue Island-av., 2-story house in 4 flats; rents $45; price only $4,400.
N. w. cor. Throop and 15th-st., 72-foot lot with good brick house, $7,500; and a large list of other bargains; see our new list just out; it is full of bargains. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—THESE BARGAINS—
Halsted-st., between Taylor and 12th, large 2-story frame store, well rented, with good lot, $6,500.
Lake-st., between Paulina and Wood, store with flat above and good lot, $5,500.
137 West Van Buren-st., near Desplaines, good brick building 30 feet wide and lot 30x110, with side alley, $13,000.
Sangamon-st., north of Van Buren, large house and wide lot, $6,500.
An elegant residence lot one block east of Garfield Park, 55x142, corner Adams-st. and St. Louis-av., $60 per foot. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS—
$2,500—Triangle lot, 175 feet front, on Adams, corner Colorado-av. and Kedzie-st.
$1,150—Adams-st., west of California-av.
$3,000—48x125, corner Lincoln and Austin-av.
$1,200—37½ foot lot on Fairfield-av., between Ogden-av. and 12th-st., and a large list of other lots. See our new printed list just out. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NEW 10-ROOM 2-STORY BRICK house; this house has 4 fine mantels, is elegantly frescoed, and on one of the finest streets on the West Side; if you want a nice home this will suit you; price $7,000; easy terms. Address X 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES— Adams, east of Halsted, per foot $400; deep lot; Monroe, east of Halsted, deep lots, $400 per foot. Several pieces on S. Jefferson that are well located for factory sites; we have a large number of other desirable sites; see our new printed list just out. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—LOTS—MADISON-ST., $85; WARREN-av., $80; Washington, $100; other boulevards, $1,000 each; plenty of lots about the park at $500 and upward. J. T. SUTOR, 1383 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE— On Adams-st., just west of Centre-av., a fine 14-room house, lot 22x178, south front; good barn; owner must sell. Can be had at a price that is way down. It will pay intending investors to see us about this at once. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS CORNER WESTERN AND Fullerton-avs., four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare 6¾ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. A. WELLS, 116 DEARBORN-st.—513 West Monroe-st., 10-room detached house, furnace, stone walk, A1 condition, $6,000.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
736 W. Erie-st., 2-story and attic brick, in 2 flats, with lot 24x125, for $5,000; ⅓ cash; balance yearly.
192 Washington-boulevard, 2-story house and lot, corner alley, 125 feet west of Halsted; can be had for $7,500 if sold soon, and a large list of other bargains. See our printed list for price. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A NICE CORNER ON W. MADISON-st., 125x136. Will sell very cheap; owner wants money. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—HOUSES—I HAVE SOME ELEGANT places, vicinity of park, at moderate terms. J. T. SUTOR, 1383 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—408 BLUE ISLAND-AV., RUNNING back to Fifteenth, lot 24x125, well rented, $6,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON FULTON-ST., EAST OF CALIFORnia-av.; only one lot left; special assessments all paid. Will sell for $1,000. For other locations see our new price-list just out. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES ON HARRISON AND Van Buren-sts., at city limits; owner a non-resident and here to sell at $21,000. Lots west of this sell at $400. HEAD & BURY, Room 57, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—48 W. ADAMS-ST.—2-STORY AND basement brick with 7 years' ground lease; low rent; now rented $65 per month; will sell for $2,500; look it over and call on us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 3-STORY AND BASEment flat on Erie-st., near May; rent $1,344; price $12,500. H. L. HUGHES, 783 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—39 FRY-ST., NEAR MILwaukee and Centre-avs.; 13 rooms; $3,500. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD PROPerty, between North and Wabansia-avs. A. ZEGGELLER, 942 North Halsted-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PIECE OF PROPERTY, 66x119 feet on Forquer-st., near Halsted; price $7,500, all clear; will take house worth $4,000 to $5,000 and give time on balance if desired. This is a fine investment. R. O'DWYER & CO., 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON OHIO, NEAR STATE-ST.—50 FT.; very cheap; rents sure; will pay to improve. Room 75, 161 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON TWELFTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON THIRTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FOURTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON FIFTEENTH-ST.
FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS ON SIXTEENTH-ST.
ALL ON WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
Only five minutes' ride beyond Douglas Park. Get off train at Ridgeland-av. depot or Oak Park-av. depot and walk south three blocks, and there you are. I can sell you one of these beautiful blocks at from $3,600 to $4,600 each, and each block contains 48 lots, so that you will only be paying about $80 a lot. That is what you gain by buying at wholesale. Covered main sewers run through the property; streets all graded and sidewalks laid. Bargains here for somebody. The most delightful location for a home within 8 miles of Court-House. JOHN WAIN, 123 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN THE BOULEVARDS— Choice lots, 26x132, one block from 43d-st. and Vincennes-av., for $45 per foot, ⅓ down, etc. These lots are on high ground and have water, sewer, and sidewalk; cars on 43d-st., giving for 5-cent fare cable ride down-town by either State-st. or Cottage Grove-av., or direct to Stock-Yards and Illinois Central station; the cheapest lots for the money in Hyde Park; shall advance prices again soon. H. P. HOTCHKISS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMERDALE, IN LAKE VIEW the following houses, all located on 80-ft. streets, and supplied with lake water:

6 roomed brick cottage, 50 feet	$2,000
9 roomed brick, 2 stories, 50 feet	2,500
10 roomed brick, 2 stories, 50 feet	3,500

Also 2 choice lots, each 50x152 feet; water in the street, and with good trees, $14 per foot; all the above is substantial and growing property, and is offered on easy terms. ROBERT GREER, 192 Madison-st., Or Summerdale.

FOR SALE— ROSALIE-COURT, South Park Station Illinois Central Railway, New houses of 8 rooms and all conveniences, hardwood finish and handsomely decorated; prices low and terms easy. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR 52D-ST.—New 6-room cottage on easy payments; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; also vacant lots. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR LARGE INVESTORS. ON DREXEL-BOULEVARD, NEAR 42D-ST.—A large tract of the most desirable property on the street. There is no safer property to invest in than this. Values in the vicinity are rapidly rising. Price, $35,000 for all if taken at once. See us for particulars. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NICE LOTS NEAR DEPOT, SOUTH Englewood, at sacrifice this month; $200 and upward; trees, sidewalks, schools, churches, 2 railroads, 4 depots, high ground, low prices; early bird gets them; don't fail to see them; bargains; are selling fast; several bunches of lots acre price. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE IN Lake View, 4 miles from the Court-House, 3 minutes' walk from steam or street cars. R D 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT NEW MODERN-BUILT house, with 50 or 100 feet, Kenwood, eleven rooms. Apply at 5126 Kimbark-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS! LOTS! $200 EACH! 30 AT Auburn, 10 at Grand Crossing, 70 South Chicago. 77 Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS SOUTH OF EGGLESton, cheap. Y 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK MANSION, with cut-stone trimmings, plate-glass, hot and cold water, steam heat, laundry, and other modern conveniences, and 4¼ acres (800 ft. of frontage) of handsomely improved land. A lovely home, almost in the city, and a rapidly improving property, situated at Summerdale (n. 59th-st.) in the City of Lake View. Price $16,000. An inspection invited. ROBERT GREER, 192 Madison-st., cor. 5th-av., or Summerdale.

FOR SALE— Sherman-st., south of Sixty-ninth-st., east front, 100x125 feet at a bargain. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., EAST FRONT, JUST south of 51st-st., 90x175, $100 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORTY ACRES WEST AND NEAR Normal; cheap; full particulars. A. S. LEIB, 85 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

THE RIGHT PLACE AT LAST

MANY A MAN

Having saved a little money to buy a building lot has looked long and vainly for the right spot for his home. Whatever way he turned some obstacle barred his choice.

One lot was too far from the cars.
Another lay too low to be readily drained.

Old and shabby frames spoiled another place.
The next one was in a noisy neighborhood.

Too high a figure was asked for one.
Another required too much cash down.

On one you must build with brick.
The next one was not deep enough
For clotheslines, or barn, or play room.

One too near the R. R. tracks for safety.
Another too narrow for comfortable rooms.

TO ALL

WHO HAVE HAD THIS TROUBLESOME EXPERIENCE

WE

EXTEND A WORD OF CHEER AND INVITATION.

EDGINGTON PARK,

Our new subdivision just being perfected on the main line of the C. & N. W. R. R., very near the junction of the C., M. & St. P. R. R., ¼ mile from the city limits and but 6½ miles from the Court-House, is freely conceded by shrewd observers to be one of the most

PLEASANT, ACCESSIBLE,
CONVENIENT, HEALTHFUL

Localities for a home within the whole range of Chicago suburbs.

HERE

The many difficulties which have beset intelligent lot-seekers of moderate earnings

ARE HAPPILY SOLVED.

4 RAILWAY STATIONS

Within easy reach accommodate passengers to and fro, and the time is but 20 minutes to the city depots.

The tract is environed by beautiful groves, and it is but a pleasant walk to Humboldt Park.

The improvements which border on EDGINGTON PARK

Are numerous, of a tasteful and durable character, and would do credit to any suburban region.

A spacious public-school building stands on the verge of the subdivision, which is a feature of great importance to parents with children ready for schooling.

The lots are of ample size and lie high and dry, with thorough drainage, leaving no liability to stagnant water or unwholesome dampness.

To those who come forward at the outset to select lots the hitherto unheard of low price asked for them will appear a strong inducement.

The owner proposes to sell every lot in the subdivision at such figures as make the sales almost uninterrupted until the last one is disposed of.

EXAMINE CAREFULLY

The prices asked on other tracts in the vicinity and you will find them in every case far above those at EDGINGTON PARK.

Thus from 25 to 40 per cent can be

ABSOLUTELY SAVED

By calling on or addressing the owner, receiving as a gift an 1888 map of Chicago, and visiting this most attractive and desirable ground at the very first opportunity.

L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK.
All on monthly payments.
Go and see our elegant new 8-room houses on 44th-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; front and back parlors, dining-room, kitchen, servants' room, pantry, and china closet on first floor; three large sleeping rooms, bath, and water closet on second floor; hardwood mantels, etc.; laundry, furnace, etc., in basement; lot 33⅓ feet front. Only four left. To close out will give decided bargains in price and terms. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. FIFTY-FIFTH-ST.
S. E. cor. Cottage Grove-av., 118x130; price $150 per foot.
N. E. cor. Monroe-av., 152x100; very reasonable.
N. E. cor. Jackson-av., 106¾x70 ft.; $6,000.
N. E. cor. Wharton-av., 158x112; $80 per foot.
And other property in the same vicinity very cheap. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 TO $6,000 in best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6751 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER FIFTY-fifth-st. and Ellis-av., 150x120 feet, $80; best bargain in vicinity. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ATTRACTIVE, COMPLETE—Those "Congress villas" on Drexel-av. and Fifty-sixth-st., 8 rooms, hot and cold water, bath, w.-c., etc. Price $3,000, small payment down, balance monthly. Houses open today.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK—375 FEET front, on the corner, with a south front; 162 feet deep; $8 below market price. MORISON & AITCHISON, 164 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOR HIGHLAND PARK PROPERTY, houses and lots, or acres; also houses to rent. Apply to D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGLEWOOD—8-ROOM houses on Tracy-av., between 57th and 58th-sts.; terms to suit. E. W. ADKINSON, 156 East Washington-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—ON MEAD-ST., NEAR HUMBOLDT Park, north of North-av., just outside of city limits; frame house can be built; will sell for $500; worth $650. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—GENEVA LAKE—SMALL COTTAGE on grounds extending to the water's edge. Address CHAS. M. DIETRICH, Racine, Wis.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE NICEST STOCK FARM IN Southeastern Kansas, 1,600 acres, in Bourbon County; finely improved; one-third cash and long time on balance, or will take Chicago improved property for all or part pay. R. O'DWYER & CO., 126 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—25-FOOT lot; corner and east front; south of Thirty-seventh-st. and east Drexel boulevard. A. B. SOUTHARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—NICE FLAT BUILDING, BETWEEN Halsted-st. and Ashland-av., Madison and Taylor-sts.; not to exceed $8,000. Call at once or send description. R. O'DWYER & CO., 126 Washington-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH BARN ON LA Salle or Dearborn-av., north of Chicago-av.; please give facts and figures. Address Y 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE IN NEAR SUBURB WORTH $5,000 to $8,000, or would take vacant lots in exchange for fine house in choice location on West Side. Y 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMER WITH $100,000 cash to invest in centrally located business block; South Water and Market-sts. preferred. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED VACANT PROPERTY, 100 FEET front, between Fullerton-av. and Diversey-st., and east of Orchard-st. Y 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR CASH CUSTOMER—A residence lot situated north of Garfield-av., east of Halsted-st., and south of Belmont-av.; must be a bargain. LANDIS & FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—JACKSON-ST. STONE FRONT, ELEgant finish, clear, for lots or acres south. 77 Calumet Building.

EXCHANGE—CLEAR HOUSE, JACKSON-ST., also South Side property, clear, for farms near. 77 Calumet Building.

EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE for 640 acres farming lands in part or whole tract. Address Y 80, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—2 GOOD BRICK BUILDINGS ON Warren-av., near Lincoln-st., for farms in Kansas; prefer Trego, Lincoln, or Ottawa County. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD INDIANA FARM FOR stock of dry-goods; will make loan on farm. Many other exchanges. H. G. TEED & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—MANUFACTURING PLANT, machinery, furniture, and material, together with patent right, very valuable, centrally located in city, for city or suburban real estate and some cash, $10,000. JOHN C. LONG, 18 Portland Block.

TO EXCHANGE—5 ELEGANT NEW STONE AND brick houses on the South Side; all modern improvements; part hardwood finish; near steam and cable cars. Want well-located acre property for subdividing. O. M. WELLS & CO., owners, 162 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MY 240-ACRE FARM IN ROCK Island Co., Ill., all under cultivation, perfect title, no incumbrance; this is one of the finest farms in the county; want a good stock of goods. Address OWNER, Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY LOT ON THIRTY-third-st., near Halsted, for good horse and buggy. Address X 80, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM NEAR CHICAGO, either in Illinois or Wisconsin—Well improved property on W. Adams-st. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH LADY WANTS COMFORTABLE HOME in exchange for tuition. R D 88, Tribune office.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SPECIAL daily dictation for all systems, $1.25 per week. From this class positions are steadily, promptly filled. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

VIOLIN LESSONS—SUMMER MONTHS VERY reasonable; both sexes. M D, 225 Ontario st.

WANTED—PIANO TEACHER TO GIVE MY daughter, aged 12, lessons on piano in payment of which I will give board. Address Y 17, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND DRUM CYLINDER printing-press, to print a form at least 29x42, and not less than 1,000 impressions per hour. Address, giving full details as to make, condition, time and place in use, and also lowest price spot cash, R P 59, Tribune office.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURing confinement; terms reasonable. Mrs. RICHER, experienced midwife, 547 West Indiana-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE THOROUGHBRED Jersey cows; fresh. R. W. STAFFORD, 698 Austin-av., West Side.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE— Go today and see our elegant new houses, Nos. 365, 367, and 375 42d-st., 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; 5 rooms 1st floors and 4 rooms on 2d floors; laundry, furnace, gas fixtures, stone walks, elegant lawn in front; these houses are built of pressed brick and stone fronts; part hardwood finish; 2 blocks from steam and cable cars; rent, $40; open today. O. M. WELLS & CO., Owners, 162 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION— The two-story and basement dwelling, No. 3500 Michigan-av., 10 rooms, in best possible condition; lot 90x156. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNUSUAL CHANCE—FINE MODERN 11-room house on Grand-boulevard, near 37th; every convenience; barn; worth seeing; with or without furniture. Open afternoons. WILL H. MOORE, 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—2404 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY AND basement marble front, 16 rooms, $75. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2215 AND 2217 WABASH-AV.—3-STORY and basement; 8 rooms. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—NO. 3327 FOREST-AV.—NICE 10-ROOM stone-front residence; $45. LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block, Room 21.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—MONROE-ST., NEW SUBcellar brick house, 9 rooms; just elegantly painted and papered; possession at once; No. 971; cheap.
Leavitt-st., 2-story and cellar brick house, 8 rooms; $45; east front, near Van Buren.
412 Oakley-av., 8 rooms, $45.
388 Warren-av., 10-room house; possession June 15; $45.
504 Fulton-st., the cheapest house on the West Side, 10 rooms, octagon front, brick house, $40; key at 502. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—739 WEST JACKSON-ST., 10-ROOM brick, with all modern improvements, $40, and a large list of other houses and flats. Call and get one of our printed lists if you want to rent. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—340—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, FINE order. 462 Taylor-st.

TO RENT—A BRICK HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, WELL located; will rent cheap to a responsible party; furniture for sale if desired. Apply at 45 North Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND CELLAR 8-ROOM house, 1094 W. Monroe-st.; p., d., and k. on main floor; all conveniences; price $30. M. J. EICH, 1090 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—8-ROOM MODERN BRICK house, subcellar and basement; bath, hot and cold water; newly papered. 220 Warren-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—236-238 LA SALLE-AV.; 14 ROOMS, each; furnished; together or separate. Call at room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT— Parlor floor and basement of six rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street. One block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—406 AND 408 CHESTNUT-ST., ELEgant, modern 9-room houses. Apply to O. F. FULLER or B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—268 ILLINOIS-ST., TWO STORY, 8 rooms. SAWYER & GARRETT, 89 Madison-st., Room 6.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—FURNISHED residence; near two street-car lines; must be a small and careful family; rent nominal to good party. POLKEY & McCALLUM, 90 Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT— 5749 Rosalie-court, South Park station Illinois Central Railway, 8-room residence, $37.50. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SUMMER RESORT—IN WINNETKA, right on the shore of Lake Michigan, is a seven-roomed furnished house to let until Sept. 14. Apply at 17 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM JUNE 20TH TO SEPTEMBER 1st, a completely furnished private residence of 12 rooms, two blocks from Madison Park Station (50th-st.), on Illinois Central Railroad. X 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE FINE RESIDENCE, 1870 MELrose-st., Lake View; a very fine location, near Lake-Shore drive; large lot. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 898 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BUILDING, N. E. CORner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.; 2 nice flats of 7 rooms each, and three small flats; first-class elevator and janitor service; rent reasonable. Apply at elevator in the building or at 101 Washington-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building, furnished and unfurnished, fireproof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at room 615.

TO RENT—ONLY ONE FLAT LEFT ON SECOND floor northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Look at it, and inquire in bank, 133 Dearborn-st.; $32.50.

TO RENT— 35 33d-st., first flat; in perfect order; rent $40. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 6-ROOM FLAT, 2220 Indiana-av., $30; keys at Scott's, 2220. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—295 WABASH-AV., FLAT 6—ELEGANTly furnished flat, 4 rooms, with bath.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS. INQUIRE AT 540 South Western-av.

453 South Western-av., second floor, rear	$8.00
497 South Western-av., third floor	11.00
1157 Grenshaw-st., first floor	7.00
1173 Grenshaw-st., first floor	7.00
1174 Fillmore-st., second floor, rear	8.00
1182 Fillmore-st., second floor, rear	8.00
1183 Fillmore-st., second floor	9.00
1186 Fillmore-st., house	12.00
1184 Harvard-st., first floor	9.00

Very cheap and in good neighborhood.

TO RENT—985 VAN BUREN-ST., LARGE 6-ROOM flat; is nicely papered; will be open Sunday.
1029 Madison-st., 1st flat, $20.
301 Fulton-st., 6 rooms, $15. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT, 494 WEST MADIson-st., 5 rooms and bath; very superior in arrangement, light, and ventilation; handsomely papered. H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ST. Benedict apartment building, northeast cor. Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; ash and garbage chute from kitchen; separate laundry; steam heat and janitor service free. Rooms all light and handsome and in perfect order. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MENTONE APARTMENT BUILDING, cor. Erie and Dearborn—Fine flat, 8 rooms, steam heat; elevator day and night. Apply to janitor or GEO. F. HARDING, 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 FLATS AT NO. 1015 NORTH CLARK-st., with unusual conveniences; fine view of Lincoln Park, 7 and 8 rooms each, $40 and $42.50 per month; open from 5 to 6 o'clock today. J. P. SAYER & CO., 130 Dearborn-st., Suite 44.

TO RENT— Parlor floor and basement of 6 rooms. Very convenient and good neighborhood; nice paved street; one block from cable. 739 Sedgwick-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO OCT. 1, 7-ROOM parlor-floor modern flat, 431 La Salle-av.; separate entrances; store-room and laundry.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS, CORNER Erie-st. and La Salle-av.; $25 and $40; all modern. Inquire 250 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—175 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR ERIE, second floor flat, 6 rooms and bath, $35. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 615.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. 2301 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE ON retired street to a gentleman and wife; south of Thirty-first-st. and east of Vernon-av.; convenient to cable cars. X X 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY SITUATED EAST front alcove, with other rooms en suite if desired, furnished or unfurnished to suit, in private family; everything first-class. Apply at 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WITHIN HALF BLOCK OF PALMER House nicely furnished front room suitable for one or two; an opportunity for parties having friends coming during convention. 167 Wabash-av. MRS. ELY. Take elevator.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; table the best. 2232 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH USE OF bath. References. 3838 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1235 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished parlors, with bath; also other rooms cheap. First flat.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for $8 a month; use of bath, etc.; private family. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS during the convention two blocks from Auditorium. 259 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS on Michigan-av., ten minutes' walk from postoffice; private family; gentlemen only. Address X 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, an east front room, prettily furnished; all conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen. 3150 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET SECond floor of residence and some furniture on South Side avenue for light housekeeping; to adults only. W. T. COLLINS, Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS; bath, gas, stationary washstands. 67 23d-st.

TO RENT—12 PECK-COURT—BEAUTIFUL, NEWly-furnished rooms, single and double, adjoining lake front.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM in private family; gentlemen or gent and wife; very reasonable. 194 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—108 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANTLY-furnished front and back parlors.

TO RENT—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, WELL FURnished front room; best location, gas, bath; near Lincoln Park. 1040 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, other nicely furnished, pleasant rooms suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, within one block of three lines of cars. References. 410 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE bedrooms, en suite or single; very moderate to permanent parties. 261¼ Ohio-st., lower floor.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, PARLOR SUITE and other rooms, second flat, 182 Cass-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE AND pleasant, near business centre; first-class in every respect; private family. 30 Pine-st.

TO RENT—185 DEARBORN-AV., AN ELEGANTly furnished front room; private family.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—77 RUSH-ST.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, dressing room off; 1 smaller room, well furnished; walking distance.

TO RENT—64 CASS-ST.—PLEASANT ALCOVE; hot and cold water; 10 minutes' walk of business centre.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without board. 248 North State-st., first flat.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT ROOM in one of the finest apartment buildings on the North Side; central, steam heat, everything new, modern, first-class; private family of three adults. S B 21, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO GENtlemen; walking distance; North Side. References. R A 19, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms to a party of gentlemen. 284 Rush-st., flat, corner Walton-place.

West Side.

TO RENT—336 PAULINA-ST., COR. OF HARRIson, a nice furnished front room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Stores.

TO RENT—

IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING
AN ELEGANT STORE

APPLY AT ROOM 615.

TO RENT—CHOICE STORES IN BRICK BLOCK, northwest corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.; splendid fruit and grocery sites.

30 Sherman-st.	$35
157 Van Buren-st.	55
161 Van Buren-st.	55

Note location, examine, and inquire in bank No. 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— ELEGANT STORE, Corner Michigan-av. and Jackson-st., Argyle Building, now occupied by A. A. Devoe & Son. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORES IN BLOCK southwest corner Madison and Ashland-av., new and modern; $35 and $40.
572 Ogden-av.; $18.
576½ Ogden-av.; $20.
576 Ogden-av., with rooms; $25.
Go and see them before renting. Inquire in bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 79 LAKE-ST., UNDER TREMONT House. No. 98 Lake-st., under Commercial Hotel. W. H. WOOD, Receiver, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 74.

TO RENT—3958 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—A RARE opportunity to secure one half of a store and all of basement at low rental. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE—192 CLARK-ST. INQUIRE AT Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—685 VAN BUREN-ST., NEW STORE; cheap; open Sunday.
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TO RENT—OFFICES AND LODGE ROOMS IN Haymarket Theatre Building, Madison-st., near Halsted. Steam heat and elevator. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

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TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 50X100, LIGHT on two sides and large skylight; splendid quarters for parties needing good light. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Monroe and Clinton-sts.

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WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence; must have good stable. R D 62, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room, without day board, from June 13 to 23 by man and wife; state terms and location. X 91, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT room near corner Jackson-st. and Wabash-av. State price and location. X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD BLACKSMITH shop or store for manufacturing light wagons and buggies. MARTIN, 47 Wells-st.

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A Simpson cab. grand at $250.
Two Bradbury cab. grand, new, at $265 each.
A large assortment of very fine square pianos at $100 to $200. These instruments are all strictly first-class and will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Please call and see them.
ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st. and 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

AUGUST HYLLESTED, WHO IS JUSTLY CONsidered one of the greatest pianists in this country, says: "I have used the HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS exclusively during the past two years, and find them responsive to an artist's need to a degree rarely or never surpassed."
We not only have a large stock of these celebrated pianos, but also the Emerson & Kimball Pianos in a great variety of styles and casings. Bargains in standard pianos that have been used. New pianos to rent. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State & Jackson-sts.

BURDETT ORGANS—MATCHLESS FOR TONE and durability.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS—The popular favorites.
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REED-PIPE ORGANS—For churches and chapels.
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SECOND-HAND ORGANS, ranging in price from $20 to $45; sold for cash or time to suit purchasers. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

DECKER BROS.', MATHUSHEK, AND ESTEY PIANOS, sold either for cash or on easy payments. We have the largest and finest warerooms, the largest variety of styles and makes, and are determined not to be undersold by any one. A very large assortment of second-hand square and upright. Visitors always courteously received and instruments gladly shown. Pianos moved, tuned, rented, or repaired. ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

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A COAL COMPANY OPERATING IN AN ADjoining State, prosperous in every way, wants services of thorough business-man with $50,000, for which the positions of Secretary and Treasurer, with liberal interest, would be given; money would be used in extending its already large business; circumstances are highly favorable for such extension; company owns 580 acres fine agricultural land, underlaid with a 5½-feet seam of easily-worked coal, which under contracts is being supplied to railroads and manufactories to extent of 100,000 tons annually; whole property, including lands, plant, miners' houses, stores, merchandise, tracks, live and other stock, at low valuation is worth $150,000. Full particulars of J. HUMPHRIES, Room 17, 162 Washington-st.

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THE ELEGANT $3,800 STOCK OF GROCERIES slaughtered wide open at forty cents on the dollar; got to be sold; no delay; just as good as finding $1,000 in the street. Cottage Grove and Thirty-third.

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WANTED—A PARTNERSHIP—A PARTY HAVing $20,000 to $30,000 would like to take an active half interest in some well established mercantile or manufacturing business. Best of bank references can be given as to business standing and capacity; a thorough investigation will be required; communications strictly confidential. Address WEBSTER, R P 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN, GOOD ADDRESS, with $300 cash, in the best legitimate broker's office in Chicago. 84 Washington-st., Room 49.

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CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF
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ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIanos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission, long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

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TO LOAN—$5,000 TO $50,000, 6 PER CENT, ON CITY improved property. MERRICK, 87 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

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10 PER CENT INTEREST YEARLY GUARANteed for 3 years; pay 2½ per cent every 3 months; will redeem the stock any time on forfeit of one quarter's interest. Apply to Patent Exhibition & Security Exchange Co., Room 3, 161 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE— YACHT.
The stanch, able, and commodious schooner yacht "Estelle," late the flagship of the N. Y. Y. C., is offered for sale by her owner at a great sacrifice. She has just received extensive repairs and improvements, including new masts, rigging, and partially new sails, and is now in commission, fully equipped with crew and provisions; has a large and complete inventory, including naphtha launch. The "Estelle" is well known by yachtsmen as one of the most comfortable pleasure boats afloat, and costs less to run than any other boat of her size in the entire fleet. Would be a very desirable boat for Southern waters or lake cruising. Length over all, 92 ft.; beam, 22-10; draft, 6-6. For further particulars address OWNER, P.-O. Box 2825, New York City.

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PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WALTER B.: AM BACK IN CHIcago; see me at once. MINNIE B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, WITH $85, can have stock of self-lighting gas-burners worth $144 and the exclusive agency in either Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Toledo, Pittsburg, St. Paul, or Indianapolis; even an inexperienced party will be guaranteed $3,000 yearly. Agents wanted in every town and city in the United States. Investigate; investigation will surely lead to fortune. Call or address J. GREEY, 260 Clark-st.

COAL—SOMERSET COAL BEST IN CHICAGO for domestic and steam use. Retail, per ton, lump, $3.25; nut, $3. Special contracts for steam trade. Somerset Coal & Coke Co. Telephone 1885. Main office, 102 Washington-st.; yard, 385 31st-st.

MRS. ANDREW AND MRS. PALMER, MANIcures and Chiropodists; massage; plain and medicated baths for ladies and gentlemen. 373 Wabash-av. Sundays and evenings.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, May 8th, 1888.
Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;
Now, therefore, I, William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Prairie State National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Sec. 5,169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this 8th day of May, 1888.
W. L. TRENHOLM,
No. 3,882. Comptroller of the Currency.

THE THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Cable Building & Loan Association will take place Monday evening, June 11, 1888, at 2347 State-st. JNO. J. GREY, Secretary. D. HARRY HAMMER, President.

We offer today the following well-selected Investment Securities:

$44,500 Toulon, Stark County, Ill., Refunding 6s.
$30,000 Goshen, Stark County, Ill., Refunding 6s.
$17,000 City of Pipestone, Minn., W.-Works 6s.
$10,000 City of Ironton, Ohio, School 5s.
$8,000 Arkansas City, Kansas, City-Hall 7s.
$7,000 Emmett County, Iowa, Funding 6s.
$5,000 Kansas School District 7s.
$14,500 Village of Riverside, Ill., Water 5s.
$25,000 Jefferson County, Montana, Funding 6s.

Write for bond circular giving full information. Correspondence solicited.

N. W. Harris & Co., BANKERS,
115-117 Monroe-st., Chicago. 56 Devonshire-st., Boston.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, - $1,600,000
96 WASHINGTON-ST.

This Company proposes, by its system of guarantee of titles, to diminish as far as is possible the delays and expense attending the transfer of real estate, which under the present system requires the furnishing of abstracts of title and opinions thereon; and to furnish to purchasers a security not afforded by that system.

A title once examined and guaranteed is RESTED by this Company, and future transferring or mortgaging is a matter of but a few hours' delay, and of small expense. This rest of the title is backed by a Policy of this Company which has a larger capital than any like company in the United States.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. 37 and 39 Wall-st.

Designated by order of the Supreme Court as a legal depository. Will receive deposits of money on interest, act as fiscal or transfer agent, or trustee for corporations, and accept and execute any legal trusts from persons or corporations on as favorable terms as other similar companies.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice-President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, Secretary.

Chicago Trust & Savings Bank,
120 La Salle-st.
Capital $500,000.00
Additional liability of stockholders.. 500,000.00
IN SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% per annum interest is allowed on deposit in any amount for all full months.
D. H. TOLMAN, Pres't. R. P. PATTISON, V.-Pres't. F. E. JENNISON, Cashier.

INVESTMENT.

A manufacturing company about to establish itself in the Calumet region, with offices in Chicago, is desirous of placing a limited amount of its stock and bonds with parties wishing a business investment both lucrative and safe. This is a rare opportunity for the right person or persons to become identified with an enterprise offering good profits with but nominal risks. Full information given upon application to CHARLES J. HAINES, 112 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE.
Elegant residence on Dearborn-av., with corner lot 87x141. A Bargain.
KNOTT & LEWIS, 86 Washington-st.

MORTGAGES
Bought and Sold on Improved Property.
Money to Loan on Real Estate.
LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

Money to Loan
On Real Estate at Low Rate of Interest.
ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 204 & 206 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday; no figures are given for a week ago, that day being a holiday:

New York	$85,567,065
Boston	14,933,853
Chicago	11,094,000
Philadelphia	10,857,720
St. Louis	2,876,400
Baltimore	2,086,546
New Orleans	881,532

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 40c premium; Boston, par to 5c premium; St. Louis, 80c premium.

The money market of this city was moderately active yesterday and some of the bankers found their balances so reduced as to decline to lend at 5 per cent, though there was still a pretty good supply of funds at that rate. There is still every probability that the rate for loans will gradually decline through the summer, but for the present at least there is a demand that takes up large quantities of funds on the slightest concession from the figures quoted daily. The mercantile demand is fair at 5@7 per cent. Deposits are increasing somewhat. New York exchange sold at 40c premium. Sterling was lower. It is now well below the level of specie exports and in view of the large quantity of security bills soon to come out it is thought that there will be a further decline. The following were the quotations:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	487	489½
Bankers' sterling, actual rates	486½	488½
Commercial sterling	486	487¼

Local securities were strong on a fair volume of business. There was an unexpected run on the stock of the Chicago Opera House Company. Slaughter sold out 50 shares, and then the price was sent up rapidly. Sales were made of 20 shares at 126¾, 20 at 127, 20 at 127½, 40 at 128, 45 at 128½, and 10 at 129. Other transactions were: $1,800 City 4s of 1901 at 103½, $500 City Railway 4½s at 99⅝, $16,000 at 99¾, $11,500 Opera House 6s at 105½, $5,000 Commercial Building (St. Louis) 6s at par, $1,000 Gaslight 5s at 81⅜, $6,500 West Division Railway 5s at 101½, and 1 share of Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock stock at 26. The bids for bank stocks were higher. The sale over the counter of $7,000 West Division Railway 5s at $101⅛ is reported. Among the prices made on the Stock Exchange were the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Exchange Nat'l Bank	...	126½
Atlas National Bank	...	121
Chicago National Bank	178	200
Commercial National Bank	180	...
Continental National Bank	115	120
First National Bank	257½	...
Fort Dearborn National Bank	114	115
Home National Bank	100	...
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	400	...
Lincoln National Bank	...	102
Metropolitan National Bank	186	...
National Bank of America	138	...
National Bank of Illinois	196	...
Park National Bank	107	112
Union National Bank	170	...
Allen Paper Car-Wheel	102	...
Calumet Dock	25	27½
Calumet Dock, preferred	...	94
Chicago City Railway	264	270
Gas Trusts	31	33
Chicago Opera-House	128½	131
North Chicago Street Railway	117¼	118
Union Stock-Yards	98¼	100
City Railway 5 20 4½	99⅝	99⅞
Board of Trade 5s	103	103¼
Chicago Opera-House 6s	105¼	106
Chicago Gaslight & Coke 5s	81¼	81½
Consumers' Gas 5s	78	79
N. Chi. City Ry. 1st m. 6s	111⅛	114
N. Chi. City Ry. 5.20 6s	100	...
N. Chi. City Ry. 5.20 6s	101	102
Washington Park Club 6s	100	...
West Division 5s	101⅛	101⅜

There was not much interest in the stock market barring Pullman, in which there are two or three Chicago pools. Purchases are made at the present high prices and a still further advance seems to be expected. As to the rest of the list, most of the operators are waiting for crop developments and other influences.

The gross earnings of the Atchison Road decreased $479,000 in April and the net earnings $547,000. Manitoba gained $175,933 gross in May and Oregon Improvement $51,524.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Stocks opened ⅛@¼ lower for the majority than they closed last night, but these were about the lowest prices of the day, the improvement being gradual until the close, when the majority were ⅛@1 per cent higher than last night. St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island were weaker than the other stocks, but even these were only a fraction lower. The subscriptions to the $24,686,000 of the Reading 4 per cent loan were closed at 1 o'clock, the total amount subscribed being estimated at over $100,000,000. The effects of these large subscriptions were shown in the offer of $3,750,000 United States bonds to the Treasury, of which, however, only $24,550 were accepted. The reduction of ⅛@1 per cent in the rates of exchange was also partly due to the European subscriptions.

Yesterday's developments, first in the publication of the extremely discouraging statement by the Burlington, and second in the low price at which the Reading 4 per cent loan was offered for public subscription, which was interpreted, whether correctly or not, by the street as implying that the Reading Company did not get over 82¾ from the syndicate for its bonds, were all of a depressing character, and if the stock market had been in a shape to be controlled by the operations of the board room-traders and daily professional speculators they would have put prices down two or three points yesterday. But it seems clear that investment has drawn the supply of stocks out of the street to a greater extent than usual, and that they are now held by parties who are not easily shaken out. The proof of it is that while the room-traders all talk bearish, they do not venture to sell many stocks short, and do not find it easy to cover those that they have already sold. Yesterday the general decline of prices was only about equal to the previous day's advance, and this morning the majority of stocks were higher again.

Out of the small total of 75,000 shares sold this forenoon 50 per cent were in Reading, Union Pacific, and St. Paul, and at 12 o'clock the first was ⅛ higher than last night, the second unchanged, and the third only ⅛ lower. These were infinitly small results of the sales of 37,000 shares of stock, and at least do not indicate any heavy selling movement, but rather only a scalping for eighths and quarters. Nor does this appear to be merely a temporary steadiness. Comparing the 12 o'clock prices of today with those of ten days ago, May 26, we find that Reading was only ¾ lower, Union Pacific ¼ lower, and St. Paul 1¼ lower. Taking the less active stocks, Lackawanna was only ⅛ lower today at 12 o'clock than it sold Saturday, May 26, New England ¼ lower, Rock Island 1¼ lower, Burlington 1 per cent lower, and Missouri Pacific 3 points lower. On the other hand, Western Union was ⅜ higher, Lake Shore unchanged, and Northwestern 1 per cent higher. These small changes in prices in spite of the discouraging aspect of railroad affairs in that portion of the Northwest between Chicago, Omaha, and St. Paul indicate that stocks have become widely distributed and are firmly held. In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was dull. Reading sold at 59⅝, ¾, ⅞; St. Paul 64⅝, ¾, ⅝; Burlington 112⅜, New England 37¼, ⅜, Northwestern 109, Lake Shore 90⅝, Louisville 53, Northern Pacific 23¼, preferred 51, Pullman Palace Car 150⅜, 150, Union Pacific 54¼, Western Union 75⅝.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing June 6	Closing June 5
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,145	33¾	33	33	32¾
Atchison	500	85⅛	84¾	85¼	
Alton & T. H.	100	41	41	41	41
Canada Southern	300	48¾	48¼	48¾	48¼
Canadian Pacific	200	56¾	56¾	56¾	
C., B. & Q.	2,112	112¾	112	112	113
C., W. & B.	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	2
Do pfd	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¼
D., L. & W.	1,800	128¾	127¾	128¾	128
Del. & Hudson	510	108¾	107¾	108⅛	108¾
Den. & Rio G., pfd	200	47½	47½	47½	
Erie	1,600	24¾	24	24½	24¼
Do seconds	10,000	93¾	93¼	93¾	94¼
E. T. & Ga., 1st pfd	100	61	61	61	61
Do 2d pfd	200	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Ft. Worth & Den.	100	27½	27½	27½	27¼
Ft. Wayne	200	154	154	154	
L. B. & W.	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
K. & Texas	20	12	12	12	12
Lake Shore	5,600	90¾	90¼	90¾	90¼
Louisville & N.	2,800	53¾	52¾	53¼	52¾
Long Island	100	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
L. E. & W.	1,100	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
Do pfd	500	43¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Mo. Pacific	3,280	70¾	69¾	70¾	70
Manhattan Con.	100	89¾	89¾	89¾	90
Northwestern	3,350	109¼	108¾	108¾	108¾
Do pfd	75	144	144	144	
N. Y. & N. E.	4,550	37¾	36¾	37	36½
Northern Pacific	850	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Do pfd	4,700	51¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Nor. & W. pfd	650	46	45¾	46	46
N. Y. Central	200	105	105	105	105¼
N. Y., Sus. & W. pfd	100	29	29	29	29
Ogn. Impvt	200	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Ogn. Trans. Co.	900	23¾	23¼	23¾	23¾
Ont. & W.	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	
O. Ry. & N. Co.	250	93¾	93¾	93¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	300	19	18¾	19	20¼
Pacific Mail	1,725	34¼	33	33¾	32¾
P. P. C. Co.	1,835	151¾	150	151	150
Reading	17,700	60¾	59¼	59¾	59¾
R. & W. P. T.	1,000	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅜
Rock Island	275	108¾	108¾	108¾	107
St. Paul	24,850	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
Do pfd	830	105	104½	105	104½
St. Paul & Dul. pfd	100	100	100	100	
St. P. & Omaha	200	35¾	35	35¾	36
St. P. M. & M.	120	101¾	101¾	101¾	
St. L. & S. F. pfd	215	65¾	65¾	65¾	
Texas Pacific	200	19	18¾	19	19
Tenn. Coal	1,210	27¾	26¾	27¾	26¾
Union Pacific	10,750	54¾	53¾	54¾	54¾
W. & L. E.	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Wabash	110	13	13	13	13
Western Union	1,275	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	138	Fargo	133
American	109	United States	71

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	126¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	61
U. S. 4s, coup	127¾	M. K. & T. gen. 5s	53¼
U. S. 4½s, reg	107	Mutual Union 6s	93
U. S. 4½s, coup	107	N. J. C. int. cert	105¼
Pacific 6s of 1895	119	Northern Pac. 1sts	119¼
Louisiana stamped 4s	90¾	Northern Pac. 2ds	108¾
Missouri 6s	102	Northwestern con	141¾
Tenn. new set. 6s	106¾	Northwestern deb. 5s	108¾
Tenn. new set. 5s	96	Oregon & Trans. 6s	97¾
Tenn. new set. 3s	70¾	St. L. & Iron M. gen. 5s	80¾
Canada So. 2ds	92	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	117¾
Cen. Pacific 1sts	116	St. Paul consols	126
Den. & R. G. 1sts	119	St. P., Chi. & P. 1sts	121
Den. & R. G. 4s	78¾	Tex. P. L. G. Tr. Rcts	44
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	71	Union Pac. 1sts	115
Erie 2ds	94	West Shore	103¾

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

14000 A&S con 6s 123@123¾	35000 NJC 1st con 120
1000 BCR&N 1st 101	1000 NJC gm 5s 105¾
25000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 93¾@93	6000 NW Ex 4s 97¼
23000 C&EIll gn 5s 96¼	4000 NW con 141¾
10000 C R I & P 5s cop 107¾	12000 NPa 2d cp 108¼@108¾
3000 D&RG 4s 78¾	2000 NPa 3d cp 103¼
5000 GC&SF gd 6s 95	3000 OgnImp 1st 101
5000 Harlem 1st cp 128¾	4000 Ogn T 6s 97¼
7000 LNA&C con 50¾@51	11000 ORy&N 1st 111¼@111½
5000 LE&W 1s 107¼@107¾	1000 R&WP tr 6s 78
2000 MStPls-C&PW 5s 105	3000 SPM&M 1s-DakE 116¾
7000 Mid of NJ 1st 113¾	24000 StPM&M 1s—Mon Ex 4s 94@94¾
5000 MK&T gn 5s 54	40000 StLA&T 1s 99@99¾
5000 MK&T gn 6s 61¾	144000 TexPa 1st 5s 92¾@93
3000 MK&T cn 7s 95¾@95¾	12000 TexP 2d inc. 38¾@38¾
4000 MTol 6s 73	1000 T&NO 1st 117
1000 MLS&W conv 89	45000 U Pac s f 120¾
3000 NYC&StL 4s 90¾	2000 WS gtd 4s 103¾
8000 NYS&W 1s ref 5s 90¾	2 US Express 72
5000 do 90¾	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

21000 Tenn Settlmt 3s 70¾	2000 NJC g m 5s 105¾
17000 C&EIll gn 5s 96¾@96¼	1000 OR&N 1st 111½
29000 CRI&P 5scp 107¾	15000 R&D 5s 83¾@84
31000 DI&R 1st 92¾@93	10000 StL&IM—C&F 1st 104¾
3000 Erie 7s cns gld 134¾	6000 StL&SF g m 5s 104
1000 GC&SF 1st 111¾	2000 StL&SF g m 6s 117¾
10000 LongDock 7s 117	1000 StJ&GI 1st 102¾
6000 LS 2d reg 120	3000 SPM&M1-Dak Ex 116¾
5000 MK&T gn 5s 54	19000 TPa 1st 5s 92¾@93
13000 MK&T gn 6s 61½@61¾	1000 UPa 1st—'96 113¾
5000 MLS&W conv 89	9000 UPa reg 8s 120¾
11000 NYC&StL 4s 90¾	1000 WS gtd 4s 103¾
1000 NPa Trm 1st 105	10000 WStL&P-Chi Div trst 85
15000 NPa 3d cp 90@90½	12 WellsFargoEx 135¾
150.00 NW con reg gold b128	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 US cur 6s '96 122	8000 MPa 1st con 103¾
10 CornEBk 205	8000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 94
20000 A&P inc 20	50000 NYC&StL 4s 91@91¾
23000 C&EIll gn 5s 96¾@96¼	5000 NJC g m 5s 105¾
7000 Can So 1st gtd 108	1000 NPa 1st cp 118¾
16000 Erie 7s cons gld 134¾@134¾	5000 R&P con 116¾
4000 Erie 1st 119	5000 RW&O con 116¾
5000 Ill Cen 3½s 95	5000 StLA&T 1s 99¾
5000 LNA&C con 91	3000 StLKC&N 1s-StC Bridge 104¾
5000 M&SPl-C&PW 5s 105@105¼	7000 TCI&Rfs-BirDist 85¾@86
10000 MK&T gn 5s 53¾@53¾	1000 Va Mid g m 80
12000 MK&T gn 6s 60¾@61	25000 WS gtd 4s 103¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 6.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	9,050	85¾	85⅝	83¾	84¼
Union Pacific	600	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
C., B. & Q.	344	112¾	112¾	112	112
Mex. Central	850	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾

Bond transactions and quotations:

14000 Atch coll 5s 94¾@94¾	12000 C K W 5s 95 @95¾
5000 U Pac 8s 118¾	2000 CBNdeb6s 99¾
10000 MexCeninc 20	2000 C K W inc 49
15000 do 4s 65¾	1000 C B & N 5s 100¾
2000 Wis C inc 40	15000 O S L 6s 106
3000 St Joe 7s 120	25000 Housat'c 5s 105

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 6.—The market closed dull but steady. Pennsylvania, 52¾@52⅞; Reading, 29¾@29 15-16; Lehigh Valley, 53⅜@53⅝; Reading generals, 115¼@115⅜.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 6.—Consols closed at 98 13-16 for money and 98 15-16 for the account. A. & G. W. firsts, 34⅜; Canadian Pacific, 57⅝; Erie, 24⅝; do seconds, 95⅛; Illinois Central, 121⅝; Mexican ordinary, 38⅝; St. Paul common, 66⅝; Pennsylvania, 53⅝; Reading, 30⅜; Mexican Central, 14⅜.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £58,000.

Refined petroleum, 5 9-16d@5 11-16d per gallon. Linseed cake, Western £6 per ton.

PARIS, June 6.—Three per cent rentes, 83f 25c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 6.—Closing quotations: Alta, 75c; Bulwer, 70c; Best & Belcher, $3.15; Bodie Consolidated, $2.20; Chollar, $3.15; Consolidated California & Virginia, $8.87½; Crown Point, $3.80; Gould & Curry, $2.95; Hale & Norcross, $7.00; Mexican, $3.00; Mono, $1.20; Navajo, $1.90; Ophir, $5.87½; Potosi, $2.50; Savage, $3.25; Sierra Nevada, $2.80; Union Consolidated, $2.75; Utah, $1.15; Yellow Jacket, $3.75; Nevada Queen, $3.50; North Belle Isle, $2.95; Belle Isle, 50c; Grand Prize, $2.00.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and little besides home talent was displayed in the trading. The weather was fine here, but reported to have been cold in the Northwest, and the receipts of grain were fully as large as had been expected, while the shipping movement was rather dull.

The folks on 'Change had, or thought they had, a synopsis of the Government crop report at an unusually early date in the month. Four days ahead of time is almost like looking into the middle of next week. The stories ranged all the way from no change down to a 9 per cent decrease from the wheat estimate of a month ago. Little importance was attached to the claim that the figures are veritable. But the crowd was disposed to believe the statement that the Missouri Agricultural Department places the crop of that State at 64 in condition against 77 a month ago, when the latter figures were estimated to mean a crop of only about 14,000,000 bu on a much decreased acreage of winter wheat. Yet some professed not to believe that the Missouri figures are official. They had counted on something like 90 per cent instead of 64, but the report was said to be confirmed in the afternoon, and then even the doubting Thomases believed it.

Parties from Pittsfield and Logan County, in this State, say the yield of wheat in the southern half of Illinois will scarcely be more than half a crop.

A temperature ranging among the thirties in the Northwest is low when it lacks only about a fortnight of midsummer's day. It may well excite fears that the wheat in that part of the world will not have matured by the time that further vegetation for the year is stopped by the frosts of autumn. In the other direction it is reported that the wheat in Tennessee has been struck by rust, and that is a mischief the extent of damage caused by which does not come out till harvest time. So far Kansas is the only State that gives promise of a good crop of wheat this year, and the countries of Europe appear also to be troubled with a backwardness of season that is far from auguring a good harvest yield.

The *Millinery Trade Review* notes that May of last year was the dryest known since the sixties, and that May of this year was the wettest experienced in the same length of time. The business for the month this year does not show an improvement over that for April, except that collections were better.

A good many people are inclined to expect dullness in speculative circles this summer, partly because of the fact that this is Presidential year.

New Orleans shipped 55,000 bu corn for Antwerp last Tuesday. New York reports 84,000 bu wheat and 52,000 bu corn taken yesterday for export. Not a bushel of wheat was shipped by lake from this city last week. It is reported that 300,000 bu No. 1 hard spring wheat was delivered yesterday in New York on June contracts.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

There was a little more inquiry for flour, but it was mostly local, and prices were quoted a shade easier, except on winter grades.

Wheat was less active but stronger. Cables were firmer in tone, though not quoting higher prices; some of them told of a good inquiry in London by the Continent and others brought orders to buy here for future delivery. There was a decrease of 360,000 bu in the quantity reported on ocean passage, and the arrival of the Missouri crop report was accompanied by purchasing orders from St. Louis, the latter giving most of our early strength. A better export demand was noted in New York, but that city sent less business here, and except as noted above the trading was chiefly local. The news of low temperature in the Northwest did not seem to affect the market much, except by diminishing the number of sellers. It was remarked as significant of strength in the market that the advance for next month was accompanied by a corresponding rise for December, the latter keeping at about 1¼c premium. July opened a shade firmer at 85c, advanced to 85⅞c, fell back ½c, improved to 85⅞c in the afternoon when the Missouri report was confirmed, and closed at 85¾c. August sold at the same as July to ⅛c discount. Cash No. 2 in store sold at 84½@85c for spring, and 86@86½ for red winter.

Corn averaged easier, with a fair volume of trading. The local feeling was rather bullish, but the receipt of 162 cars more than had been counted on caused a weakening, which was not much helped by the subsequent estimate of 560 cars for today. Samples sold ¼@½c lower because of increased offerings, and for the same reason June weakened relatively, the early discount of ¼c from July widening to ½c later. July opened ⅛c lower, at 54⅛c, improved to 55c, fell off to 54⅛c, and improved to 54⅝c at the close. August was about ⅜c premium over July. Cash lots in store sold at 54@54⅛c for No. 2 and 52⅛@53⅛c for No. 3.

Oats were slow but firm. Cash lots were less plenty, and to go to store sold ¼c higher, while there was not much change in other samples. The deliveries of the day were smaller, and Norton-Worthington bought moderately for June, which led some to think that the pressure to place oats for this month is about over. July sold ⅛c higher, at 33⅜c, and closed at 33⅜c, with June at nearly ¼c discount, and August steady at 5c below July. In store sold at 37⅜@37⅝c for No. 2 white and 33⅛@33⅜c for No. 2 mixed.

Rye offerings were sufficient for the wants of buyers, which were but moderate on cash account, while futures were inactive. Samples sold at 64@65c for No. 2 and in store at 63c, or ½c lower. Barley was quiet and steady under small offerings and a like demand. No. 2 in store was inactive and nominal at 69c, and for September delivery 65c was bid, with sellers at 68c.

Provisions were quiet and irregular. Lard was strong early, in sympathy with small receipts of hogs, but Jones and the English houses were free sellers at any advance, and the market soon became tame. August sold 7½c higher, to $8.82½, fell off 10c, and closed at $8.75, with July at 5c discount. Year lard sold at $7.97½@8.02½ and January at 2½c less. Pork sold up 7½c, to $14.27½ for July, and closed at $14.17½, with August at 10c premium. Ribs closed 7½c higher, at $7.70 for July, after having sold at $7.75, and August commanded about 7½c premium. There was a fair business in cash stuff, but mostly in small lots.

Millstuffs were less liberally offered, and bran was steadier. Medium fine middlings sold at $12.00@13.00.

Flaxseed was dull and weak. In the absence of offerings cash was nominally $1.25@1.28 for No. 1 and rejected about $1.24. Year delivery sold at $1.11, which was the only business reported. Linseed oil declined 2c, to 51c for raw. Timothy seed was inactive on cash account, with country prime salable at about $2.10. Futures were uninteresting, with a weaker feeling developed in September, which sold off ½c, to $1.95⅜. For August $2.06 was bid. Clover-seed was purely nominal at $4.20@4.25 for cash and $4.50@4.52½ October. Hungarian prime seed was offered at $1.30.

In the wholesale markets for farm produce there was a large business, and the prices of the early days of the week were in most instances well sustained. Butter was firm, with the movement of a healthy character; cheese was easy and eggs fully steady. An abundance of green vegetables and fruits was on sale, with lower prices ruling for strawberries. Arrivals of all such perishable stuff are now great and coming from many sections of the country. Sound and choice consignments meet with ready sale, but buyers are independent, and in their discriminations demand marked price concessions for all off stock, much of which must eventually find an outlet through the medium of peddlers.

This is the quiet season in millinery and dry goods, and few buyers from the interior are personally present at market, although the traveling salesmen are already taking orders for autumn shipments. Jobbers report a fair distribution of seasonable goods, with prices usually steady and cotton fabrics firm.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
June	$14.10	$ ....@....	$14.07½
July	14.20	14.17½@14.27½	14.17½
August	14.30	14.27½@14.37½	14.27½
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
June	$8.67½	$8.65 @ 8.70	$8.65
July	8.72½	8.70 @ 8.77½	8.70
August	8.75	8.72½@ 8.82½	8.72½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$7.57½	$ ....@....	$7.62½
July	7.65	7.70 @ 7.75	7.70
August	7.72½	7.75 @ 7.82½	7.75
WHEAT.			
June	84¼	84⅝@ 85¼	85¼
July	84⅝	85 @ 85⅞	85¾
August	84⅝	84⅞@ 85⅝	85⅝
December	86⅛	86¼@ 87⅛	87
CORN.			
June	54⅜	53⅞@ 54	54
July	54⅝	54⅛@ 55	54⅝
August	55	54⅝@ 55⅜	54⅞
OATS.			
June	33¼	33⅛@	33¼
July	33¼	33⅜@	33⅜
August	28⅝	28⅞@	28⅜

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	June.	July.	August.
No. 2 spring	$ 92¾	$ 80⅜	$ 83¼
No. 2 corn	38	38⅞	40¼
No. 2 oats	25⅜	26⅞	26
Mess pork	20.00	....	....
Lard	6.57½	6.62½	6.72½

PRODUCE MOVEMENT.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	37,030	33,461	20,981	25,331
Wheat, bu	44,400	510,699	20,980	164,973
Corn, bu	489,231	306,521	263,645	657,173
Oats, bu	286,356	307,227	60,495	302,156
Rye, bu	4,905	4,130	1,733	14,260
Barley, bu	7,892	9,446	3,810	4,293
Grass seed, lbs	109,480	48,370	79,833	68,415
Flaxseed, bu	1,887	11,338	8,767	8,422
Broom corn, lbs	48,190	70,800	34,325	112,785
Cured meats, lbs	906,000	1,100,437	1,782,487	5,405,117
Canned meats, cases	25	....	2,723	4,222
Dressed beef, lbs	678,530	66,400	4,830,954	3,396,895
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	131
Beef, brls	....	....	396	643
Pork, brls	133	5	1,769	1,019
Lard, lbs	411,710	890,867	748,870	2,418,329
Cheese, lbs	94,955	391,090	115,895	256,096
Butter, lbs	363,656	1,304,668	500,005	1,008,796
Dressed hogs, No	....	9	....	764
Live hogs, No	9,115	14,393	4,097	2,248
Cattle, No	6,228	8,912	1,753	2,448
Sheep, No	4,616	3,748	2,623	620
Hides, lbs	519,950	605,640	584,670	1,150,603
Wool, lbs	173,405	396,210	65,208	288,223
Coal, tons	37,270	24,660	1,107	3,498
Lumber, M	14,059	13,746	2,271	9,033
Shingles, M	4,855	6,536	279	508
Salt, brls	3,391	2,116	2,641	6,896
Hay, tons	551	196	....	35

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Tuesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	8	9	1	18
Spring wheat	22	15	6	43
Corn	342	323	97	762
Oats	123	92	1	216
Rye	11	1	....	12
Barley	1	6	4	11
Total	507	446	109	1,062

Inspected out: 63,688 bu wheat, 171,759 bu corn, 20,880 bu oats, and 7,436 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 62 cars wheat, 500 cars corn, 189 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. June 6.	RECEIPTS, BU. *June 5.	SHIPMENTS, BU. June 6.	SHIPMENTS, BU. *June 5.
Western.				
Chicago	44,400	70,094	20,980	28,826
Milwaukee	25,200	78,179	5,250	14,875
St. Louis	27,000	16,000	5,000	13,000
Toledo	1,025	8,931	550	29,850
Detroit	1,168	9,004	2,197	30,169
Kansas City	4,023	....	....	....
Peoria	1,500	3,000	500	2,500
Minneapolis	77,520	218,090	30,210	87,380
Duluth	32,090	94,552	179,677	322,578
Total	213,926	498,150	244,364	529,178
Eastern.				
New York	27,800	569,650	56,829	189,245
Philadelphia	8,536	2,461	5,450	7,126
Baltimore	2,323	11,454	....	36,000
Total	38,659	583,565	62,279	232,371
Grand total	252,585	1,081,715	306,643	769,549
Same days 1887	1,163,106	1,192,902	942,907	1,519,131

*72 hours.

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	June 2, 1888.	May 26, 1888.	June 4, 1887.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,620,000	2,650,000	1,950,000
Corn, qrs	450,000	450,000	360,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	June 2, 1888.	May 26, 1888.	June 4, 1887.
Wheat, qrs	530,000	530,000	990,000
Corn, qrs	30,000	40,000	70,000

Lake freights were steady, with tonnage in moderate request. Rates were 1⅝@1⅝c on oats, 1¾c on corn, and 2c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 65,000 bu oats and 180,000 bu corn.

CASH SALES ON 'CHANGE.

PROVISIONS—1,000 tcs lard at $8.60; 25,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs average, at 9¾c; 25,000 lbs green picnic do at 6¾c; 25,000 lbs No. 2 sweet-pickled hams at 8¾c; 25,000 lbs sweet-pickled bellies, 125 boxes shoulders, and 125,000 lbs short ribs, all on private terms.

FLOUR—440 brls and 800 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,000 brls, all on private terms.

SPRING WHEAT—In store: 7 cars and 2,765 bu No. 2 at 84⅛@85c. By sample: 39 cars at 86⅛@86⅝c for No. 2 hard, 79@81c for No. 3 hard, 75@77c for No. 3, and 55@72c for No. 4, all free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—In store: 9 cars at 86@86⅛c for No. 2 red and 84c for No. 2 Turkish. Free on board: 17 cars at 86⅛@88c for No. 2 red, 81@82c for No. 3 red, and 73c for No. 4 red.

CORN—In store and to go there: 495 cars and 32,000 bu at 54@54⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 53⅛@54c for No. 3 yellow, 54@54⅛c for No. 2, and 52⅛@53⅛c for No. 3, with 48⅛@49c for No. 4. Free on board: 39 cars at 50c for ears, 53⅛@53⅞c for No. 3, with 52c for do billed through, 55⅛c for No. 2 white at a country point, 48½@50c for No. 4, and 44⅛c for no grade. On track: 23 cars at 55c for No. 2 white, 53⅛@53⅞c for No. 3, and 49@49⅛c for No. 4, with 44@45c for no grade.

OATS—In store and to go there: 187 cars at 37⅜@37⅝c for No. 2 white, 36@36⅛c for No. 3 white, and 33⅛@33⅜c for No. 2 mixed. Free on board: 68 cars at 38c for barley oats, 37⅜@38c for No. 2 white, 33⅛@35c for No. 2 mixed, 36⅛@38c for No. 3 white, 33⅛@35⅛c for No. 3 mixed, and 32⅛c for no grade. On track: 45 cars at 37⅜@38c for No. 2 white, 36⅛@37⅛c for No. 3 white, 33⅛@33c for No. 2 mixed, and 33⅛@33c for No. 3 mixed.

RYE—In store: 4 cars No. 2 at 63c. On track: 4 cars at 64@64½c for No. 2 and 61@62c for No. 3. Free on board: 4 cars at 64@65c for No. 2.

BARLEY—Free on board: 5 cars at 59c for No. 3 and 50c for No. 4.

MILLSTUFFS—Bran: 35 cars free on board at $9.25@11.00. Middlings: 8 cars at $11.50@13.00 for coarse and fine and $14.50 for sacked. Shorts: 1 car at $11.75.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The quality is improving and buyers are now securing stocks for cold storage. The receipts of creameries were not heavy and the market for choice makes was fully steady and firmer than last week. Common dairies were in light request and easy. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creameries, 17@18c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota do, 16½@17½c; fair to good do, 13@15c; fancy dairies, 14@15c; common to fair do, 12@13c; packing stock, 10@11c.

CHEESE—The market was easy, with liberal arrivals, owing to the recent free purchasing at producing districts. The demand was only fair and revised quotations were as follows: New full creams, cheddars, 7½@7¾c per lb; do flats, 8@8¼c; do Young America, 8@8½c; poor to choice skims, 2@5c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

EGGS—Opinions varied, with some receivers claiming that supplies were ample, and that consumers were turning their attention to other articles of food, while general firmness was expressed elsewhere. Choice Northern fresh laid were quoted at 14@14½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Seasonable varieties were in fair request, with cherries and lemons steady, and oranges scarce and firm. Receipts of strawberries were larger, and included fruit from Baltimore, Barnesville, Cincinnati, Indiana, and Illinois. There was a fair demand, but prices were lower, with sales of good lots chiefly at $2.75@3.25. Quotations: Cherries, $2.00@3.00 per case of 24 quarts; gooseberries $1.50@2.00 per do; Indiana and Illinois strawberries, $2.50@4.00 per do; lemons, $3.50@4.25 per box; California oranges, $3.50@4.50 per do; peaches, 50@75c per box of ⅓ bu.

HAY—The offerings continued large, and while sound hay was in good demand, and firm, receivers reported dullness in poor and common grades. Sales were: On track—17 cars No. 1 timothy at $17.25@19.00; 4 cars No. 2 do at $16.00@16.50; 1 car thrashed at $10.25; 19 cars upland prairie at $11.00@17.50. Receipts, 551 tons; shipments, none.

HIDES—The receipts were liberal, and the market was without special animation. Quotations: Green hides, 4½@5c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 5¾c; light do, 5¾c; No. 1 G. S., 3¾@3¾c; green salted, bull, 3¾@4¼c; green salted, calf, 7½c for No. 1 and 5½c for No. 2; deacons, each, 25@35c; No. 1 dry salted, 7@8c per lb. All branded hides sell at a discount of about 1c per lb from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—The demand for old potatoes was not urgent and the supplies were ample, with only the best stock ruling steady, while common and mixed lots were salable at inside prices. New York Burbanks were quotable at 65@75c and Western-grown at 60@65c, with choice Dakotas at about 70c.

POULTRY—Some of the local dressers were well supplied from various purchases, yet withal a fair demand appeared for chickens and springs, with 8½c an outside price on the former. Turkeys were dull and commission handlers advise a cessation of shipments from the country. Quotations were as follows: Hens, 8@8½c per lb; roosters, 5c; springs, small to medium, $1.50@4.00 per doz; choice do, averaging 1½@2 lbs, $5.00@6.00; turkeys, 5@7c per lb.

VEAL—The receipts were fair, and with a light inquiry the market was quiet and about steady. Good to choice carcasses sold at 6@7c per lb, and common to fair lots at 4½@5½c.

VEGETABLES—The markets were well supplied, and a large business was done. Peas and tomatoes were lower owing to increased receipts, and much of the cabbage from the far South was in bad order. Quotations: Asparagus, 50@75c per box of ⅓ bu; cucumbers, $2.00@3.00 per brl; green onions, 12@15c per doz; green peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu; radishes, 10@15c per doz; wax beans, $1.00@1.75 per bu; tomatoes, $1.25@2.00; head lettuce, $1.25@1.50 per brl; new potatoes, $2.75@3.25; spinach, 40@50c; new cabbage, $2.00@3.75 per crate.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.20.

WOOL—The sales were principally in a small way, and prices were quotably unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 4	9,009	153	18,627	3,620
Tuesday, June 5	6,228	336	9,215	4,616
Wednesday, June 6	11,000	300	15,000	5,000
Total	26,237	789	42,722	13,238
Same period last week	25,676	1,140	69,339	16,906
Shipments—				
Monday, June 4	3,297	....	6,093	1,055
Tuesday, June 5	1,753	1	4,097	2,617
Wednesday, June 6	3,100	....	6,000	1,600
Total	7,150	1	16,190	5,272
Same period last week	7,588	....	14,228	8,308

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 9,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 22,893 hogs, 8,815 cattle, and 5,061 sheep received Thursday of last week.

CATTLE—There was an advance of 10c on all good fat cattle, and trading was brisk. Among the sales was one of 18 fancy 1,464-lb cattle at $5.80, the highest since last February, 75c higher than one year ago, and 50c higher than one week ago. The general market for native beeves has advanced fully 50c in the last six days. Good natives ruled 10c higher than Tuesday. Some 995-lb yearling Polled Angus steers sold at $4.75; some choice distillery cattle sold at $5.15@5.20; 51 Hereford heifers, 1,178 lbs, sold at $5.00. The dressed-beef men paid $4.00@5.30 for their cattle. The Eastern shippers bought 100 car-loads of cattle at $5.00@5.80, paying $5.20@5.35 for the bulk of them. They paid $5.20@5.25 for some 1,184@1,250-lb steers, $5.45 for some averaging 1,375 lbs. They bought some 1,441-lb export cattle at $4.90@5.00, and inferior to fair 1,000@1,300-lb steers at $4.00@4.50. There were 4,000 Texas cattle received. The good 950@1,050-lb steers sold at steady prices, $3.60@4.10, while inferior to fair steers sold rather lower at $2.90@3.40, with cows at $2.05@2.40. The native cows and mixed lots sold slowly at $1.40@3.50; all cattle coming in competition with Texas stock sold poorly. Stockers and feeders were in small supply and in small demand. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$5.45@5.80
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	4.95@5.50
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs	4.60@5.25
Common steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs	4.15@4.85
Distillery-fed steers	4.30@5.25
Fancy cows and heifers	3.25@4.25
Poor to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	2.10@3.00
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.00@3.65
Texas steers, 740 to 1,100 lbs	2.25@4.40
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.60@3.35
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	3.00@4.15
Veal calves, 100 to 400 lbs	3.50@5.50
Milch cows per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—Fresh receipts were again quite small, and the market ruled stronger. Prices advanced 5@10c, and the close was firm. Nine packers bought nearly 9,000, and Eastern shippers took 6,000. The quality of the offerings was good. Two loads of heavy hogs sold at $5.85; most of the heavy hogs sold at $5.65@5.80; mixed sold principally at $5.60@5.70, and light largely at $5.55@5.65; rough heavy sold at $5.40@5.55; common mixed sold at $5.40@5.55; common light sold at $5.40@5.50. Pigs averaging 110 to 140 lbs sold at $5.00@5.35. Selected Philadelphias averaging 230 to 250 lbs sold at $5.75@5.80.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep was good and the general market was steadier. The quality of the offerings was rather poor, there being a scarcity of good muttons. A car-load of shorn natives averaging 117 lbs sold at $5.50; a car-load averaging 139 lbs sold at $5.25; shearlings averaging 96 to 115 lbs sold at $4.00@5.15; Texas sheep averaging 80 to 94 lbs sold at $2.85@4.75; and Washington Territory sheep averaging 101 to 102 lbs sold at $5.00. A car-load of lambs sold at $4.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
St. Louis	2,815	4,450	1,580
New York	1,480	3,700	9,400
Kansas City	2,000	6,000	2,100
East Liberty, Pa.	....	900	1,800
Omaha	1,250	7,250	....
Shipments—			
St. Louis	2,685	140	....
New York	800	....	112
Kansas City	....	1,000	1,400
East Liberty, Pa.	57	800	1,400

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 6.—CATTLE—Corn-fed steers active and strong; 5@10c higher; grassers hard to sell; good to choice corn-fed, $4.65@5.00; common to medium, $3.25@4.40; stockers, $2.00@2.90; feeders, $3.00@3.60; cows, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Strong and active; 5@10c higher; good to choice, $5.50@5.60; common to medium, $5.10@5.40; skips and pigs, $2.50@5.00.

SHEEP—Good to choice mutton steady at $4.00@4.50; common to medium slow at $2.50@3.75.

OMAHA, Neb., June 6.—CATTLE—10c higher; prime 1,300@1,500-lb steers, $5.00@5.10; 1,100@1,300, $4.50@5.00; cows and bulls, $2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Steady; heavy, $5.40@5.50; light, $5.20@5.30; mixed, $5.30@5.40.

LUMBER.

Contrary winds this week have kept back the expected fleet, and but two cargoes rested at the docks yesterday, consequently little was done, and the market was quiet and quotably steady: Short green piece stuff, $10.00; dry do, $10.85@11.50; dry medium boards and strips, $12.00@16.00; standard shingles, $2.00@2.10; extra do, $2.20@2.30; cedar do, $1.85@2.05; dry lath, $1.85@1.95.

The following are the prices at the wholesale yards:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$40.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch	30.00@40.00
A, B, C, and D stock boards, 12 to 16 ft 12 in	32.00@41.00
A, B, and C box, 13 inch and upwards	34.00@46.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear, 12 to 16 feet	20.00@21.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet	12.50@15.00
Lumber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 feet	13.50@17.00
Shingles, extra A	2.40@2.60
Shingles, standard A	2.10@2.20
Lath, dry	2.10

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, June 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet, steady, demand fair; holders offer moderately; winter, 6s 8d@6s 9d; spring, 6s 8d@6s 9d; club, 6s 8d@6s 10d. Corn easy; demand poor at 4s 9½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 42s 9d. Long and short clears, 39s 3d. Cumberland cut, 43s. Long cut hams, 51s.

CHEESE—44s.

COTTON—Steady, with fair demand; sales, 12,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 9,700 bales American.

NEW YORK, June 6.—[Special.]—Business continued moderate in nearly all kinds of actual merchandise, and as a general rule prices showed but little change. At the Produce Exchange there was but a moderate movement, and prices were but little changed.

COTTON—There was nothing doing in spots to change figures, but the market closed firm with low middling uplands at 9 9-16c; good 10c, and good middling 10⅝c. Sales, 124 bales to spinners. The contract market ruled dull from start to finish, and final rates were about as the previous day.

CORN—About the same. Ungraded mixed at 60¼@62¾c; No. 2, 60¾@61c elevator, 61⅛@62⅛c delivered. Closing: June, 61c; July, 61⅛c; August, 61⅛c; September, 62¼c; October, 62⅛c; November, 62⅛c.

OATS—Steady. No. 1 white, 48c; No. 2 do, 46@46¼c; No. 3 do, 45c; No. 1 mixed, 40c; No. 2 do, 38@39c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; rejected, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 38¼c; mixed on track, 38@40c; white on track, 45@49c. Closing: June, 37¼c; July, 38¼c; August, 34¼c; September, 33¼c; No. 2 white, June, 43¼c; July, 43¼c.

RYE—Dull and unchanged.

BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut meats quiet and steady. Lard firmer; refined continental quoted at $9.55 and South American at $9.75; sales, 125 tcs spot, 4,250 do future, including city, at $8.15; Western, $8.87½@8.90.

BUTTER—Trade in fine grades fair and rates steady. State creamery, 16@19½c, and Western do, including Elgin, 15@19c; State dairy, 16@19c, and Western dairy, 14@15c.

CHEESE—Fancy factory was in fair demand for early steamers, and sales occurred at 8½c; medium grades quoted at 7½@8c. Ohio flats, 7¼@7¾c; part skims, 4@6c; full skims, 1@2c.

EGGS—Steady at 16c for near-by and 15¼@15½c for Western.

SUGAR—Raws barely steady. Sales: 420 hhds Muscovado, $4.31; 900 bags centrifugal, 96° test basis, at 5¼c; also rumored sales of 1,000 hhds muscovado, but no particulars; refined fairly active; cut-loaf and crushed, 8c; cubes, 7c; powdered, 7c; granulated, 6¾c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅝c; standard A, 6¾c; off A, 6@6⅛c; white extra C, 5⅞c; extra C, 5⅝@5¾c; C, 5⅛c; and yellow, 5 5-16@5⅛c.

WHEAT—Quiet. The market opened a shade higher, ruled irregular, and closed steady at ⅛c under the highest prices of the day. No. 1 hard at 97⅛@97¾c; ungraded red, 88⅛@93⅛c; No. 2 red, 91¼@91⅛c elevator, 92⅛@93c afloat, 92¼c free on board; No. 2 spring, 88¼c delivered. Closing, June, 91¾c; July, 92⅛c; August, 93¼c; September, 93⅛c; December, 96⅛c; February, 97⅞c; May, $1.00⅛.

FLOUR—Receipts, 20,330 packages; exports, 5,017 brls, 28,717 sacks; sales, 15,000 brls; dull.

COFFEE—Spot dull; 16⅛c for fair; Rio options a trifle lower.

DRY GOODS—Cottons quiet and steady. White goods ordered against arrivals. Woolens dull.

PETROLEUM—Closed firm; opening, 79¼c; highest, 80⅜c; lowest, 78⅛c; closing at 80⅛c; sales, 2,098,000 brls.

The Calcutta demand is more effective. Some orders previously impracticable have been executed, chiefly for wide shirtings. In fine goods there was strictly moderate business. Other Indian ports and China have progressed but little. Minor foreign markets are buying rarely. Important home houses are buying cautiously. The demand from manufacturers is weak, although distribution from warehouses is more liberal than it has been lately. There is no sign of manufacturers being under serious pressure to sell, but the current demand is only sufficient in some cases to prevent yielding in prices. Exports are exceedingly quiet. Prices, however, are unchanged.

Boston, Mass., June 6.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady. Western fresh creamery at 23@24c per lb; extra firsts at 21@22c; firsts at 20@21c; imitation creamery, 20@22c; Western choice factory, 21@22c; fair to good, 20@21c; New York creamery, 23@24c; and extra firsts 21@22c; Vermont extra creamery, 25@26c; extra firsts, 23@24c; and good to choice dairy, 22@23c; Eastern creamery, 24@24c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice New York, 9¼c per lb; firsts at 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c; Vermont extra, 9¼@9¾c; firsts, 8@9c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 14½@15c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 15½c; Western choice, 15@15½c per doz.

Duluth, Minn., June 6.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Was stronger, more active, and in better demand today. The trading in July and August was good on encouraging news from the East and elsewhere. News from Dakota reports fine rains and the growing crop in good condition. Cash and June closed at 84½c; July ranged from 84⅞@85⅜c, closing at 85⅜c; August ranged from 85⅛@85⅝c, closing at 85⅝c. Cars on track, 53. Receipts, 32,000 bu. Shipments, 179,677 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 6.—[Special.]—GRAIN—WHEAT—No. 1 hard closed weak at 8¼c over Chicago; winter wheat, No. 2 red, 93½c; No. 1 white, offered at 99c in store.

CORN—Dull and weak; No. 3, 57½c; No. 3 yellow, 58½c; No. 2 yellow, 59c.

St. Louis, Mo., June 6.—FLOUR. Dull and easy.

GRAIN—Wheat higher. A strong market with a sharp demand based on bad crop report. The close was 1@1½c above yesterday. No. 2 red, cash, 89½@90c, June closing at 89½c; July 85¾@86½c, closing at 85¾c; August 85½@86½c, closing at 85⅝c; September closing at 87c; December 88@90½c, closing at 89½c. Corn unsettled but higher; cash, 50@50½c; June 50¼@51¼c, closing at 50½c; August 51½c, closing at 51¼c bid; year closed at 39½c bid. Oats firmer; cash, 32@32½c; July 29½c August 26½c asked. Rye, nothing doing. Barley nominal.

BUTTER—Dairy, 13c.

LEAD—Dull and weak; common and refined, $3.85@3.90.

EGGS—13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6.—FLOUR—Firm but quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; ungraded, grain depot, 95c; No. 2 red, June, 95½@96c; July, 91⅞@92½c; August, 91⅞@92c; September, 91c. Corn—Spot quiet; futures nominally changed; No. 2 mixed, track, No. 2 high mixed, elevator, 63c. Oats—Spot strong; rejected white, 40@43c; ungraded white, 44c; No. 2 white, 44½c; futures a shade firmer; No. 2 white, June, 43½@43¾c; July, 43½@43¾c; August, 38½@39c; September, 36½@37½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 7,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,400 bu; corn, 4,600 bu; oats, 12,300 bu.

Baltimore, Md., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and June, 91@91½c; July, 90½c asked; August, 90½@90¾c; September, 90½@90¾c. Corn—Western dull and easy; mixed, spot and June, 61c asked; July, 60½@61c; August, 60½@61½c. Oats, fair inquiry; Western white, 43@45c; mixed, 40@42c. Rye weak, 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active.

BUTTER—Steady at 18@19c.

EGGS—Steady at 15@15½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; wheat, 26,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 6.—WHEAT—Receipts here were 136 cars, with 58 shipped out. There was some inquiry from both millers and shippers for the best grades of wheat, and prices were advanced a fraction, though offerings were ample and some samples were taken away at the close unsold. Following are the closing quotations: No. 1 hard, cash, 85½c; June, 85½c; July, 84½c; August, 85½c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 82½c; June, 82½c; July, 83½c; August, 84½c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 80c; June, 80c; July, 81c; August, 82c. On track—No. 1 hard, 85@85½c; No. 1 Northern, 83@84c; No. 2 Northern, 81@82c.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 6.—WHEAT—Excited and higher; cash, 82c; July, 83½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,886 brls; wheat, 25,200 bu; barley, 2,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 29,139 brls; wheat, none.

Kansas City, Mo., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 soft, cash, 84c asked; No. 2 red winter, July, 75c bid; August, 75c bid, 76½c asked. Corn weak; No. 2 cash, 46½c bid, 47½c asked; June, 47c; July, 48½c; August, 48½c bid. Oats—No. 2 July, 22c bid, 22¾c asked.

Toledo, O., June 6.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash and June, 90½c; July 90c; August, 89½c; December, 92½c. Corn dull and easy; cash, 56½c asked. Oats steady; cash, 35½c; August, 28½c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, $4.25 bid; October, $4.55.

Cincinnati, O., June 6.—GRAIN—Corn easier, 55½c. Oats firmer; 36½@37c.

WHISKY—Firm; sales, 724 brls finished goods on basis $1.14.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 6.—WHEAT—Firm; No. 2, cash, 82c; July, 81¾c; August, 82½c.

Wilmington, N. C., June 6.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 33½c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, June 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Monroe st, s e cor of California av, n f, 100x74 ft, dated May 1 (A. Anderson to the California Avenue Congregational Church)	$2,200
Canal st, 49¼ ft s of Jackson, e f, 24⅛x159 ft, dated May 30 (Master in Chancery to Hussey & Wells)	3,334
Hastings st, 224 ft e of Throop, n f, 25x124 ft, dated May 29 (J. C. Booty to F. A. C. Ehlers)	1,800
Shields av, s e cor of Thirty-second st, w f, 125x125 ft, dated April 28 (The Logan County National Bank of Kentucky to M. L. Pearce)	3,000
Shields av, 131 ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 28 (F. P. Barclay to same)	600
Shields av, 141 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 125x125 ft, dated April 28 (J. C. Barclay to same)	3,000
Leavitt st, 82½ ft s of Kosciusko, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 5 (G. A. Armour to J. Nieglos)	500
Robey st, 191 ft s of Fullerton av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 30 (same to H. Niclas)	500
Huron st, 47 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated March 23 (J. W. Cochran to J. and M. Corcoran)	700
Eighteenth st, 266 ft w of Blue Island av, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated June 6 (M. Hauzlik to V. Hochwalder)	3,270
Racine av, 263½ ft n of Clybourn, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Jan. 11 (J. Morgan to M. Connolly)	2,250
Milwaukee av, n w cor California, Lot 41, dated June 4 (A. J. Stone to H. Pietsch)	2,000
Prescott st, 97 ft e of California av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated May 4 (Wetherbee & Gregory to W. Faber)	650
Ashland av, s e cor Clarinda st, w f, 23x100 ft, dated June 5 (J. Wink to L. Sligowski)	3,000
Polk st, n w cor of Albany av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated May 9 (J. Nichols to T. E. Pidgron)	2,300
Western av, 128 ft n of Armitage, e f, 26x125 ft, improved, dated June 1 (J. F. Powell to C. C. Irwin)	4,000
Holt st, n e cor of Bradley, w f, 26x124 ft, dated May 17 (Estate of J. Dinet to J. Stasiewski)	2,075
Fulton st, 184 ft e of Paulina, s f, 69x124 ft, dated May 1 (estate of G. J. Tillotson to Charles Trim)	5,200
Ullman st, 100 ft n of James av, e f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated May 31 (M. Goering to M. Maddock)	2,025
Park av, 105 ft e of Western, n f, 45x110 ft, dated April 4 (E. W. Case to M. Lewis)	2,700
Paulina st, 312 ft s of Milwaukee av, w f, 44⅜ ft to alley, dated May 2 (E. Evenson to P. P. & J. C. Jorgenson)	2,300
Adams st, 241 ft e of Western av, s f, 30x214 ft, dated April 30 (F. A. Rawson to J. T. Nelson)	3,900
Couter st, 192 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated March 22 (W. J. Herrick to J. Hotan)	525
Blue Island av, 24 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 24 (E. W. Brooks to A. Menge)	2,250
Francisco st, 200 ft s of Augusta, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 1 (A. Josette to M. Szamcit)	600
Cleaver st, 164 ft s of Blackhawk, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 6 (estate of J. Dinet to F. & P. Bialk)	1,300
Hastings st, 96⅜ ft e of Lincoln, n f, 24x124 ft, dated May 19 (J. F. Rhodes to A. Glieuke)	775
California av, n e cor of Augusta st, w f, 57⅛x125 ft, dated May 21 (Weatherbee & Gregory to V. Pilat)	2,400
James av, 141 ft w of Laurel st, s f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 30 (H. Raskey to E. Bartels)	1,000
James av, 213 ft w of Ullman st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated June 5 (C. Lenz to A. and A. Schulz)	600
Emerald st, 137 ft s of Archer av, e f, Lots 20 and 21, dated May 29 (C. and C. Boll to L. Sabine)	4,250
Emerald st, 192 ft n of Twenty-fifth place, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 29 (L. Keil to same)	2,100
Central Park av, 141 ft s of Twelfth st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated July 22, 1887 (J. N. Vance to B. Sullivan)	450
Harding av, 216 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 75x125 ft, dated June 5 (T. J. Diven to A. G. Rumsey)	750
Cleaver st, 100 ft n of Bradley, w f, 24x124 ft, dated March 5 (estate of J. Dinet to P. Wajciechowski)	1,300
Fourteenth st, 94 ft e of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated June 5 (E. Klein to M. Klein)	5,000
Aldine square, 278 ft w of Vincennes av, n f, 22x125 ft, dated May 5 (M. C. and J. W. Streeter to J. F. Black)	10,000
Park av, 158 ft e of California, n f, 19⅛x79 ft, dated May 1 (M. Campbell to E. L. Taylor)	3,500
Myrtle st, 216 ft s of Birch, w f, 24x112 ft, dated Feb. 1 (C. Granzow to F. B. Clarke)	2,200
Taylor st, 25 ft w of Paulina, s f, 24⅜x152 ft, dated May 12 (J. Carmody to E. Lynch)	1,800
Palatine st, 300 ft w of Homan av, s f, 25x150 ft, dated April 12 (J. C. Knox to T. J. Diven)	500
Hamlin av, 197 ft n of Homan st, e f, 25x122 ft, dated May 22 (T. J. Diven to J. and M. Mackinson)	250
Twentieth st, 136 ft e of Jefferson, s f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated June 5 (J. and S. Kaczmarek to J. Hetzel)	1,400

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

George st, 198 ft w of Herndon, n f, 26x125 ft, dated June 1 (E. Prussing to E. Mayman)	$800
Melrose st, 498 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x102 ft, dated June 6 (H. A. Haugan to H. C. Strand)	1,000
Palmer st, 192 ft n of Leland av, w f, 50x152 ft, dated June 4 (A. C. Stone to W. H. Bryan)	750
Sheldon st, 166 ft s of Graceland av, w f, 58x176 ft, dated May 31 (D. Goodwin to W. B. Randall)	900
Palmer st, 92 ft s of Sunnyside av, e f, 100x152 ft, dated June 5 (J. Wallace Jr. to J. E. Keith)	2,100
Oakdale av, 49⅜ ft e of Herndon st, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated June 1 (P. Loch to A. S. Wehrheim)	1,500
Halsted st, 488 ft s of Wrightwood av, w f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated May 11 (A. Hauswirth to F. Madlener)	3,150
Same property, dated June 1 (F. Madlener to L. Kasehagen)	3,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Florence av, near Forty-first st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated April 30 (H. E. Robbins to James Monahan)	$975
Baltic st, 51 ft n of Mound av, e f, 26x104 ft, dated May 29 (Thomas Harford to B. Erekson)	600
Fifty-first st, 264 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 13 (S. and W. Fogarty to M. Donohue)	2,000
Loomis st, 280 ft s of Forty-seventh, w f, 24x124 ft, dated June 5 (E. C. Johnson to J. P. Batchelen)	2,500
Champlain av, n w cor of Forty-eighth st, e f, 110x124 ft, dated June 1 (M. S. and M. Morris to F. T. Terry)	5,600
Fifty-eighth st, 240 ft w of School, n f, 25x136 ft, dated April 19 (J. G. Frey to C. H. Miller)	450
Butterfield st, 102 ft n of Cloud court, w f, 25x99 ft, improved, dated June 2 (H. Botsford to J. Levy)	1,600
Dearborn st, 102 ft n of Cloud court, e f, 25x99 ft, dated June 6 (H. Botsford to H. Smith)	1,800
Butterfield st, 275 ft s of Fortieth, w f, 25x100 ft, dated June 4 (A. Drake to H. Eschemann)	1,900
Robey st, n e cor of Forty-eighth, w f, 240x124 ft, dated May 30 (J. R. Boise to C. Bentley)	2,000
Morgan st, 107 ft s of Fifty-third, w f, 25x120 ft, with 26 ft in same sub., dated June 5 (J. J. Shatterly to H. H. Gage)	1,000
Champlain av, s e cor of Forty-fourth st, w f, 125½x100 ft, dated March 4 (Metropolitan National Bank of New York to O. M. Wells)	4,500
Sixty-first st, 100 ft e of Wright, n f, 25x121 ft, dated May 5 (W. M. Camp to M. Henry)	2,300
Dearborn st, s e cor of Fifty-third, w f, 28x90 ft, dated June 5 (F. Yott to G. Lubeck)	1,050
Hibbard av, 150 ft s of Fifty-first st, w f, 90 7-10x175 ft, dated June 2 (Wm. M. Craig to Chas. A. Mallory)	15,500
Dearborn st, 191 ft s of Forty-seventh, e f, 25x94 ft, dated May 21 (K. B. and C. Killick to W. F. Hermann Jr.)	1,500

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ohio st, 170 ft e of West Forty-eighth, s f, 25x134 ft, dated June 4 (A. B. Dewey to L. Larson)	$300
Fullerton av, 97 ft e of Myrtle, s f, 24x141 ft, improved, dated June 4 (J. Thde to J. Kummeth)	1,350

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

James Todd, four-story store, 25x82, No. 78 Adams street, to cost $16,000.

Thomas Balhatchet, cottage 21x30, No. 965 Homan avenue, to cost $1,500.

S. Rosga, three-story flats, 21x64, No. 420 West Superior street, to cost $3,600.

L. W. Perce, two six-story stores, 46x86, No. 200 Jackson street, to cost $25,000.

Daniel Morrison, two-story flat, 22x60, No. 3558 Fifth avenue, to cost $4,000.

Henry Schmidt, three-story store and flat, 27x70, No. 179 Napoleon place, to cost $4,400.

L. Schramm, two-story flat, 22x36, No. 584 Twenty-seventh street, to cost $2,500.

Santa Fe Elevator & Dock Company, six-story elevator, 93x349, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal about 1,500 ft. west of Ashland avenue, to cost $300,000.

CONDITION OF LOCAL SECURITIES.

Demand for Several Classes—The Gas Issues in Disfavor.

Local investors and brokers have shaken off the lethargy that prevailed so long, and are now making a pretty active market for Chicago securities. The efforts made some time ago to lift the gas securities have been abandoned for the present, pending the disposal of the suits affecting the gas properties and some definit action by the City Council in regard to the rates. Attention is turned to other classes of securities. The daily records show that West Division Railway and Chicago City Railway bonds and the North Chicago Street Railroad and Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock stocks have been the favorites. Prices have advanced considerably, and are still strong. The new street-railroad securities have got to a point where the people feel confidence in them. The purchase of the North and West Side roads was regarded as an uncertain experiment, but the management of the lessee companies has been strong and bold and timid men are beginning to show signs of buying the stocks. There is no indication of a movement in the gas securities in the near future. Few of them, however, are being offered in the market, and it is believed that negotiations are in progress that may result in the sale of a large block of the bonds abroad. The great quantity of the stock and bonds of these companies has been a serious damper on the market. History repeats itself in such matters. There was a time a few years ago when Chicago was full of the bonds of several of the Northwestern railroads, such as Burlington 4s and St. Paul 5s. Lots of $25,000 and $50,000 frequently changed hands and it was easy to buy or sell. Somehow these bonds have nearly all disappeared. The call of these securities on the Stock Exchange is hardly more than a matter of form, and it is difficult to buy without resort to the Boston or New York market. There has been an order for $5,000 Burlington 4s in this market for a week, and the broker has been unable thus far to get more than $1,000. It is thought that the same will happen to the gas bonds, but it may not come this year or next. As for the Gas-Trust certificates, they are a gamble, and the time when they will be considered an investment security is probably far away.

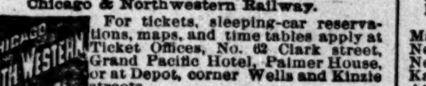
JAY GOULD AND HIS PARTY.

The Financier Off for Manitou—His Health About as Usual.

PUEBLO, Colo., June 5.—Jay Gould and party remained here till noon today, when they left for Manitou. Mr. Gould will stay there a day or two as the guest of the Manitou Hotel. Superintendent Clark went on to Denver. The gentlemen have completed arrangements for an extension of the terminal facilities here and ordered the construction of a roundhouse. Mr. Gould is in nearly his usual health, except that he is wearied by overwork and his journey. He has been riding all over the city in a carriage with all his companions and expressed much interest in local affairs and improvements. The attack from which he was suffering in Kansas, and which gave rise to the alarming and sensational reports, was merely neuralgia, which has nearly all left him.

Hotel Riverview, Kankakee.

Hotel Riverview is now open for guests. The Hotel Riverview express leaves Chicago daily except Sunday at 4 p.m., and Kankakee returning at 7:15 a.m., making the trip in each direction in two hours. There is no more attractive spot around Chicago for spending the summer months. For rates at the hotel address Jewett Wilcox, manager, Hotel Riverview, Kankakee, Ill.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 2.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 5.30 pm §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	§12.00 m § 5.30 pm §10.30 pm	2.15 pm 8.00 am 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.30 pm §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am § 9.00 pm	§ 6.50 pm § 6.25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am X8.30 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm * 5.00 pm § 7.30 pm § 9.55 pm	* 4.00 pm X1.45 pm * 1.50 pm § 7.00 pm *10.30 am § 9.30 pm § 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am *11.30 am § 3.00 pm	*10.30 am * 1.50 pm § 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm § 6.30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3.00 pm	§ 7.00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 1.50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3.00 pm § 9.05 pm	§ 1.50 pm § 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10.30 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm	* 4.30 pm *10.25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am * 4.15 pm *11.30 pm	* 2.40 pm *10.30 am *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton & Clinton	* 8.30 am * 3.45 pm	* 6.10 pm *11.00 am

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	a 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a10.30 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Elegant new dining-cars. Palace sleeping-cars, combination smoking-cars on all trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 106 Clark-st. (Opera-House Block), Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Waterloo and Des Moines Lim. Ex.	* 5.10 pm	* 7.00 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*10.45 pm	*10.35 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	* 5.45 pm	* 9.45 am

*Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 6.40 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 4.15 pm	* 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	* 6.00 pm 1.00 pm	§8.00 am §2.00 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.20 pm	§7.30 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 9.00 am § 9.00 pm	*7.30 pm §7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11.20 pm	§7.30 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streator accom'n	* 4.00 pm	* 9.20 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and Sixteenth-st., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	*12.01 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 1.00 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	* 4.50 pm
Streator and Mendota	† 4.55 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	† 4.55 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	† 5.35 pm
Mendota and Galesburg	† 5.35 pm
Sioux City	‡ 9.15 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*10.30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday. The 11.00 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.
Washington Express	† 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 4.30 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 4.30 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5.00 pm
Council Bluffs Vestibule Limited Express	* 7.30 pm
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 62 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 a m § 5.30 p m ‡ 9.30 p m
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11.30 a m §10.30 p m
Milwaukee and Madison	* 3.00 p m
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8.30 a m
Milwaukee	b 7.30 p m
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	§12.30 p m §10.40 p m
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	§12.30 p m §10.40 p m
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 p m

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

Galesburg and Fort Madison Exp.	† 8.40 a.m.
Vestibule Express to K. C.	*12.05 noon
Streator and Joliet Accom.	† 5.25 p.m.
Denver Express	*10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at *7.00 a.m., †10.35 a.m., *2.30 p.m. and †5.00 p.m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office, 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.40 pm
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm
Riverview Express	* 4.00 pm
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.30 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am
Gilman Passenger	* 4.00 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am
a Dubuque & Sioux City Express	‡10.00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; ‡Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8.25 am
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9.00 pm
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2.45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	8.25 am
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Exp.	9.00 pm
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	4.30 pm

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am
Do. Night Express	§ 8.15 pm

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central and Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8.50 am
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3.30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5.30 pm
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7.30 pm
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm
Goshen & Old Road Accom'dat'n	* 4.05 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Chicago—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.	Leave.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5.00 am
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9.00 am
New York & Boston—Limited	* 3.10 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.40 pm
Atlantic Express	‡10.50 pm
Night Express	* 9.10 pm
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.	
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10.50 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:50 a.m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p.m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.
New York & Boston Express	x8.10 pm
New York & Boston Limited	x3.30 pm
Philadelphia Express	x3.30 pm
Lima, Marion & Columbus	o8.45 am
North Judson Accommodation	x5.35 pm
Hammond Accommodation	o5.40 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x3.30 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4.25 pm
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m * 5.30 pm * 6.25 pm
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm
Detroit & Saginaw Express	§ 8.15 pm

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.
Pittsburg Express	* 8.10 am
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm
Wash'ton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4.10 pm

*Daily.
All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10.20 p.m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Pittsburg.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 am
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.30 am

All trains daily.

Pennsylvania Lines.
C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—	
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—	
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm
Atlantic Express (daily)	11.30 pm

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at *9 p.m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids, etc. *7 p.m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports on Mon. Wed. & Fri. 8 p.m.
For Green Bay, Manistique, etc., Tuesday at 7 p.m.
*Sunday except. Office and docks foot Michigan-av.

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